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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—A REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CAUCUS THIS WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee held another meeting to-day, several of the members being absent. The subject which they were appointed to consider and report upon was talked over probably for the last time, although one or two meetings will yet be held before the report will be made to the caucus. It was virtually decided, however, to-day to report to the caucus early next week that it was impossible for the committee to agree, but by an amicable arrangement the points of disagreement will be submitted to the caucus for consideration and action. The hard money men on the committee will, in submitting their points, still adhere to the declaration that the resumption act of 1875 should not be repealed, except some suitable act looking to the resumption of specie payments be presented to take its place. The inflationists insist upon its repeal without conditions, leaving the question of substituting a new plan of resumption to the consideration ot Congress, without any pledges or influenced by any declarations upon the subject. The views of both sides will be put in shape and talked over and decided upon in committee before they go to caucus, and the result of this two weeks of conference upon the financial question will be an agreement to disagree. There are several members of the committee, among them Senators Bayard and Merrimon, who have had no hand in the last effort at settlement, and it may be possible they will make some objection to this peculiar arrangement of the difficulties.

THE HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE SECRECY WITH WHICH THEY ARE CONDUCTED—TRIVIAL AFFAIRS UNDER DISCUSSION—NO GREAT DISCLOSURES PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—One of the best evidences that the investigations undertaken by the present House are not intended to disclose anything is the secrecy with which they are conducted. This holding of investigations with closed doors has failed whenever undertaken in the last three or four Congresses. The investigation of the sale of cadet appointments was nearly the last secret investigation which disclosed any important facts. Four years ago the investigation mania began, and raged during the whole session. Two or three investigations were begun with closed doors, but as soon as any evidence of interest or value was produced it was repeated by members of the committee to newspaper correspondents, who were working in harmony with the instigators of the investigations, and was on every occasion published in a garbled and distorted shape. If any person was unpleasantly affected by the testimony, no matter how strict the injunction of secrecy, it was sure to be brought out and printed against him. A demand for open doors was soon made by the minority in Congress, who believed the daily publication of the testimony would accomplish their political purposes, and the demand was not resisted by the majority, because it was clear that the only impartial publication would be thus obtained. The Credit Mobilier investigations, the inquiry concerning the sale of arms to France, the investigation of the Navy Department, of Indian affairs, and of the New-York Custom-house, and various others, were opened to correspondents of the press and the general public. Last year the investigation of the Pacific Mail contracts was begun with closed doors, but after a few days the same influences had forced the doors to be opened, so that the principal part of the inquiry was in public. Probably in all these cases the loud cry that went up from the Democratic side ot Congress that the investigations were secret, in order that testimony might be concealed and whitewashing reports made, was the most potent influence in causing the doors to be opened. At any rate that cry was loud and strong. This session all the investigations are conducted with closed doors, except that the Committee on Post Offices and the Committee on the District of Columbia have admitted the members of the press. The reason is that these committees expect to throw some mud and cause some scandal, and they could not accomplish their purpose without the aid of the newspapers. As far as can be learned, the other committees have obtained no evidence of any importance.

These facts sustain the reports current in the beginning of the session, that the investigations were not to be very vigorously conducted. Possibly one reason why secrecy is maintained is that the committees are ashamed to have the public know how incapable and impotent their conduct is. It is known that some of the committees which were expected to investigate have spent their time in the most trivial kind of discussion as to the methods to be pursued and the general order of the proceedings. There may also be a purpose to withhold whatever evidence may be obtained unfavorable to Republican administration, and disclose it at a late day in the session, when it will be impossible to make any reply. If tis purpose exists it does not appear that any great disclosures are possible from what has yet been discovered. For whatever reason, however, the Democratic House refuses to let the people know what it is doing in the committee rooms, and if it is accomplishing anything at all it must be there, for certainly nothing has been done in public, nor is there likely to be in the next thirty days.

SILVER IN CIRCULATION.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO BE REPLACED WITH COIN—A DEMAND THAT THE EXPERIMENT BE TRIED—SPECIE INSTEAD OF PAPER CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Silver dimes and quarters are likely to jingle in the pockets of the people at some indefinite time not far in the future. A week ago the use of silver coins seemed as far off as ever. Since then the idea has taken hold upon the people that silver, in comparison with greenbacks, is of slightly less value, the value of gold being taken as a standard in both cases. The inflationists have come to understand this fact, and are beginning to clamor for the issue of silver. They want the cheapest currency, and the only danger is that they may carry their zeal too far, and insist on coining silver enough to redeem the greenbacks and pay off the national debt. There is not a little fear that the next financial bugaboo will be the scheme to make silver a legal tender for all amounts, and thus "demonetize" gold. Mr. Holman demands the issue of the coins on hand. His reason is, for a wonder, a good and sound one. He wants these coins to go into circulation in order to save the expense of printing fractional notes to replace those that are worn out and useless. He says, in substance, if coins are worth less than notes, what is the use of hoarding them in the Treasury and paying interest on the bonds with which they were produced, and in addition paying for printing the notes which would be unnecessary if the coins were used? His first object is to cut down the appropriations for the Printing Bureau. There is thought by some to be a sinister motive in this movement of the inflationists in behalf of the silver currency. They perhaps think there may be a rise in the price of gold which will sweep away the coin that may be in circulation, and then they would cry out that the resumption act was a failure. If there is any such latent hope, it will do no harm, for there is no probability whatever that gold will ever again reach a rate that can make the purchase of coins with greenbacks for remelting a profitable speculation. In the opinion of some officers whose judgment in such matters has been heretofore vindicated, the natural operations of trade and commerce must in a twelvemonth, and probably much sooner, reduce the premium on gold to five per cent., at most. The tendency of natural causes is unmistakably in the direction of specie resumption, or what is nearly equivalent, the equalization of the price of gold and greenbacks, and the wisdom of that part of the resumption act, so much decried, which provided for the use of silver for "change," is certain to be vindicated. The predictions of Mr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, in regard to the prospective cheapening of silver have been verified in a most remarkable manner. Silver bullion is now about seven cents an ounce lower than three months ago. The issue of silver coins will probably have the effect to stop the fall of the price of bullion, but it is not likely to be much higher for a long time, if ever. The favorable conditions are sure not to be reversed, and the Secretary of the Treasury cannot much longer withstand the demand that the experiment be tried. If the policy of replacing fractional currency with silver is begun the mints will be run at their full capacity, and within a year the last of the dirty paper "change" money will have disappeared.

ALASKA FISHERIES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY UNDER EXAMINATION BY THE WAYS AND MEANS' SUBCOMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The examination of Gen. Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, by the subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, was concluded to-day. The questions asked by the Chairman, Mr. Fernando Wood, were particularly directed toward the manner in which the lease of the Seal Islands had been awarded. The point of the investigation turns upon this special inquiry, inasmuch as there appears to be no direct evidence to show that the obligations under the lease have not been fulfilled. Gen. Miller claimed that the company had not only fulfilled its obligations, but had done more in the interest of the Government and the natives than is strictly required by the contract. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had power to annul the lease of the company if it failed to comply with its conditions, and said therefore it was not only the desire but also the policy of the company to deal with the Government honestly. If any one knows that any wrong has been done, why does he not inform the Secretary instead of circulating libelous and anonymous communications; that the pamphlet which was sent to the Government in Gen. Howard's report was only a compilation of editorials from a paper which had always been hostile to the company, and every line of it contained a falsehood. It was issued in a secret manner, and signed by some person who purports to be a secretary of an association which could not be found to be in existence; that Gen. Howard did not visit the Seal Islands, but picked up this pamphlet a year after it had been in circulation, and forwarded it to Washington without vouching for its correctness. The attacks upon the company proceed from parties who were disappointed bidders, and who claim that their bid should have been accepted. He claims that the company's bid was $18,000 more than the bid of these parties, and that the Government receives $63,000 more per annum than was required by the Act of Congress, and that the income of the Government from this source is about $325,000 per annum. It costs the company $6 to put a seal-skin on the London market, while they would only sell for $5 when the lease was taken. The company has raised the value of the skins by close attention to business and by making seal fur popular. Gen. Miller, having answered fully all the questions put by the committee, will return to San Francisco tomorrow evening. Senator Boutwell will be the next witness called.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

MINING AND ENGINEERING—A FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The American Institute of Mining and Engineering adjourned to meet in June next at Philadelphia. Among the resolutions of thanks was one to Representative Hewitt, a fellow member, for the abundant hospitalities extended to them on Thursday night. The members expressed themselves much pleased with the results of the session, many interesting scientific papers having been read and discussed.

A communication of the Secretary of War sent to the House yesterday, giving a list of military officers engaged in civil service since 1865, mentions the name of Gen. Babcock among the others as having been detailed by the President for the performance of duty at the Executive Mansion, but not to the neglect of his office as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct. Levi P. Luckey is the President's Private Secretary, appointed as such under legal authority, and not Gen. Babcock, as erroneously represented. Both are now on their way from St. Louis, and are expected to resume duties at the Executive Mansion on Monday.

The Treasurer now holds $356,998,650 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,671,500 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day are $165,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,595,000—showing a contraction of the national bank circulation for the week of $1,430,000. The national bank circulation now outstanding aggregates $340,928,073, of which amount $2,091,280 are notes issued to banks doing business on a specie basis.

Following are the receipts of national bank notes received at the Treasury for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,956,000	$1,264,000
Boston	400,000	1,485,000
Philadelphia	186,000	64,000
Chicago	48,000	126,000
Cincinnati	88,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	690,000	926,000
Totals	$3,368,000	$3,880,000

Receipts to-day, $656,152.

In the case of an appeal by the importers from a decision of the Collector at New-York, assessing duty at the rate of twenty per cent. ad valorem as unenumerated manufactured articles on so-called mica slabs, which importers claim to be exempt from duty under the provision in the free list for mica and mica waste, the department sustains the appeal, an examination showing that the merchandise consists of mica in its crude state, cut into slabs for convenience in transportation for use in connection with the manufacture of stoves, which cutting, however it is held, does not in any manner change the commercial character of the mica, or constitute it a manufacture so as to take it from the express provision for mica. It is also understood that no other form of mica is imported.

An appeal of importers from a decision of the Collector at Cincinnati, assessing duty at the rate of forty per cent. ad valorem on certain gold foil imported from Hong Kong, which the importers claim to be dutiable at the rate of $1 50 per package of 500 leaves as gold leaf, is rejected, an examination showing the article is not the gold leaf of commerce, but is gold foil, which is bought and sold by weight, and is used principally by dentists.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,836,457; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,470,000; coin, including $33,994,100 in coin certificates, $70,814,449; outstanding legal tenders, $371,273,140.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $307,747 82; total for the month, $7,548,637 45, and for the fiscal year to date, $74,564,787 25. The Customs receipts to-day were $437,973 17; for the month to date, $11,637,614 49, and for the fiscal year to date, $98,561,459 41.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

AN EXTRACT FROM GOV. HENDRICKS' SPEECH YESTERDAY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, delivered an address to-day at the inauguration of the Southern Industrial Exposition. His speech to the two great classes of producers—tillers of the soil and skilled mechanics—abounded with suggestions and interesting statistics. Toward the close of his address the Governor said:

"And now I come to questions of the highest importance to every tax-paying community in the United States: How can you add, and how much, to the wealth of the country by an increased production of articles of export? That is the first question. The second is this: How, and how far, can you prevent the loss of national wealth by increasing your production of articles which we now largely import? I am glad to think that this exposition is intended as an honest and thorough effort toward the solution of these questions. Increase of production and improvement in quality are your objects, and the increased production of your staples will add to our exports and diminish imports. Every bale of cotton and hogshead of tobacco laid upon the wharves of Liverpool and Havre add to our supply of gold, for they command the gold at once; and every pound of rice and ot sugar, and every gallon of molasses produced here in the State of Louisiana saves us from importing so much, and thus retains the gold in the country. Now, your Exposition is particularly meant to bring about increased production of these staples, cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco. It contemplates improved implements; the adoption of the best means to strengthen and stimulate your lands; the establishment of harmony between capital and labor, and the bringing of a larger area under the plow. It is surely not absurd to think that you may increase the production of your staples by say twenty per cent. If so, and if you thus annually add $50,000,000 to our supply of gold, and if a rigid economy be introduced and observed, so as to reduce our national expenditures $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 more, our financial questions will be solved. Gold and silver will accumulate, the difference in commercial value between them and our paper currency will rapidly decrease, and with a stable currency commercial confidence, and confidence in useful enterprises will be restored. It is our duty and our safety to give proper heed to the opinions of men of experience in financial and commercial matters, but the wildest theorist would hardly ask us to base our hopes of a return to specie payments on a complicated and ingenious plan of borrowing gold. That would be sure to disappoint us, and would very probably lead us into still more serious perplexities. I cannot avoid the conviction that a permanent improvement in our financial condition requires a closer economy, especially in public expenditures and an increase of our valuable exports; and your relation to this subject is of the highest importance because of the great value of your staples and the constant demand for them in the markets of the world. This I do believe is coming to be understood and properly appreciated by the people of the North. The hard times following the panic have made them feel that you and they have an interest and a welfare in common. And in any just cause involving your prosperity you will find a reliable support as well in the self-interest as in the justice of the North.

Who among you can best help in the great work of building up our national prosperity? All classes can be helpful. The mechanic who contrives and constructs a plow, which with the same draft will run one inch deeper than the plow you have been using, or whose honest work will make the old plow last a season longer; the chemist who teaches you the constituent elements of soils and plants and the conditions of fertility in any plant on any soil; the editor who gives his daily or his weekly column to the records of experimental husbandry by which the scientific few help to enrich the many; the intelligent experimentalist who tries the theories of students by the patient test of practical experience; the husbandman who does an honest day's work in a fair day's time; the careful housewife who may possibly appear to make but little, but who can and does save much; the upright legislator, who looks rather to the honor of his country and the interest of his constituents than to the exigencies of his party, and by righteous laws protects your persons and your property; the pure and just Judge whose heart and hands are clean from all corruption, and whose authority shelters rich and poor, and weak and strong alike; the unselfish and laborious Executive who administers the laws for the happiness and well being of the people of the commonwealth—all these can help you, but above all others, those who make the laws and those to whom their interpretation and execution are confided.

Gambling speculations may indeed be prosperous when the foundations of society are all unsettled, but not so with the honest pursuits and productive arts of life. The agriculturalist and the mechanic cannot prosper under bad laws or under laws which are dishonestly, unrighteously, or partially administered. They cannot bear the burden of taxation which inevitably falls upon them when self-seeking and corruption control public affairs. I believe that the stability and sense of security which are essential to permanent prosperity require that our political institutions shall be entirely restored, as well in their spirit as in their form. Our experience has established the fact that they are peculiarly adapted to our condition and wants as a people. It must be settled so that it shall not again be questioned that the powers which belong to the States under our form of government shall be exercised by the States without any interference, intimidation, or control from without. The occasion which has brought you together is in no respect political or partisan, and I would not by a single word violate its proprieties. Intending a criticism upon no one, I think I may properly say that the recent history of this city and State has shown that the people cannot labor and pursue their avocations with success when disturbed and distracted by conflicting jurisdictions over them."

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The holders of a majority of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad of Minnesota have agreed to the plan of reorganization of the company as proposed by a committee of bondholders in January.

PUEBLO, Colorado, Feb. 26.—The track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad was completed to this city this evening, and now Southern Colorado has a direct broad-gauge railroad connection with the Eastern States. The track of the Denver and Rio Grande Road is being pushed rapidly south, and soon these two roads will monopolize the carrying trade to New-Mexico and Arizona. Tuesday, March 7, has been designated as the day for a grand celebration in this city in honor of the event.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE QUEEN IN PARLIAMENT.

A COOL GREETING IN THE STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS—THE SOVEREIGN'S ABSTRACTEDNESS—THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—RECENT DEBATES AND FUTURE PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

The beginning of the Parliamentary season has as yet been wonderfully quiet. On the opening day a bleak nor'-easter, with sleet and snow, held in check any curiosity there might be to see the Queen, and it is possible that her cool reception by the people was due to a similar cause. In such a case the newspapers always feel bound to put in the cheers of the multitude, whether there are any cheers or not; but it is very well known in London that there was hardly any cheering at all; that when the royal carriage emerged from Buckingham Palace, and passed down the mall in St. James' Park, there was a dead silence, and not a single hurrah; that it was not till the procession had got into Parliament street that the cheering began to be kept up, and that it was then singularly faint and feeble. That there was a general absence of anything like cordialty or enthusiasm is an undoubted fact, but of course it may be accounted for in different ways. The weather was perhaps too chilly for enthusiasm, or it might be that the withdrawal of the Queen from public life, and especially her callous conduct in regard to the running down of the Mistletoe, and determination to screen the officers of her yacht from a court-martial, has had an effect on public opinion; or another theory is that the two causes combined. Anyhow, the fact is as I have stated it. The Queen rode, as was on such a day perhaps, not unnatural, in a closed carriage, and all that could be seen was a dim figure bowing steadily—a performance which is understood to be assisted by an ingenious spring cushion. During the ceremony at the Westminster Palace, the Queen went through her part as if in a dream. She had, indeed, nothing to do but walk through the corridors to the Peers' chamber and take her seat on the throne, where she remained in pensive abstraction while the Lord Chancellor read the speech, and then, with a bow all round, she withdrew. There was, however, a little accident in the course of this simple ceremony. Her Majesty wore her widow's cap with long streamers, and a small diamond crown over it—the real crown, which is a heavy, clumsy affair, being carried on a cushion by the Duke of Northumberland—and when in her dreamy, absent way she took her place on the throne, she forgot to put back the strings and sat down on them, which gave a jerk to her cap and nearly shook the circlet of gold off her head. The two younger Princesses—Beatrice and Louise—who were on each side of their mother, were able, however, by prompt action, to save the crown and adjust the ribbons. It is a liability to fits of abstraction of this kind which makes the Queen so reluctant to appear in public. There is a story that on one occasion, when several new Ministers of state had to go on their knees before her to kiss hand, she suddenly forgot their presence, and the poor fellows had to remain kneeling for some time before she could be roused to a sense of the necessity of holding out her hand for the prescribed mark of reverence and attachment.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The speech from the throne, which, though the Lord Chancellor went through the form of stating that it was in the Queen's own words, is notoriously known to be the production of the Minister, was unusually brief and also grammatical, though it contained some of those clumsy phrases which seem to be inseparable from Cabinet literature. The emphasis laid, not upon the safety, but on the "uninterrupted health" of the Prince of Wales in India, might have been spared, and the intention announced ot adding to the title of Queen of England another title as ruler of India—"Empress of India" it is supposed it will be—is generally regarded as a childish weakness, for which, however, Mr. Disraeli, rather than the Queen, is responsible. It will be difficult to combine the new title with the old one in ordinary official language, and still more in popular parlance; and if the new title is only to be casually used it might as well not have been invented. There is no allusion in the speech to any approaching marriage in the royal family, but conjecture instinctively connects the Queen's journey to Germany in March with some such project.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

The introductory debates in Parliament have also been very tame and dull. The Ministry said as little as possible, both in the Queen's speech and in their own speeches. They have taken the wind out of the sails of the Opposition in regard to the slave circular question, by remitting it to a royal commission—a very weak think to do, however, and dangerous, as a sop to a got-up clamor; and in regard to the Suez Canal, they are protected by the indifference of the country to the mere commercial aspects of the bargain, and its hope of political advantage. Lord Derby has seen the mistake he committed at Edinburgh in putting the case too definitely as unconnected with politics, and he and Mr. Disraeli have, by a significant hem and wag of the head, endeavored to suggest that if it would not be so dreadfully imprudent to speak out, what a tale they could unfold. And this line, besides enabling the Government to be mysteriously silent on many points, has the further advantage of exposing the Opposition to a charge of want of patriotism if it should attempt to extort a candid explanation of what is expected from the purchase. On another side, the Government are also safe for the present from attack, for Mr. Gladstone has come forward to support a policy of intervention, and though he spoke only in his own home, the Liberal Party must necessarily be influenced by what he said. The discussion of the Suez purchase will come on next week, and on this subject Mr. Gladstone is expected not to spare the Ministry. Rothschilds, it seems, get £99,400 for themselves for the nominal risk of waiting a few weeks for a Parliamentary ratification of the contract.

FUTURE DISCUSSIONS.

The interest of the session is therefore still in the future. Mr. Ward Hunt has announced that he is ready to defend himself for the disasters in the Navy, but that he will not challenge attack. Mr. Goschen, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government, has undertaken to bring forward the case of the Vanguard, and questions are to be asked about the Alberta, which ran down a yacht; the Monarch, which ran down a Norwegian merchant ship, and the Iron Duke, which not only ran into the Vanguard, but afterward nearly sunk herself. The Irish Home Rule members had a meeting in London yesterday, in which they decided to make themselevs heard this session as much as possible. Mr. Mulholland, member for Downpatrick, who seconded the address in the House of Commons, happening to remark on the continuous peacefulness and prosperity of Ireland, was immediately attacked by some of his countrymen for telling the truth, and there has been a great howl from the Home Rulers across the Channel.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

There is a little stir in theatrical matters. A new historical play on the subject of Anne Boleyn, by Mr. Tom Taylor, has been produced at the Haymarket. It is rather heavy, but Miss Neilson makes a very pretty and animated heroine; and there is also a smaller part—that of the Spanish Ambassador—which is played with much point and effect by Mr. Arthur Cecil, who, however, makes the character a little too much a Frenchman. On Monday night Mr. Irving essays *Othello*, which, however, it is announced, can only be played for a limited number of nights, as Tennyson's "Queen Mary" must be produced this season. This would look as if "Queen Mary" was to be brought out only to comply with a promise rather than because it is expected to be a success, or it would have been produced before. A new comic piece, in which there is to be a great rinking scene, by Mr. Burnand, is in preparation at the Duke's Theatre. Mr. Hollingshead has also taken up a topic of the day, the "spelling bees," which he treats in a humorous announcement. It is remarked that "it has often been made a ground of complaint against the stage that it does little or nothing to educate the masses, and there are many well-meaning people who wish to see it become an adjunct to the pulpit." To which the players reply that they would be happy to share both the work and the pay of the clergy; and in the meantime they will be happy to do all they can for education. Accordingly a "spelling bee" will be opened at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday next under the direction of Prof. Toole, who, it may be expected, will take the burden of the performance on his own back. The Royal Albert Hall, which was erected in honor of the Prince Consort, and by the influence of the Queen, has proved to be an utter failure, and does not yield enough to keep it in decent repair, and the Queen, to give it a lift, has agreed to be present at a concert there on the 25th. Another Albertine institution—the Horticultural Gardens—is also seeking to avert insolvency by starting a fashionable skating rink. The Royal Aquarium, another imposture under royal patronage, is still without fish.

J. H. F.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATION.

AN ATTEMPT TO IMPEACH GOV. KELLOGG—THE MATTER POSTPONED TILL MONDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The following is the report of the special committee appointed yesterday by the Speaker of the House to investigate the conduct of Gov. Kellogg:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

A special committee appointed by the House to investigate the conduct of W. P. Kellogg, and to ascertain whether he has committed such high crimes and misdemeanors in office while discharging the duties of Governor as to demand his impeachment, respectfully report that said W. P. Kellogg, while acting as Governor of the State has committed many violations, in his official capacity, and in the exercise of the functions of Governor, of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. They submit the following preamble and resolution for the consideration of the House, and recommend their adoption: [Here follows a statement of acts done from October, 1874, to January, 1875, in regard to the diversion of the State funds, the substance of which was contained in report of the Aldige committee heretofore telegraphed;] and whereas, many of the Democratic and Conservative members of this House feel bound to carry out in good faith the terms of adjustment known as the Wheeler compromise, not to disturb said William P. Kellogg for official misconduct occurring anterior to the 14th day of April, 1875; and whereas, your committee find on investigation that said William P. Kellogg, in disregard of the high duties imposed upon him by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, while discharging and exercising the functions of said office as Governor, and in violation of said laws of the State of Louisiana and his official oath as Governor to support and maintain the same as acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, has, since and subsequent to the 14th day of April, 1875, been guilty of many and divers high crimes and misdemeanors in office against the laws and Constitution of the State of Louisiana; therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name af the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana impeach William P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since the 14th day of April, 1875, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and that the committee demand, that the Senate take the order for the appearance of said William P. Kellogg to answer to said impeachment.

The Republicans claim that the report of the majority of the committee was only got before the House by a gross violation of parliamentary rules. Several motions had been made to suspend the rules by a two-thirds vote, to take up the report, but had been defeated on a call of yeas and nays, considerably more than one-third of the members present being opposed to the taking up of the report. It is asserted that the Speaker then murmured something in an inaudible tone, and declared that a unanimous consent had been granted to take up the report. A number of Republican members at once rose to object, but the Speaker ruled that their objection came too late. A minority of the committee offered a report, setting forth that no investigation whatever had been entered upon by the committee, that they had demanded that the Governor should he heard, and had been refused, and that the whole proceeding, in their judgment, was a revolutionary attempt to subvert the Government. Filibustering here commenced by the Republicans, and by agreement the whole subject was postponed until 10 o'clock on Monday next, to which time the House adjourned.

The Conservatives confidently assert that the House will adopt the report on Monday. The *Bulletin* says: "We learn that a memorial of merchants and capitalists of New-Orleans is in circulation to-day, protesting against the proposed action of the House of Representatives in the matter of the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg." The memorial dwells upon the incalculable damage that this movement will entail upon the commerce and business interests of this city.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The March dividends payable in Boston aggregate $3,215,510.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, wife of the General, was safely delivered of a daughter Friday night.

The cable steamer Faraday, from London, has arrived at Torbay, N. S., and will leave in a few days to repair the cable broken between Torbay and Rye Beach.

The Directors of the New-Haven Base-ball Company have voted to withdraw from the National Association, and will not take part in the meeting to be held in that city next Wednesday.

Mr. H. N. Sherman, of Wisconsin, won the first prize of $500 at the New-Orleans pigeon-shooting tournament yesterday. E. T. Manning won the second, $300; and Charles Spear won the third, $200.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The managers of the Eastern railroad lines leading into Chicago, to-day agreed on a reduction of five cents on east-bound grain and fourth-class freight, and ten cents on flour. This reduction is to go into effect March 1.

GEN. BABCOCK'S VISIT TO MCDONALD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Some excitement has been created here by the discovery that on the night of the day Babcock was acquitted he made a trip to the county jail, where he had a private conference with Gen. McDonald. Judge Krum, his attorney, admits that Babcock went to see McDonald, because McDonald was his friend and was sick and wanted to see him. A great deal of scandal is afloat in connection with it, but too indefinite to publish.

CANADA LEGISLATION.

THE INDIAN POPULATION IN THE DOMINION—THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT—MEMBERS INTERVIEWED BY MANUFACTURERS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The report of the Minister of the Interior has been laid before the House. The Minister makes an approximate calculation ot the Indian population of the whole Dominion as follows: Ontario, 15,305; Quebec, 10,809; Nova Scotia, 1,849; New-Brunswick, 1,561; Prince Edward Island, 302; total in the older Provinces, 29,826; British Columbia, 31,520; Manitoba, North-west, under treaty, 13,944; Sioux in Manitoba and North-west Territories, 1,450; from Peace River to the United States boundary, untreatied, 10,000; Rupert's Land, &c., 5,170; total, 91,910. A table of the personal property and real estate held by the Indians in the older provinces is also very interesting. The total of the personal property of the Indians in the five Provinces is set down at $489,234, and of the real estate at $7,633,708. Of invested capital they own $2,844,972. Of the population in the older Provinces 7,099 are children, and of these 2,105 are attending school.

The announcement that the Minister of Finance would make his financial statement last night roused expectation to its highest pitch. The secret of the Government had been well kept. There was a general belief up to the very last moment that the exigencies of the revenue would demand an increase at all events in the ad valorem duties until the last words had passed the Finance Minister's lips. He was followed with breathless attention in order that his hearers might catch the expected information. The speech occupied two and a quarter hours in the delivery. Mr. Cartwright proposed to leave the tariff untouched, but declined to avow himself either a free trader or a protectionist.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright, in his financial statement, pointed out the peculiar and exceptional circumstances under which the present crisis had approached, and the impossibility of foreseeing the form it might assume, or the intensity of its effect. He expressed the belief that it was not unattended with mitigating conditions, and that the state of the country was actually less dangerous than it was under the influence of inflation three years ago. In the year ending June 30, 1875, the receipts were $24,648,715, and the expenditures $23,713,071, leaving a surplus of $935,644. The current year, therefore, would be the first to show a deficit. But in 1874 the imports entered for consumption, our chief source of revenue, were $127,404,169, and in 1875 they were only $119,618,657, showing a decrease of $7,785,512. The exports in 1874 amounted to $89,351,928, and in 1875 to only $77,886,979, or a decrease of $11,464,949. Mr. Cartwright entered into a careful analysis of the items in the account of receipts and expenditures, which tended, on the whole, to show that the balances of 1875 were even more favorable than at first sight would appear. But, while exceedingly interesting in themselves, his observations need not be recapitulated at the present moment. Coming to 1875 and 1876, it was shown by the returns brought down that the revenue up to Feb. 10 shows a falling off, as against the revenue of 1874-5 for the same period, of about two million dollars, the figures being, for 1874-5, $14,856,121, and for 1875-6, $12,820,785. In the first six months of the present financial year the imports were only $51,923,136, as against the importations of the value of $69,693,978 in the corresponding period of 1874 and 1875, or a falling off of no less than $18,000,000; but in the corresponding periods the exports of the Dominion were respectively $50,624,845 in 1875 and 1876, and $53,740,729 in 1874 and 1875. The decrease was wholly confined to the article of sawn lumber. The reduction in imports is not, however, the result altogether of a diminished volume; the shrinkage in values has played a most important part in effecting this result, amounting, as inquiries have shown, to 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, or even in some cases to 35 per cent. A very large proportion of the reduction, too, has fallen on the goods paying an ad valorem duty of 17½ per cent. Although the shrinkage in values is bad for the revenue, it has of course been favorable to the country as a whole. The people have bought what they needed more cheaply, and if a few have suffered, the many have gained. The inflation Canada is now suffering under, has arisen to some extent from causes beyond our own control. Our proximity to the United States always exposes us to the operation of circumstances for which they, and not we, may be primarily responsible. But it is impossible not to see from our own trade returns that there has been a large importation for some years past. In 1871 the importations were $87,000,000; in 1872 they were $107,000,000; in 1873 they were $127,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood, in July, 1870, at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. In 1871 they had gone up to $79,000,000; in 1872 to $102,000,000; in 1873 to $116,000,000, and in 1874 to $130,000,000. Over-importing being sustained and encouraged by banking facilities, the home manufacturers have been injured by the accumulated stocks in the hands of the merchants. People often, without experience, have rushed into speculation in lumbering and other hazardous enterprises. While the estimates for 1876 and 1877 are $22,882,819, showing a gross reduction, as against the estimates for 1875 and 1876, of $3,247,030, against which there are some items of increase amounting to $776,000, leaving a net saving of $2,470,768, the sources of revenue for the ensuing year are without any change in the rates of taxation, calculated as follows: Customs, $13,500,000; excise, $5,500,000; Post Office, $1,000,000; public works, $1,175,000; miscellaneous, $1,020,000, and stamps about $125,000, making altogether $23,250,000, or about $500,000 over and above the estimated expenditure. Regarding the present state of affairs as exceptional, the Finance Minister proposes to meet the demands of the year with the resources already at command. Sensible on the one hand of the partial inconvenience caused to the Canadian manufactures by the flooding of their markets with American goods, Mr. Cartwright, on the other hand, declines to tax nineteen-twentieths of the people for the benefit of one-twentieth dependant on manufactures, (not exceeding that proportion.) He comes ultimately to the conclusion that even if it could be shown that a protective system would result favorably to Canada, this is no time for any experimental legislation. Revenue we must have, and to put on high duties would destroy revenue.

Steps are to be taken at an early day to establish suitable buildings for the Government of the North-west Territory at the South Bend of the Saskatchewan. The members of the council soon to be appointed are not to be salaried, but will be the stipendiary magistrates or persons holding other official positions until the population is sufficiently large for the selection of a council as provided by law.

A deputation of Montreal manufacturers had an interview with the members of Parliament on the Government policy this morning. The members asked the delegation whether they desired protection pure and simple, or incidental protection, and on a vote being taken it was decided to favor the latter. It was then agreed that the deputation should wait on Mr. Tupper and Sir John A. Macdonald to ascertain their views before definitely deciding on what course to pursue.

QUEBEC, Feb. 26.—A petition has been forwarded to Ottawa on behalf of the Board of Trade, praying for Government aid toward an extension of the telegraph in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—A girl four years old, daughter of William Berry, of Connorsville, Mass., was locked in a room yesterday by her mother while the latter was absent on an errand. The child's clothes caught fire from a stove and she was burned to a crisp when discovered

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

DROPPED STITCHES OF TRAVEL—FROM CHAMOUNIX TO GENEVA—A LOOK AT FERNEY—OLD-TIME AND NEW-TIME PERSECUTION—A MORNING AT COPPET—HYACINTHE AND HIS TROUBLOUS LIFE.

I can scarcely conceive of a more glorious drive than that from Chamounix to Geneva, or rather the first portion of it, the swift descent into the world from that exalted abode of supernal sublimities, that Valley of the Shadow of the Infinite. We traveled by diligence, having outside seats, and lost nothing of the grandeurs or beauties of the way. The only drawback was the cold, which, for the first hour, was severe. I do not believe there is in the world a stronger draught than that which one encounters in the rocky gorge of the Arve. It comes up from below, and down from above with a mighty rush and roar, and goes for your bonnet and the marrow of your bones. Pleasant enough it was after our galloping plunge down the defile to come upon the smiling, sunny, familiar, open country, with its farm-houses, orchards, gardens, and fields. The towns on our way were uninteresting, and seemed for the most part gloomy and filthy; indeed nowhere in Europe is gregarious human life more repulsive than in Switzerland. Again and again have the lines of the old missionary hymn recurred to us:

> "Where every prospect pleases
> And only man is vile."

Neither was Geneva much more attractive in its native human aspects, though we approached it through the new suburbs, passing villas and handsome grounds. The peasant men, women, and children we everywhere saw on this little journey seemed almost alike rude and dull, old and sordid. Life seems with them all a slow, sullen, hopeless struggle with poverty and fate.

A WEEK AT PENSION PICAUD.

We stopped a week at Pension Picaud, a pleasant, comfortable, well-ordered place, near the Quai des Eaux-vives. From our windows we looked out on the rushing Rhone, and the lake, and across to the west and most beautiful part of the town. The long array of jewelry shops in Geneva shone on us as shines the *via lactea*, sparkling, resplendent, but too far removed from our mortal means to be tempting. The music-boxes were a greater wonder and delight. At the famous manufactory of Remond, we saw marvelous things, grand orchestral affairs, in the form of castles and cathedrals, and exquisite trifles in the shape of melodious match-boxes, snuff-boxes, albums, and portemonnaies. We sat down on musical chairs, we drank from musical mugs, larks and canaries darted up from work-boxes and jewelry cases, sang their little songs, "bobbing around" the while, and disappeared down little trap-doors like small harlequins. On returning from this most delightful warehouse we visited Rousseau's Island, where sits cool, contemplative, calm, the bronze effigy of that most hot-brained and hot-hearted, impulsive, unhappy man. Little more than a hundred years ago the Genoese authorities caused to be burned by the common hangman his *Emile* and *Contrat Social.* Now they raise statues to his memory and make capital of his fame. The flames of that little literary bonfire soon died down—the winds caught up the light ashes and scattered them on the waters of the Rhone, where they floated for a moment and were gone; but the live words of the eloquent sophist had fallen upon quickening soil, all ready to receive them—they were the fiery seeds of revolution, and the guillotine reaped the harvest over the grave of the sower. It seems that restless and most sensitive being could never have slept so well that he could not have felt the shock of the great social convulsion. One can never think of him as at rest—his tempestuous passions quieted and his tormented conscience comforted by even divine consolers. One is even oppressed by this sense of eternal action and agitation beside his tomb in the Pantheon, where from the "dread abode" in which his ashes should sleep is seen to issue a hand holding a flaming torch.

VOLTAIRE'S OLD HOUSE.

We of course visited Ferney, which, though only a few miles out of Geneva, is yet in France. The old château has been somewhat changed since Voltaire's time, yet a few rooms remain much as he left them. His chamber, containing his bed and other furniture, with his private pictures and prints, is actually haunted by his strong, vital presence; you feel him at your elbow, or it seems that he has only just passed out into the garden. You half look for him there, and in the lovely woods, and especially in the *berceau*, his walk, a long arbor densely covered with vines, in which he used to compose, striding up and down in his morning-gown and cap, rapidly dictating to his secretaries. This impression of his imperishable proprietorship never left us, and we were shocked to find his famous chapel turned into a stable. It still bears on its front the much-criticised inscription, *Dio Erexit Voltaire*, which certainly is a startling piece of ostentation, considering the poor character of the offering—a very ugly little building. By an odd coincidence we found on our return from Ferney, an invitation to attend a lecture by Dr. Bacon, to be given for the benefit of the last remaining descendant of that *Calas*, whom the philosopher and satirist, by almost superhuman efforts, saved from death after he had been condemned to the stake, I believe. This was, perhaps, the noblest act in the long life of that benevolent, malevolent, genial, cynical, scoffing, reverential, mean, magnificent creature—Frenchiest of great Frenchmen, François-Marie Arouet de Voltaire. The last of the Calas family had fallen into extreme poverty through the death of a son, killed in the great American war.

THE RESTNG-PLACE OF SERVETUS.

Poor Dr. Michael Servetus, the Spanish Unitarian, had no Voltaire to move heaven and earth and John Calvin in his behalf, so he had to burn for the overthrow of heresy and the glory of the Trinity. We made a pilgrimage to the hill Chaufrel, on which he was sacrificed. There is no temple, no monument, not even a rude altar of stones, to mark the spot. I doubt if the people of Geneva are proud of that last *auto-da-fé*—that burnt offering of Calvinism. One naturally looks for some relic here—a half-burned bit of fagot, or a little heap of bony ashes. But all is clean and green. Nature makes such haste to remove ugly records of human tragedy. Yet the ashes of Calvin would now be as difficult to find as those of Servetus. After his great stormy life he chose to slip quietly into an unmarked grave, content to have for a monument his stern dogmas, cold, sombre, sharply defined forms of doctrine—bronze beliefs and petrifactions of faith, which the warmth and light of Christian charity and advancing civilization, the friction of time and the storm of opppsition seem to have little affected—here, at least.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS.

Another singular coincidence—one that shows that history sometimes repeats it self—occurred shortly before our visit to Geneva. The edict of the City Council, suppressing all religious—that is, Catholic—corporations, schools, and asylums, and banishing those pestilent disturbers of peace and order, the Sisters of Charity, and that dangerous and intriguing organization, the "Little Sisters of the Poor," went into effect, to the great dismay of a great number of good people, both Catholic and Protestant. Six hundred Protestant ladies and forty physicians petitioned against the execution of a measure which would deprive the young of the best instruction in music and the languages, and the sick of the best attendance. The council simply noticed that such a petition had been preferred and took no action upon it. The Little Sisters had two little cows—animals of extraordinary giving-down capacity, I should say, for they not only provided milk for the sisterhood, but for all their poor old men and women. These miraculous cows were, we were told, confiscated by the city fathers, though it was not that sort of lacteal fluid they lacked, but the "milk of human kindness." They retained also all the household goods of the humble offenders, when they expelled them from their quiet quarters, in Calvin's house, by the way. As they went sorrowfully forth they took several of their aged pensioners with them, to an asylum on the mountain side, where, it is to be hoped, they were benignly and bovinely provided for by that Providence which is neither Catholic nor Calvinistic. The council, in this act of intolerance and petty persecution, doubtless thought they were "doing God service;" but it seems to me it were a service fit only for the God of the Scribe and the Pharisee. The God of the Good Samaritan was probably on the side of the Little Sisters. The coincidence is that just 300 years, to a month, back from the time of the execution of this edict of suppression and banishment, there was a similar white-bonneted exodus from Geneva—a company of sorrowful yet serene-faced Sisters of Charity, followed by a few of their poor pensioners, by the blessings of the Catholic community, and by the lamentations of the sick abandoned in hospitals or in their miserable homes.

THE MOST MERCENARY PEOPLE IN EUROPE.

Chroniclers do not state whether the pious women were allowed to take away any of their property, chattel, or cattle, but we know that ever since Helvetia has been mountainous Helvetians have been avaricious. We have found the women we have had to deal with a little less so than the men; but there is a saying to the effect that if an unknown woman is found drowned, after ever so many hours, you have only to put a sou in her hand and if she is a Swiss the rigid fingers will relax to clutch it fast. I should almost think one might hesitate about placing sous on the eyes of a dead Swiss for fear he would pocket them. I honestly believe this poetic and patriotic race the most meanly mercenary people in Europe. The English terms "close" and "near" will not do full justice to the stringency and astringency of their dealings, but only the old Yankee word "tight." They are all "lightning calculators," and at home among infinitesimal fractions. Railroad and steam-boat corporations, which live and fatten on foreign tourists, are illiberal and unaccommodating to an exasperating degree. You are charged for every pound of baggage not actually carried in your hand, and if any parcel or trunk is lost through the carelessness or dishonesty of the employes, it is simply impossible, without process of law, tedious and costly, to obtain remuneration. We had notable proof of this. The baggage of a friend of ours, a large trunk, willow, but canvas covered and well lined, was left unprotected on the steamer during a fearful rain storm on the Lake of Thun. It had also been placed on its side, and the filthy washings of the deck, as it lay afloat, penetrated and flowed all through it, damaging the trunk and ruining the contents to the amount of at least $250. The trunk did not come to hand till the lady reached Geneva, when it was opened in presence of witnesses and the sorry-looking dresses shown. Soon after a statement was drawn up and sworn to before our excellent Consul, Mr. Upton, and by him kindly forwarded to the proper corporation, through our Minister at Berne. Notwithstanding this respectable indorsement, and the obvious justice of the claim, it was coolly dismissed, and all restitution flatly refused. As the lady who suffered the loss was not sufficiently in love with Switzerland to remain six months or a year to contest the matter, that was the end of it, and these honest Swiss know that in nine cases out of ten such will be the end. Americans do not come among the glorious Alps to litigate. They would rather "fall among thieves" in the Pyrenees, and have done with it. I am inclined to believe that this *gendarmerie* of a republic is only republican because that is the cheapest form of government. Were it not for the cost of the thing, they would have right here, in old Geneva, not the independent, miniature State, which Voltaire satirized by saying, "When I shake my wig I powder the whole Republic," but a monarchy, arrogant and absolute—a bristling little autocracy that would make Papists and schismatics tremble," and Little Sisters stand around.

COPPET AND MME. DE STAËL.

One morning we spent at Coppet, a lovely old place, still redolent of Mme. De Staël, thronged with memories, though possessing few mementoes. It belongs to her grandson, the Duc de Broglie. The walks in the grounds are exceedingly beautiful, though almost too shadowy and solitary. You feel that the sunshine she so loved ought to be let into those avenues here and there, and that gay wits and beauties should be strolling through them, as in her time and in that of her brilliant father and beautiful mother. The place seems somehow in mourning for them all. The château has a venerable and rather dilapidated appearance. To our dismay, the butler, a stout and imposing personage, refused us admittance to the house to behold the family pictures and busts, on the ground that the De Broglies had company, and it was forbidden to exhibit their dead ancestors when the De Broglies had company. But he finally melted in the warmth of our tearful entreaties, as such a buttery butler should, and at lunch time, after reconnoitring a little to see that the coast was clear, led us slyly and softly up the great stairway and into the grand *salon*. He made a couple of francs by that piece of obliging disobedience. The Necker and De Staël busts and portraits are in this room, but one scarcely regards anything but a large picture by David—a powerful, magnetic portrait—Corinne herself, with her grand head, her rich red lips, and those great lustrous, lambent eyes—proud and not tender, yet with something sacred in them—the vestal fire of genius, "new every morning and renewed every evening."

Mme. De Staël was buried in the family vault within a chapel on the estate, a short distance from the house, standing in the midst of a large grove of trees, surrounded by a high wall. No stranger can gain admittance to the chapel or draw nearer than that wall to the tomb of genius, if ever so tearfully and reverentially inclined. We were obliged to stand on tip-toe on a stone-heap in the park to obtain a glimpse of a gloomy little edifice thickly overgrown with ivy and darkly shadowed by trees. The wild, untended look of the shrubbery reminded one of the grounds about the enchanted palace of the Sleeping Beauty, and I thought that almost as profoundly asleep and forgotten as was the fairy Princess is her fame in this generation, this proud Augustan age of woman's genius. Still, it seemed sad that she who lived in the rush and the sound of great events, in the light of glory, in the glow of admiring affection, should in death be walled and curtained away from the world in such utter silence and shadow, and solitude. It was at Coppet, I believe, that Mme. De Staël contracted her second marriage with the chivalric and devoted young De Rocca—a union apparently most unsuitable, but really happy—a strange idyllic dream of what might have been—a brief unseasonable season of romance and love—the Indian Summer of the heart.

Between Coppet and Geneva are many beautiful villas. On the right bank of the lake are Voltaire's first Genevese residence, Les Délias; the grand château and grounds of Prégny, belonging to Adolph Rothschild, and fit for a king and the backer of kings, and the Château de l'Impératrice, once occupied by Josephine and afterward by Mme. Lola Montez. In a rough mining town in California they show a house not quite so imposing which once belonged to that wild Irish adventuress, or, rather, to one of her husbands—for she was an adventuress of honor, and always married her young men. Anything less than a king she led to the altar bravely. In her Grass Valley villa she tamed bears for pastime, and broke Indian ponies and the heart and the fortune of her lover. It seemed strange to hear her name in this beautiful spot, and associated with that of Josephine. What a wild swing at life the woman had!

The only art-gallery which interested me much in Geneva was a private collection, belonging to M. Reviliod, a gentleman of rare taste and culture. He possesses many beautiful and valuable things, beautifully arranged. Near by is the Cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, externally ugly and internally gloomy, having for its chief relic Calvin's chair. In this elevated but sombre part of the old town, to which you climb by steep, narrow, damp streets, like dirty staircases, is the ancient Hotel de Ville, in which the Geneva Conference was held. This building is remarkable for having, in place of stairways, paved inclined planes, up which the luxurious old fathers of the city and the State used to ride to their chambers of council and legislation.

THE LIFE AND TRIALS OF HYACINTHE.

Near the Cathedral is a dingy public building, dating back to Calvin's time—and here, in a low, close "upper chamber," preaches Père Hyacinthe. We went to hear him one Sunday morning, and had a good deal of difficulty in finding the place. The hall was well filled, but I should say that the greater part of the audience were tourists—many of them Americans. The service was singular, but very simple. The Père was assisted only by two young gentlemen in ordinary dress. There was a little chanting, a few genuflexions, and the elevation of the host. Then followed the reading of prayers, with responses, and the singing of a hymn by a small choir, the congregation joining in. The sermon was delivered in a flowing white embroidered robe, singularly becoming to the grand Napoleonic face and figure of the preacher. Indeed, so elegant, so refined, so regal did he look, as he came forward to the edge of the platform, and began speaking, with earnest, but graceful gestures—little more than the varied sweep of his beautiful hands—that it made one shudder to think of him as a bare-footed Dominican in a coarse brown robe, with a rope about his waist, and a tonsure. He spoke rapidly, but very clearly and most eloquently, though in apparent forgetfulness of the art of eloquence and the rules of rhetoric. It was soul talking to soul. During the discourse, which was on civil and religious liberty, he paid a noble tribute to America, which was pleasant for us to hear. We were told that a year or two ago Père Hyacinthe had a large congregation of disaffected Catholics and liberal Protestants, but that he found that his fame and power were being used to build up a sect which might be as intolerant and arrogant as any other, and loving religious liberty and purity, with a passion of unselfish devotion, he broke with some of his strongest adherents and made a new departure. He is not a man to be a great zealot, or a small pope. Now his little flock of honest men and women is to his mind, and he preaches to them as grandly as ever he preached to crowds of devotees, and of the rich and noble, from the pulpit of the Madeleine or Notre Dame. It must be confessed that he is not much loved in Geneva by the religious (strictly speaking) portion of the community. Religious party lines are drawn too straight to take him in on either side. The Calvinists distrust, the Catholics hate him. He has been often insulted by coarse bigots and ignorant zealots. Usually he takes no notice of these insults, but occasionally he turns upon his tormentors and deals with them in a summary and salutary fashion. A short time before our visit to Geneva he was one day accosted in the street by a wagonful of market women, who screamed after him such opprobrious epithets as "apostate," "traitor," "renegade." M. Loyson is a gallant man, but he thought this was going a little too far. He called a few gendarmes—fortunately every fifth man you meet in Geneva is a gendarme—and had the vociferous ladies arrested. They were taken to the Police Court and fined and reprimanded for their exuberant piety and untempered zeal. But such things disturb him little. He keeps on his way, showing by the calm of his manner and conversation and the beautiful serenity of his face that as his day so is his strength and his peace—a strength no less divine that much of it comes through the love of a faithful wife—a peace no less sweet and comforting that it is sometimes dropped into his soul in the kiss of his baby-boy. The sacred name he has borne for so many years has for him a new consecration when it comes from the lips of his child—not as "*Père*," but as "*Mon père*."

TWO CENTENARIANS.

The Boston *Herald* says that Mrs. Mary (Hollis) White, widow of Nathaniel White, of Weymouth, with her many relatives and descendants, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth at the residence of Mr. White, of Braintree, Mass., on Friday. Mrs. White is the third of nine children of Capt. Thomas Hollis, of Braintree. Her father and three of her uncles were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. She is a descendant of the first settlers in the town of Weymouth—John Hollis and Thomas Holbrook, the latter coming from Broadway, Somerset, England, to Weymouth, in 1635. She is in remarkably good health, and possesses a good memory. Her descendants number eighty-four, as follows: Six children, twenty-six grandchildren, (among them Hon. George White, Judge of Probate of Norfolk County,) thirty-seven great-grandchildren, and fifteen great-great-grandchildren. Three of her children are living—two daughters in Worcester and a son in San Francisco. She is possessed of all faculties to such a remarkable degree that she is still able to do patchwork and sewing. She has not been ill for over fifty years.

On the same day Mrs. Tuttle celebrated her one hundredth birthday at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. A. Haskell, No. 5 Wesley street, East Boston. A large number of friends and relatives, including her lineal descendants, were present at the birthday party.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE MONEY WHICH IRWIN GOT.

HEARING OF THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT PREFERRED AGAINST HIM BY RUFUS HATCH—TESTIMONY OF MR. BELLOWS, LATE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

The hearing of the charge preferred against Richard B. Irwin by Rufus Hatch of embezzling $750,000 of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's funds was begun yesterday morning, before Justice Bixby, in the office of Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel. Mr. Vanderpoel appeared for Mr. Hatch, ex-Judge William Fullerton and Mr. Lebbeus B. Chapman for Mr. Irwin, and Mr. Henry S. Bennett was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the company. Mr. F. W. G. Bellows, formerly Vice President of the Pacific Mail Company, was called, as the first witness in the case, by Mr. Vanderpoel, who examined him as follows:

Q.—What was your business in 1871, 1872, and 1873? A.—I was connected with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Q.—What office did you hold? A.—Vice President.

Q.—How many years were you connected with the company? A.—About thirteen.

Q.—Had you been connected with the company from the time of its organization? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did the company organize? A.—In 1849 or 1850, I think.

Mr. Vanderpoel introduced the charter of the company, showing that it had been organized in 1848, and said that there had been amendments to the charter in 1850, 1860, and 1872.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Irwin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About ten years.

Q.—Did he at any time become a clerk or agent of the company?

Mr. Fullerton objected to this question as leading, and Mr. Vanderpoel modified it as follows:

Q.—Did he at any time have any connection with the company, and, if so, when did it begin? A.—Yes, Sir; I think in 1864.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—I think it was with the China branch of the company's business, and then as Secretary of that branch, in the office of the company in New-York, in the Tontine Building, in Wall street.

Q.—When was the office removed to No. 61 Wall street? A.—I think in May, 1866.

Q.—Then the China branch had been organized? A.—Yes; in 1864 or 1865 its organization had been commenced.

Q.—Where were Irwin's duties performed at that time? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Can you state the general nature of his duties? A.—They were in relation to the details of the organization of that branch, its correspondence, &c., and were done under the direction of the President of the company.

Q.—When did the company commence to carry the mails to China? A.—I think it was about the 1st of January, 1867.

Q.—Where was Irwin at that time? A.—I think in New-York, engaged in duties connected with that branch of the business.

Q.—When were his duties transferred to San Francisco? A.—I think in about 1869 or 1870.

Q.—Did the company have offices at any other place than in this City? A.—Yes; at San Francisco, Panama, Aspinwall, Acapulco, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hakodadi.

Q.—Where was the principal business connected with the China branch conducted? A.—The details of the business were all transacted in San Francisco.

Q.—How was the communication kept up with New-York? A.—By letters and telegrams from San Francisco.

Q.—Who had the agency in San Francisco in 1870 and 1871? A.—Capt. Oliver Eldridge and Richard B. Irwin.

Q.—Had Eldridge been connected with the company in New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did Irwin go to California? A.—In 1869 or 1870.

Q.—Was he on a salary? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what rate? A.—I don't recollect what it was at first.

Q.—Can you state the amount annually? A.—I remember a portion of the time. I know only from the accounts what he received during the whole time. It was at the rate of $10,000 a year.

On motion of Mr. Fullerton this answer was stricken out, on the ground that the accounts themselves must be produced.

Q.—Are you sure that there was a written agreement with Irwin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did your connection with the company cease? A.—On the 1st of June, 1873.

Q.—Did you see Irwin in 1870? A.—I don't remember whether he was in New-York or not at that time.

Q.—How soon after that did you see him? A.—I think in the Winter of 1871.

Q.—Where was it? A.—In the company's office in New-York.

Q.—Who was then President of the company? A.—A. B. Stockwell.

Q.—Who was the President in 1872? A.—Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Who were the Directors in 1872? A.—A. B. Stockwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Bagster, Frederick Billings, Alexander Masterton, Henry Clews, George L. Kingsland, and myself, and Theodore L. Johnson was Secretary of the company. I became a Director in the latter part of May, 1872.

Mr. Vanderpoel put a letter in evidence written by the witness to Irwin on Dec. 2, 1871, to the effect that President Stockwell desired Irwin to come to this City as soon as possible, to act in relation to the obtainment of a subsidy for the China branch line, and that he had better make arrangements to be away from San Francisco for some months.

Q.—Did you write this letter and have it sent? A.—I did.

Q.—Did Irwin come? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon? A.—In the latter part of December.

Q.—Did you see him at the company's office after his arrival? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently did you see him during the next three or four months? A.—About a half a dozen times.

Q.—Did you converse with him about the business of the company? A.—Very little.

Q.—Did he during that time receive from the company money or checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

The attention of the witness was called by Mr. Vanderpoel to six checks, all dated May 24, 1872, and made payable to the order of Irwin.

Q.—Can you identify the writing on the backs of those checks? A.—Yes, Sir. The indorsements are in the handwriting of Mr. Irwin.

Q.—Have you seen the checks before, and do you know that they were paid? A.—I have seen the checks before, and I know that they were paid. Each one was drawn by myself as Vice President of the company, and by Mr. Johnson as President pro tem.

Q.—By whose directions were the checks drawn? A.—By order of President Stockwell.

Q.—When, if at all, did Irwin resign his employment or agency in the company? A.—I believe in the Summer or Fall of 1872.

Q.—Do you recollect that it was in December, 1872? A.—No, Sir; but I think it was during the Winter.

Mr. Vanderpoel read off the amounts of the six checks as follows: $650,000, $50,000, $25,000, $10,000, $10,000, $5,000, making a total of $750,000.

Q.—Did Irwin after he came from California receive any other checks from the company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were they received by him before these six checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you give the dates and amounts of those checks? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Were they payable to Irwin's order? A.—No, I think not. One of them was given to Mr. Charles Abert.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that he intended to show during the progress of the examination that three other checks drawn in 1872—one in February, for $40,000, one in April, for $35,000, and one on or prior to the 15th of May, for $40,000—had been given to Irwin by the company.

Mr. Fullerton replied that these checks were not drawn to the order of Irwin, and that he never had them in his possession.

Q.—What did you do with the six checks drawn on the 24th of May, 1872, after you signed them? A.—I am not sure whether I handed them to Mr. Irwin or to Mr. Stockwell; Irwin has said that I gave them to him, and I think he is correct, but I cannot say positively.

Q.—Do you know where Irwin kept his bank account? A.—I think it was with the American Exchange National Bank.

Q.—While you were Vice-President, did Irwin render any account of the proceeds of the six checks received by him, or what had been done with the money? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Do you recollect seeing Abert in New-York in May, 1872? A.—I cannot recollect exactly; I had a transaction with him about that time, I think.

Mr. Vanderpoel here produced the check-book of the Pacific Mail Company, and, after saying that the six checks for $750,000 had been drawn on the Bank of Commerce, proceeded, showing the witness the check-book.

Q.—Is this the book from which the six checks for $750,000 were taken? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever shown this book to Irwin? A.—I don't know as I have.

Q.—In whose writing are the entries on the tubs? A.—Mr. Johnson's, the Treasurer pro tem.; I never remember Irwin examining these entries.

Q.—When did you first see the entries? A.—I did not see the book when the checks were signed.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that he could not proceed further with Mr. Bellows' testimony until he obtained documents that he desired to present, and he would, after putting some letters in evidence, ask an adjournment, unless Mr. Fullerton desired to cross-examine Mr. Bellows on the testimony already given.

Mr. Fullerton declined to cross-examine the witness until his direct testimony was exhausted.

Mr. Vanderpoel read a letter from Irwin to Stockwell, dated April 23, 1872, saying that owing mainly to the incompatibility between himself [Irwin] and one of the officials of the company in reference to the management of affairs, it was better that he should resign, and he asked that the contract with him as agent, which was to run to December, should be canceled. A reply from Stockwell, of the same date, asked Irwin to postpone his resignation until June or July, at which time Stockwell said he would not oppose it. A letter from Irwin to Stockwell, dated April 27, 1872, withdraws his resignation. A letter from Irwin to Stockwell, dated Sept. 23, 1872, conveys his resignation, and recites that it would be for the benefit of the company that the China agent's powers should be increased, and the accounts of the company be remodeled, so as to save an unnecessary expenditure of time and money. A letter from Stockwell to Irwin, dated Nov. 14, 1872, accepts Irwin's resignation, and thanks him for his efforts in the company's behalf and the recommendations he had made. A letter to Irwin from S. K. Holman, the acting agent at San Francisco, who succeeded Irwin, contains an extract from a letter from Messrs. Bellows and Johnson to Holman, informing him of his appointment and praising Irwin, and Holman adds a line to this extract informing Irwin that he fully concurs in the expressions of good will made by Bellows and Johnson.

The further examination was adjourned to 10:30 A. M. next Saturday.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS CONCERNING THE BONDED VESSELS CASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Court of the Commissioners of the Alabama Claims yesterday, Judge Jewell delivered the opinion of the court in the cases known as the "bonded vessels cases." These vessels were whalers and consisted of the James Maury, of New-Bedford; the General Pike, of New-Bedford; the Milo, of New-Bedford, and the Nile, of New-London, Conn. They were captured on the whaling ground, with others of the whaling fleet, in June, 1865; were bonded by the Shenandoah, and ordered to take on board and carry to San Francisco or to Honolulu the officers and crews of the several whalers that the Shenandoah had burned—the Maury 151 men, the General Pike 222, the Milo 160, and the Nile 121. The principal question involved in these cases was what compensation shall be allowed to the owners and crews for this enforced employment of their vessels respectively, and for the compulsory labor and peril of the men. The counsel for claimants asked compensation on the basis of demurrage, and the counsel for the Government suggested the allowance of compensation in the way of prices for passage for the men from the place of capture to port. But the court in its opinion does not accord with either view. Taking into consideration the fact that the vessels were actively engaged in their business of whaling at the very hour of capture, the opinion of the court, after citing authorities in collateral and opposite cases, makes the following awards:

In the case of the James Maury, to the owners alone for the loss and destruction of property, $10,324 25, to be divided according to the respective interests of the owners, after deducting insurance, and to the owners jointly, as compensation for the damage, for the use of the vessel, and for the compulsory services of the officers and crew, the sum of $16,925, to be received by the owners, with interest from the date of capture, and to be held by them as and for and in lieu of the catch of said vessel, and to be distributed among the officers and crew of the said vessel in their due proportions. In the case of the Gen. Pike, the award to the owners alone for the loss and destruction of their property, and to be divided among them according to their respective interests, $8,921 66, and to the owners jointly for compulsory service of officers and crew, as in the case of the Maury in lieu of catch, $18,730. In the case of the Milo, to the owners alone, $9,157 84, and to the owners jointly for the use of the vessel and compulsory service of the officers and crew, in lieu of catch, $16,585.

In the case of the Nile, to the owners alone, $8,250 65, and to the owners jointly, for the use of the vessel and compulsory service of officers and crew, in lieu of catch, $14,375.

There were several claims of officers and seamen, asking compensation for loss of catch or of wages, presented at the time when these principal cases were heard. All these claims are embraced in the equity of the judgment, and each of these claimants will receive out of the judgment, in lieu of catch, his share of the amount awarded by the court. As to the loss of wages, after arriving at San Francisco or Honolulu, it need only be said that the men abandoned the enterprise, choosing to consider the voyage ended, when they might have remained by their ships. These claims will therefore be dismissed.

The following additional judgments were announced: In Case No. 1,208, to George T. Brown, $2,185; in Case No. 1,211, to James F. Brown, $300; in Case No. 1,302, to Mary J. Bowen, administratrix, $400; in Case No. 1,209, to Barton S. Mason, $420; in Case No. 1,229, to Joseph B. Worth, $600; in Case No. 1,238, to John I. Miguel, $592; in Case No. 840, to Charles Homer and Richard T. Sprague, $15,991 47, (Judges Wells and Rayner dissenting.)

The following is the judgment in the cases of the Milo, Maury, &c., in detail: In the Milo, Edward C. Jones, $5,212 37; George H. Dunbar, $1,144; Ann H. Dunbar, $264 03; William Watkins, Executor, $572 36; Jona C. Harris, $264 03; and jointly, $16,585. Case No. 1,022—The Nile, Julius T. Sheppard, Executor, $1,053 68. Case No. 1,226—To James C. Allyne, $387 29. Case No. 1,227—Henry P. Haven, $1,059 43; H. P. Haven et al., Executors, $1,059 43; Sarah A. Stoddard, Executrix, $396 53; A. G. Douglass, $396 73; Henry P. Haven, Executor, $387 29; Alexander F. Prentiss, $361 05; Moses H. Grinnell, $515 61; Moses H. Grinnell et al., Executors, $515 61; Samuel Willets, $515 61, and jointly, $14 375. Case No. 801—The James Maury.—To C. R. Tucker et al., $4,334 11; Ed. D. Mandell, Administrator, $1,290 53; Henry A. Barling et al., Executors, $3,871 59, and jointly, $16,925. Case No. 826—The Gen. Pike.—To Charles H. Gifford et al., Executors, $1,413 88; Charles H. Gifford, $645 55; Jona P. Gifford, $322 78; John F. Jackson, Administrator, $155 10; Jonathan Potter, $2,230 40; Charles R. Tucker, Administrator, $155 10; Isaac P. Gifford, $1,115 20; Edward Tucker, $255 29, and jointly, $18,730. Cases dismissed under the opinion of the court in the bonded vessels: Cases No. 581—R. W. Cunningham complainant; No. 564—Hebron M. Crowell; No. 1,360—Antonio Silva; No. 573—Richard P. Baker; No. 1,148—John Joseph; No. 1,147—John F. Hawes; No. 586—C. Hawes; No. 871—August G. Jenny; No. 1,240—Manuel R. de Silva; No. 1,241—George de L. Natto; No. 1,376—Moses H. Grinnell. The following cases were then presented to the court upon the evidence and oral argument of counsel: No. 1,244—Domingo Machodoze vs. The United States; No. 246—John Pomeceno Dovall vs. The United States; No. 1,246—Thomas Lockhard vs. The United States, case dismissed; No. 1,300—John H. Smith vs. The United States, submitted in the papers; No. 1,301—Elisha B. Handy vs. The United States, dismissed; No. 1,310—John B. Hussey et al. vs. The United States, case dismissed as being too remote; No. 1,343, Ellen M. Partridge vs. United States, partially argued on demurrer by Charles C. Beaman and passed to third call; No. 1,349, Isaac Mitchell vs. United States, submitted on papers; No. 1,350, James Christian vs. United States, submitted on papers; No. 1,351, William H. Young vs. United States, submitted on papers; No. 1,352, Manuel De Ramos vs. United States, submitted on papers; No. 1,353, Joseph K. Sylva vs. United States, submitted on papers; No. 1,354, Jemima W. P. Reck vs. United States, submitted on papers; No. 1,379, Leopold Morse vs. United States, submitted on evidence and argument of counsel, Charles C. Beaman for complainants. In No. 1,379, John A. J. Creswell appeared for the United States; in all the others Frank W. Hackett appeared. Case No. 48, Louise Snow et al., reargued by Charles C. Beaman, Jr., for complainants, and J. A. J. Creswell for the United States.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

There is to be a meeting of the Board of Trade of Boston on Monday afternoon to consider the subject of a new Reciprocity treaty with Canada. The *Advertiser* thus speaks of the movement: "The fate of the treaty that was abrogated ten years ago, and the small favor accorded to that sent to the Senate a year or two ago, have not deterred enthusiastic gentlemen from bringing forward a proposition that the experiment be tried once more. The object is a laudable one, but there are a great many difficulties in the way, as the originators of this movement will discover. It is worth a serious effort to improve the trade relations with the Provinces. The trouble is that there a great many conflicting interests that cannot be neglected in drafting a mutually beneficial treaty. Moreover, the opposing interests are not such as find powerful representatives and champions in boards of trade. It is only when the negotiators have completed their work that the adverse elements begin to consolidate their forces. We cannot profess great confidence in the practicability of drafting a treaty that will be satisfactory to a majority of those to be affected by it, but there is no harm in trying."

ANOTHER ASTEROID.

Prof. Peters, of Hamilton College, writes to the Utica *Herald* under date of Feb. 25: "On the night of Feb. 20, I marked in one of my charts a strange object; but as it was already late (about 4 o'clock) I did not wait to ascertain its motion. Then ensued several days of bad weather. But last night I found the star again, over a degree distant from its former place, the measurements giving its position ten hours seventeen minutes of right ascension and fourteen degrees twenty-eight minutes of north declination, moving northward three and a half minutes per day. The new planet is of the eleventh magnitude, and will be the one hundred and sixtieth of the asteroid group, unless of the many asteroids lately announced from Europe as new, by nearer computation some (possibly one or two) should be found identical with known ones."

GENERAL DEBATE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives met yesterday for general debate only, Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the chair.

The House was addressed by Mr. RIDDLE, of Tennessee, in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, addressed the House in relation to the improvement of the natural highways of the country. Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, next addressed the House on the currency question. The House then, at 3:25 o'clock, adjourned.

SPORTING EVENTS.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.

A REMARKABLE TEST OF ENDURANCE—ONE THOUSAND MILES WALKED IN ONE THOUSAND HOURS—DE WITT AND GOULDING BOTH ACCOMPLISH THE FEAT—THE CONTESTANTS STILL WALKING.

The trial of endurance between Peter Goulding and John De Witt, who, on Jan. 15, 1876, at 7 o'clock P. M., started to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, at Giehl's Garden, corner of Lorimer and Scholes streets, Brooklyn, E. D., had not been decided at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, although the time specified expired at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Both men at the conclusion of the one thousandth mile confessed themselves to be weary, but neither of them was willing to give up. Mr. Goulding's backer was at the garden at that time, and offered to back his man against his opponent for a continuation of the match at any sum mentioned by De Witt's backers. These gentlemen, whoever they are, were not on hand, and had not put in an appearance at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, so far as could be ascertained. At the conclusion of the one thousand and fourth mile, De Witt expressed confidence in his ability to continue 100 or 200 miles further on his journey, but this was doubted by those who witnessed his condition at that time. The question being asked of Goulding as to his ideas of further endurance, he said that he was sure his condition was fully as good as that of his opponent, but it was his opinion that when De Witt expressed his ability to hold out for 200 hours longer, he was, to say the least, "blowing." Goulding said that he did not feel very stiff in the joints, and that his feet were in good condition, with the exception of slight blisters on the bottom of his toes; and his limbs and joints, so far as could be discovered by the ordinary observer, were not swollen. De Witt complained of being sleepy, and of sore feet. The gait of both men, and their appearance on the track was about the same as has been described heretofore in THE TIMES. Goulding has made the best average time since the start, but De Witt has made the fastest time for a single mile in several instances. Goulding, it will be remembered, was taken sick on Thursday of the week before last, the result, as he claims, of the effects of some drug mixed with a small quantity of brandy which he swallowed at that time. He did not fully recover from the attack until Sunday last, and since that time he has continued to improve in his physical condition. Both men eat and sleep well at present, and both adhere to their former diet, Goulding taking sparingly of meats and other solids, and refusing all liquor except ale, while De Witt partakes liberally of more substantial food, and occasionally takes a glass of brandy.

On Sunday last, according to the time-keeper, DeWitt was quite ill, and reeled about while walking, like a drunken man, and at times, when "time" was called, seemed unable to comprehend the word, or to hear it, and the time-keeper was obliged to go to him and take hold of him, in order to stop him. He rallied somewhat on Monday, and since that time has seemed better. The five-hundredth mile was accomplished during the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 12, De Witt's recorded time being ten minutes and fifty-five seconds, and Goulding's time ten minutes and ten seconds. The one-thousandth mile was completed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, De Witt's recorded time being twelve minutes and thirty seconds, and Goulding's time ten minutes and sixteen seconds. When the contest first began, the odds were three to one in favor of De Witt; but within the past few days the odds have changed, and yesterday bets were offered, but not accepted, of $100 to $75 in favor of Goulding. The following table is copied from the official record of the time-keeper for the twenty-five hours ending at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time it was not decided whether the match would be declared a draw, or the stakes increased:

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

DE WITT. Miles.	Time. M. S.	GOULDING. Miles.	Time. M. S.
981	14:23	981	14:40
982	15:45	982	15:00
983	14:00	983	12:00
984	15:00	984	12:30
985	13:56	985	14:50
986	14:45	986	13:12
987	15:00	987	13:45
988	15:20	988	14:20
989	15:00	989	13:10
990	15:40	990	14:00
991	16:15	991	14:50
992	14:00	992	15:20
993	16:05	993	15:00
994	15:10	994	14:55
995	15:00	995	15:12
996	16:15	996	15:00
997	15:45	997	15:35
998	16:22	998	12:14
999	17:07	999	12:35
1000	12:30	1000	10:16
1001	11:00	1001	11:28
1002	13:12	1002	11:18
1003	13:35	1003	14:30
1004	16:05	1004	14:49
1005	15:00	1005	15:13

De Witt, who is the older man of the two, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and is fifty-three years old. He weighed 155 pounds when he started on his present walk, and has lost probably six or eight pounds since. His record as a pedestrian is a good one. He walked 100 miles in twenty-four hours in 1868 in Chicago, beating his opponent, Major Simons, and in 1869, at the same place he walked fifty miles inside of ten hours. At the Academy of Music, in Auburn, N. Y., in 1875, he walked fifty miles in eight hours, and eighty miles inside of sixteen hours. He also walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in Chicago in 1869, and it was this circumstance which gave him the advantage over his opponent at the outset of the present contest, so far as being a favorite with the betting. He expects to undertake the task of walking 1,000 quarter miles in 1,000 quarter hours, so soon as he recovers from the effects of his present task. Goulding is a smaller man than De Witt, weighing, at the outset, 143 pounds. He was born in London, England, and is thirty-eight years old. In 1869 he attempted to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours with Jim Miles, in Chatham street, New-York, but his opponent gave up at the eight hundred and seventy-seventh mile, and shot his trainer, James Ross, within an hour afterward, severely wounding him in the neck, but not killing him. In 1872, he walked forty miles in seven hours on the shell road at Savannah, Ga., and in 1871 he beat James Guttridge, in New-Orleans, in a walk of 100 miles. In the same year he walked ninety-two miles out of 100 in Vicksburg, Miss., and since that time has been engaged as trainer for the celebrated prize-fighter, Tom Allen. He is matched to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours with Wallace Ferguson, of Albany, the match being kept open to allow Hugh Donahue to enter on equal terms. The match will begin in six weeks from this time.

THE CENTENNIAL RIFLE MATCHES.

THE TOURNAMENT TO TAKE PLACE AT CREEDMOOR—THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association has adopted the following programme for the Centennial rifle matches, which will be conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association and the National Centennial Commission at Creedmoor, beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 12:

COMPETITION I.

Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; any rifle not exceeding ten pounds weight, with a pull of trigger not less than three pounds; ten scoring, without previous sighting shots; entrance fee, $2.

COMPETITION II.

Open to all comers; distances, 500 and 600 yards; any rifles within the rules; military rifles of fifty calibre or over to be shot at 500 yards, other rifles at 600 yards; any position; ten scoring, without previous sighting shots; entrance fee, $2.

COMPETITION III.

For the championship of the world; open to teams of eight from all countries; each marksman to be a native-born citizen of the country he represents, excepting teams representing the provincial territory of a Government, in which case a residence in the province represented will be sufficient qualification; weapons, any rifle exceeding ten pounds weight, with a minimum pull of trigger of three pounds; breech-loading rifles to be loaded only at the breech; thirty scoring, without sighting shots, at each range by every competitor; fifteen shots to be fired at each distance on each day of the contest, commencing at 800 yards.

Teams will be allowed the use of the range for one week previous to the matches, but on the days of the long-range match no one will be allowed to practice at either of the ranges previous to the contest. Captains of teams shall select two Referees, who shall in turn choose an umpire, whose decision in all cases of dispute shall be final. The prize in the long-range match will be termed the "Centennial trophy," and shall be subject to annual competition in the country by whose team it is won. No entrance fee will be demanded. The fourth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will follow the Centennial matches.

THE HAND-BALL GAMES.

A well contested game of hand-ball took place at McQuade's Court yesterday afternoon between B. McQuade and David Jones, against D. McCarthy and Thomas Reynolds, best two in three, resulting as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	T'l.
McQuade and Jones	12	21	21	54
McCarthy and Reynolds	21	15	17	53

An interesting game of hand-ball was played at Casey's Court, in Brooklyn, Philip Casey, champion of America, playing against James McEvoy and Thomas Curry. Following is the score:

	First.	Second.	T'l.
Casey	15	14	29
McEvoy and Curry	21	21	42

Casey, of Brooklyn, and the New-Jersey champion, Bernard McQuade, are about to meet in friendly rivalry for the purpose of deciding their relative claims to superiority as hand-ball players. The time designated is next Tuesday at 1:30 P. M. The scene of contest is to be McQuade's well-known court, No. 404 Madison street, at the junction of Grand; the stakes are $200 a side, and the terms best four out of seven games.

Several leading hand-ball and racket players met last Tuesday evening at McQuade's Court, Madison street, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward holding an International hand-ball and racket tournament in this City during the Centennial. Invitations are being forwarded to the various hand-ball and racket clubs throughout the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, and the Canadas. It is designed to offer many valuable prizes for competition at the two games.

THE WITHERS AND BELMONT STAKES.

The following changes have taken place in the books on the Withers and Belmont stakes, at the Jockey Club room, Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street:

WITHERS STAKES—ONE MILE.

	Taken and offered.		Offered.
Freebooter	6 to 1	Ecliptic filly	10 to 1
Sultana	6 to 1	Lord Carlisle	10 to 1
Bertram (Ulrica)	7 to 1	Waco	10 to 1
Fiddlestick	8 to 1	Danville	15 to 1
Sunburst	9 to 1	Lillie Belle	20 to 1
Bengal	9 to 1	Bay Flower colt	20 to 1
Chamade filly	10 to 1	Panic colt	20 to 1
Sue Washington C.	12 to 1	Sister to Jo. Johnson	20 to 1
Bambino	12 to 1	Revolver colt	20 to 1
Daligasian	12 to 1	Johnny B.	25 to 1
Sister to Milner	12 to 1	Cornucopia	25 to 1
Crab Orchard	15 to 1	Osseo	25 to 1
Eagless filly	15 to 1	Dundreary	25 to 1

BELMONT STAKES—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Brother to Bassett	5 to 1	Bryen	20 to 1
Bertram	7 to 1	Bay Flower colt	20 to 1
Killarney	8 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
Barricade	8 to 1	Frederichtown	20 to 1
Pastor	9 to 1	Red Coat	20 to 1
Ambush	10 to 1	Long Nine colt	20 to 1
Verona filly	12 to 1	Wah-ta-Wah	25 to 1
Waco	15 to 1	Revolver colt	25 to 1
Sister to Milner	15 to 1	Dundreary	25 to 1
Little Miss filly	15 to 1	Nina Douglas	25 to 1
Eleanor colt	20 to 1	Osseo	25 to 1
Lillie Belle	20 to 1	Donough	25 to 1

MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR.

The deciding match between teams of six of gentlemen of the Home and Continental Insurance Companies took place at Creedmoor, Jr., yesterday afternoon. Two matches have been shot between these teams, each winning one. This match was won by the Continentals by a score of 213 to 209, as follows:

CONTINENTAL.

J. W. R. Oakley	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	40	
W. Ellsworth, Jr.	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	39	
G. H. Hope	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	5	38	
C. A. Schermerhorn	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	37	
Lloyd Roberts	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	4	36	
C. E. Truslow	0	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	0	0	23	213

HOME.

W. R. Hobart	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	41	
J. H. Hitchcock	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	38	
H. J. Ferris	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	36	
F. B. Southwick	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	34	
W. B. Wilson	3	3	3	4	3	0	4	4	3	4	31	
F. M. Griswold	0	2	2	5	2	4	3	4	4	3	28	209

RIFLE SHOOTING AT GLENDRAKE.

The American Rifle Association held a match for a silver cup at Glendrake Range yesterday. The distance covered was 500 yards, any position, ten scoring shots. A subscription match was contested at the same time and distance. Following are the best scores in both matches:

CUP MATCH.

										Total.
H. Fisher	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46
D. F. Davids	5	4	3	2	4	5	4	5	5	4—41
R. Rathbone	5	5	4	3	5	0	4	5	5	3—39

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.

					Total.
H. Fisher	5	5	4	5	5—24
R. Rathbone	4	5	5	5	4—23
D. F. Davids	5	4	5	3	3—20
M. H. Madden	4	3	2	2	5—16

A WRESTLING MATCH.

A wrestling match was arranged yesterday between Albert Ellis, of this City, formerly of London, England, and Henry Howard, of Glen Cove, Long Island. The conditions are to wrestle Devonshire style, best two in three fair back falls, for $200 a side. The match is to take place in this City on March 9. Ellis is the champion of England, and has been victorious in numerous contests. Howard is also a noted wrestler, and has figured in numerous contests.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK F. LOCKWOOD.

Universal regret was expressed yesterday on the Produce Exchange at the announcement at the close of 'Change of the death of Mr. Frederick F. Lockwood, who had been identified with the Exchange from its organization. Mr. Lockwood was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1827, and educated at the Troy Academy. He came to this City in 1841, when a mere boy, and was first engaged in the transportation business in the Troy Air Line Company, and in later years he became connected with several insurance companies. He bore an excellent reputation as a business man, and his character for integrity stood very high. He was a prominent Freemason, being Past Master of St. John Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and member of Zettlein Chapter, No. 141, and of Morton Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 4. His death was the result of disease of the liver, from which he was a sufferer for more than ten years. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2,418 Second avenue.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James R. Dowell, Superintendent of the First District, Southern Division, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in Richmond Friday night, aged fifty-three years. He had been for many years connected with the telegraph service of the country, holding various high positions of trust. He was well known throughout the South as an eminent Freemason. At the time of his death he was a member of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and of Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter No. 43, and Dore Lodge No. 51, A. F. and A. M.; also an honorary member of other lodges, and was Grand Lecturer of Virginia.

Col. James K. Kerr, a prominent member of the Pittsburg Bar, and brother of Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at his home in Pittsburg last Friday morning. Col. Kerr was born in Pennsylvania. When the war broke out he entered the Army, serving as a Major in one of the infantry regiments. In 1864 he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, but the trip did him little good. His lungs were affected, and it was this disease which brought on his death.

Pierre M. Irving, the biographer of his uncle, Washington Irving, died on Friday, at the age of seventy-four. His *Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, in five volumes, was published between the years 1861 and 1867, and in 1866 he published *Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies*.

Mr. Edwin Dean, sometime an actor, but better known as the father of Julia Dean Hayne, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn., on the 13th inst., in the seventy-second year of his age.

J. H. Rawlins, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Blair County, died at Hollidaysburg yesterday.

John L. Clark, United States Pension Agent for Rhode Island, died at Valley Falls at noon yesterday.

A HOTEL-KEEPER SWINDLED.

A New-Haven landlord has been swindled. A fellow went into his house and played some game of chance in which he became indebted to the proprietor. Then he informed him that he couldn't pay the bill, whereupon the proprietor suggested that he leave his Ulster overcoat. The man said that he preferred to leave his pantaloons, and the idea was so unique that it was accepted, and the young man pulled them off, to the amusement of the crowd. His boots were long, however, and with his Ulster covered up his legs. So he went to another hotel and took lodging. The next morning he called the landlord, and declared he had been robbed of his pantaloons and $20, and somewhat angrily demanded that his loss should be made good, which was done.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 447; California, 90¼; Segregated Belcher, 92; Ophir, 64¾; Chollar, 92; Savage, new stock, 17¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 24¾; Gould & Curry, 21¼; Best & Belcher, 63; Hale & Norcross, 48; Crown Point, 25¼; Yellow Jacket, 102½; Empire, 6; Alpha, 27½; Belcher, 37¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 22¼; Exchequer, 14¼; Overman, 73½; Justice, 25; Caledonia, 38½; Succor, 2⅝.

THE WIMPLE MURDER.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. J., Feb. 26.—In the case of Emma E. Wimple, jointly indicted with Nelson H. Cool for the murder of Charles T. Wimple, her husband, by poison, in March last, a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was rendered at midnight last night. The prisoner was sentenced to Sing Sing for life. Cool was convicted of murder in the first degree during the last term of court here, and was respited to March 3. A further respite is expected, with strong hopes of a commutation to imprisonment for life.

THE OLD GUARD.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—The visiting detachment of the Old Guard of New-York City left for home this evening on the steamer Champion. Their departure was made the occasion of an imposing escort parade of the volunteer companies, headed by the Fifth United States Artillery. As the steamer moved from the dock a national salute was fired by battery F, from the head of the pier.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

THE NOON SERVICES AT ASSOCIATION HALL—MOODY AND SANKEY NOT PRESENT.

In accordance with the new arrangement recently announced in THE TIMES, yesterday's noon meeting was held in Association Hall instead of the Hippodrome building as formerly. The audience which assembled to participate in the services did not number more than 1,200 persons, the diminished attendance being attributable to the absence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The service lacked the spirit and interest of those held by the revivalists, the greater portion of it consisting of singing and praying. In the absence of Mr. Moody, the meeting was conducted by Mr. Ralph Wells. After singing the hymn "Rejoice and be glad," the requests to pray, some dozen in number, were read by Rev. A. C. Arnold. After prayer by Mr. Lyle, the congregation sang, "What a friend we have in Jesus." Mr. Wells then delivered a brief sermon on prayer. God, he said, had shown us how to pray and what to pray for. The Bible was the true directory of prayer. It tells us that we must be pardoned of our sins before we can carry the blessing of prayer to others. Prayer was the great panacea for trouble, the balm for a heart rent with sorrow. We will always find that the great Psalmist David is singing praises to his God when in trouble. This is one of the reasons why I think he was called a man after God's own heart. We all know how low he fell, how great were his sins. But he atoned for them by humble penitence before his Maker. Oh! it is hearts that will kneel before Him and receive His grace that God wants. The heart is better able to accept God in solitude than in the midst of a multitude. It is in our closets, not in public assemblages, that the great battle is fought—won or lost. I remember an incident at the revival meetings lately that touched me deeply at the time. A sweet little girl of twelve came down from the gallery in which she had been sitting, and said to me, "Mister, do you think that there is any little girl about my size and age that I can teach the way to heaven. I know the way to Jesus, and I feel as if I could show it to another little girl if He would only let me." Oh, what a lesson to older and professing Christians. Oh, if there were many more such little ones in the world, how much happier and better it would be! At the conclusion of the address an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, asking that the revival might prove effective in quickening the churches. The congregation sang the hymn:

"I hear Thy welcome voice,
That calls me, Lord, to Thee,
For cleansing in Thy precious blood,
That flowed on Calvary."

A brief address was then delivered by Mr. William E. Dodge, and prayers were offered for mothers and for children, and especially for the success of Christian work throughout the world. The audience dispersed after singing:

"We praise Thee, O God! For the Son of Thy love,
For Jesus who died, and is now gone above."

SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock Officer Burns, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found a well-dressed man, apparently about forty years old, lying prostrate on one of the benches in Washington square, and in a semi-unconscious condition. Examining the man by the light of an adjacent lamp, the officer discovered a large cut on the right temple. At the station-house a search of his person resulted in the finding of five letters, written in the German language, and addressed to persons in different parts of the City, from which it appeared that his name was Blum von Faldern. The man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the attendant surgeon pronounced his wound the result of a pistol-shot. He remained unconscious throughout the day and was not expected to recover. It was subsequently ascertained from G. Vogel, of No. 30 Rivington street, to whom one of the letters was directed, that Von Faldern resided at No. 63 Seventh street, and that he had recently lost a large sum of money at gambling. Other friends who visited the hospital volunteered the information that he was a native of Dusseldorf, Germany, where his father was Chief of Police when Von Faldern was a boy. He entered the Bensberg Cadet Corps at an early age, and afterward joined the Prussian Army.

Van Faldren died at Bellevue Hospital last evening. He did not regain consciousness from the time he was admitted to the hospital. Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest on the case.

A NEW SWINDLING DEVICE.

August Zaab, alias Dr. Suppe, alias Otto Schmidt, a German over seventy years of age, was arrested last evening by Detectives Von Gerichten, King, and Woods, of the Central Office, charged with having swindled Mrs. Dora Graft, a widow, out of $220 under rather novel circumstances. It is stated that Zaab, under the name of Dr. Suppe, advertised in the German papers for a housekeeper. Mrs. Graft answered the advertisement, and after some preliminary negotiation the "Doctor" engaged her. In course of conversation he learned that Mrs. Graft had some money, and he then proposed to marry her. He represented that he was the Chief of the Medical Staff at Bellevue Hospital, and was in the receipt of a handsome salary. Mrs. Graft accepted the offer of marriage, and the "Doctor" then said that he desired to purchase for her a handsome silk dress in which to get married, but unfortunately he had left his pocket-book at the hospital, but if she would lend him sufficient money for the purpose he would return it to her the same evening. The foolish woman, completely misled by the plausible manners and speech of the "Doctor," loaned him $220, all the money she had. Zaab then left the house, promising to come back in a short time, but as might be expected, he failed to return, and Mrs. Graft did not see him again until after his arrest. It is asserted that the accused has swindled a number of women in a like manner, and the Police have been looking for him for some time past. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters for the night, and will be taken to court to-day for examination.

THE TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee met yesterday, John Kelly in the chair. A report of the organization of the First Assembly District Committee was received and placed on file. It states that Police Justice P. G. Duffy has been selected Chairman of the committee. Assemblyman Nicholas Muller and James Healey are very well satisfied with the result of the contest for the government of the party in this district, and regard it as a victory over ex-Senator Fox. A report was also received of the reorganization of the Fifth Assembly District. Charles Quinn, of South Fifth avenue, has been selected to fill the office of Chairman of the committee, in place of Henry Hughes resigned. A communication from the German Democratic Central Organization was presented, saying that that body was anxious to co-operate with the Tammany Hall party, and asking for a larger representation of German Democrats on the General Committee. The matter was referred to a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, of which ex-Alderman Gilon and ex-Assemblyman Daly are members.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the German Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District held at their head-quarters, No. 1,591 Second avenue, on Friday, the 25th inst., the following preamble and resolution, presented by Mr. Jacob Knobloch, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Considering the incessant and repeated attacks to which the Republican Party as well as the President of the United States have been exposed; and

Whereas, The result of the prosecutions instituted by the Government against the Whisky Ring, without regard to party or person, has consigned the offenders against the law to their just doom, and through an unbiased jury vindicated the innocent,

Resolved, That we congratulate the President of the United States, his private secretary, his Cabinet, and the whole Republican Party on this triumph of a just cause, which an upright, honest, and fearless administration has won, and thereby has overcome corruption as well as calumny.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, is at the Everett House.

Congressman John M. Davy and Postmaster D. T. Hunt, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and James R. Osgood, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. John A. Bridgeland, United States Consul at Havre; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont; ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, and John William Wallace, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CHAIN GANG.

During the past week Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin conveyed to State Prison the following convicts: John Black, burglary, three years; Mike O'Farrell, receiving stolen goods, five years; Edward Stiem, felonious assault, one year; Andrew Dolan, burglary, seven years; Ed. White, John Murray, and John Regan, burglary, three years each; John Hatchell, three and a half years, grand larceny; Richard H. Scott, three years, grand larceny; William Kelly, twenty years, grand larceny; Charles McLean, four years, grand larceny, and William Stewart, two years, [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ON A PORTRAIT.

Oh, mystery of Beauty! who can tell
  Thy mighty influence? who can best descry
How secret, swift, and subtle is the spell
  Wherein the music of thy voice doth lie?

Here we have eyes so full of fervent love,
  That but for lids behind which sorrow's touch
Doth press and linger, one could almost prove
  That Earth had loved her favorite overmuch.

A mouth where silence seems to gather strength
  From lips so gently closed, that almost say,
"Ask not my story, lest you hear at length
  Of sorrows where sweet hope has lost its way."

And yet the head is borne so proudly high,
  The soft round cheek, so splendid in its bloom,
True courage rises thro' the brilliant eye,
  And great resolve comes flashing thro' the gloom.

Oh, noble painter! more than genius goes
  To search the key-note of those melodies,
To find the depths of all those tragic woes,
  Tune thy song right and paint rare harmonies.

Genius and love have each fulfilled their part,
  And both unite with force and equal grace,
While all that we love best in classic art
  Is stamped forever on the immortal face.

JULIA MARGARET CAMERON.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

AN UNIMPORTANT PERSON.

I.

Clodthorpe is a town of Rip Van Winkles. If one of them were to go away into a cleft of the swelling hills, and come back no more, there would be but one pipe less by the inn fire. If he returned after some twenty years, there would be but one pipe more. Of course, this is not true. The town is not very far from London, and the railway passes within four miles. But when you look down on Clodthorpe from some neighboring hill, or catch a glimpse of it from the Thames, it seems so sleepy that it can hardly puff away its own blue smoke: so sleepy that you yawn pleasantly as you gaze; so sleepy that Sleep himself, girdled and crowned with poppies, might be sleeping there. Go into the town at noon, and lo! it is a bustling place, and a growing. It has been growing for ages with the growth of the English people. When a Plantagenet wanted a bowman he sent to Clodthorpe. Had a Tudor wanted another playwright, he might have dug up a Shakespeare hereabout. One townsman of this goodly place would drink you three of Boreham or six of Blockley through happiness into oblivion. Of late it has grown more quickly, creeping along the country roads, rooting up hedges and pushing down elms, and so has come to Colthurst farm, and swallowed it. The meadows of deep grass, which stretch to the river-bank, are still country; but the barn is a school, under clerical control; the yard, once full of straw and the smell of kine, has been swept and graveled into a play-ground; and the farm-house, which stands at right angles to the barn, and likewise opens into the yard, is the suburban residence of William Whiteham, grocer, whose shop in the High street has plate-glass windows, and whose daughter copies the London copy of the Paris fashions. Now William Whiteham is a prudent citizen. As his new house was roomy, and his family small, he looked about for a lodger. At the same time the gentle Christopher was looking about for a lodging. Thus it came to pass that Clodthorpe, which already possessed an M. P. and a fire-engine, each of the newest fashion, became the home of a student. The town was not moved from its accustomed calm by the coming of this contemplative person. Even the grocer's household were but slightly ruffled. All the attention which the father of the family could spare from his cheeses was given to his duty as a volunteer. The daughter scarcely looked up from her music when the young man went by. The mother, who spoke much of the increase of work, which she thoroughly enjoyed, soon absorbed her new charge, cooked for him, washed for him, mended for him, and did for him in every way. It was her care to see that he ate his meals and kept his health; and the manner of his life was the result of a compromise between his tastes and her theories. This manner of life, when it was wholly formed, was as follows: At 7:30, Jemima, maid of all work which her mistress would resign, knocked at the student's door. At 8 the attentive ear might hear him in his bath. Half an hour later he went down stairs from his little bed-room to his little sitting-room, which was directly beneath it, and on the ground floor. Both rooms looked into the yard. After a short pause the lady of the house bustled across the passage with a tray, and asked after his health, while she arranged the coffee and the dish of bacon on a spotless cloth. She believed in coffee, and he could not breakfast without bacon. At 9:30 he was seated by his open window, and smoking a mild pipe. Very soon an exciting incident occurred. It happened every morning, but was always the event of the day. First, one of those wide green gates, which in former days let in the cows, returning heavy from pasture, was opened a little way, and a little girl slipped through. She was sent forth by a most careful mother with a little slip of something neatly bound about her shoulders, and her hair hanging in stiff curls; but when she met the student's eye she had shaken her light locks into a tangle, held her hat by one string, and the nameless fragment by one corner. She was the naughty girl of the school; and the virtue of punctuality, which she had unexpectedly developed, had no surer foundation than a fancy for white sugar. Every morning, when she saw Christopher smoking blandly at his window, she made a face, then giggled, then went up sideways toward him, ever and anon veiling her modesty behind a grimace. He on his side was very calm and still, and spake never a word. Only, when after many pauses and contortions she had drawn near, and the little hand came pushing out sideways in a furtive manner, he placed in it the largest lump and smiled. They understood each other, and there was no need for words. When she had hold of the reward of virtue, the naughty girl vanished with a directness of movement wholly unlike the previous gyrations; and presently all her small school-fellows poured into the yard, good, bad, and indifferent, prim, slipshod, or gaudy. Small bits of cheap ribbon and skimp capes, suggestive of the previous existence of much larger garments, were so common as to be scarcely worthy the observation of an intellectual gentleman. And yet morning after morning the student, whose ability was undoubted, gazed on that irregular procession with unflagging interest. When the stream of girls had been some time in motion, the green gate opened wider, and a young lady walked through the yard and entered the school-room. When she had passed, Christopher left his chair and put away his pipe. He took down books and papers and began to read. At twelve he was interrupted. The school-girls were turned out for ten minutes, and their favorite pastime, which had been invented by the naughty girl, was to peep round the edge of the lodger's window until they met his eye, when they hopped off with shrieks of laughter. Such was the sport of the younger children. The elders danced stiffly in a ring, or tossed a ball which was never caught. The naughty one abandoned herself to riot with a reckless disregard of appearances; but for the most part the children hopped or tossed with a painfully evident regard for their silk scraps and bobtails. The play of even the smallest girls is too often constrained by a premature self-respect. Such thoughts as these often passed through the mind of the profound observer of these harmless games; but nevertheless he smiled on all alike. Sometimes the schoolmistress stood in the doorway, by which a jasmine grew, and watched the children for a few minutes before she called them to work. On these occasions the student peeped at her very cautiously, lest he should drive her in. After this interruption he was apt to be restless over his book. He fingered the paper-knife, and even bit the end. He stared at the ceiling. Sometimes he rose and paced the apartment, which was perhaps twelve feet square. Seldom had one o'clock sounded from the old church tower, ere he had pulled out a heap of papers of divers shapes and colors, and sharpened his pencil. This was the great unpublished tragedy; this was the student's secret. To the outer world, including the junior partner in an ambitious firm of publishers, he was a graceful scholar, and an able philologist. He and he alone knew that he was a dramatist. He and he alone might view with tender eye the child of his imagination, the drama eminently Shakespearean, which he read and recited to himself, which he altered and loved. In what gorgeous scenes he moved! With what cloth-of-gold and blare of trumpets did he adorn his phantom folk! His narrow walls expanded, his low ceiling rose, until he stood by the King's chair, or mingled with courtiers prepared to chase the deer. Ladies grave and gay passed through the ancient hall, or sat in bower at the tambour-frame. Here was a cavalier of more than Spanish gravity, there a First Lord, witty and foppish as a Frenchman. Comic retainers, full of quaint conceits, and quips exceeding whimsical, carried aloft the boar's head or the peacock. Passion, pride, revenge, gaiety, extravagance and love, breathed in the measured line. An amount of labor was expended in the effort to make this drama truly Shakespearean, which would have vastly amazed the simple actor, who charmed his jolly townsmen at the Globe. As the author pored over the pages, touching and retouching, polishing or roughening, the cat Hobbes, curled in her favorite chair, smiled on him with affection and contempt. When Mrs. Whiteham, followed by the faithful Jemima, descended on the apartment at 2 o'clock, bearing the dramatist's simple dinner, the peacock and boar hurried out by the window. Princes, conspirators, and prelates, men-at-arms, servitors, and knaves fled from the shrunken room. So may Sir Walter Raleigh be driven out by his own potato. Christopher dined at 2, partly because his landlady approved of an early dinner, partly because he liked to spend the long Summer evenings in the air. At 3:30 the student returned from a stroll in the yard, or down the shady road which leads riverward, and went again to his books. Some two hours later he meditated over a tea-pot and loaf, while the cat Hobbes, with an ecstatic quiver of the tail, enjoyed a saucer of milk. Then he prepared for action. Sometimes he took a long walk among the fertile hills, following the narrow path through the wheat, listening to the mower in the grass, crossing the tiny brook by the plank. More often he sculled against the pleasant Thames. That most winsome river runs not a half a mile from the good town of Clodthorpe, and the road which leads thereto from Colthurst farm is still lined by splendid elms. If he felt that he had done something in the day, the student, sweeping with long strokes up the stream, enjoyed a profound content, which Hobbes herself, dozing at home and dreaming of the morrow's milk, might envy. From hay harvest to wheat harvest the days slip by, and the river is always friendly, always harmless, fresh for the early bather, and cool for the legs of heated cattle. Sometimes, as the sculler passed in the evening, a little breeze, waking after the slumber of the long hot day, made the wheat murmur and the stream ripple against the boat's side. When he had enough of steady journeying, Christopher used to lie in some shy back-water, where the rare kingfisher may still be seen, a flash of blended colors; or tied his boat to some dwarf shrub at the pasture's edge, and watched the river swell across the weir. As the sun moved down the sky, shadows of the wooded slopes lay across the rich land, the babble of the river grew more drowsy, and a hum of voices came harmonized from some far-off village, as of a simple people chanting together their evening hymn. Thus, on some Saturday night, did distance and the power of the time transform the rare remarks of happy husbandmen swilling thick beer at the pot-house into part of the chorus of praise. O fortunate laborers, if they did but know their own advantages! The season of harvest wages is at hand, of more plentiful liquor; and the Winter and the workhouse are alike far off. Moreover, they swell the pleasant sound in the ears of one gentle creature, whose ale is of the mildest. The student with beatified countenance lets slip his boat, and floating down the darkening stream, gives himself to tender thoughts. The great folk of his tragedy do not intrude upon that quiet hour; but sometimes two gray eyes look from the shadows, and the lisping of the waters is lost in the low voice which calls the children from their play. A light supper is the last event of the day. After that meal the book and easy-chair detain their master until Mrs. Whiteham at last succeeds in sending him to bed. Thus the days go by, like a procession of sisters bearing Summer gifts to Demeter. Each, as she passes, lays a cool hand on the student's brow, and smooths the sleek fur on the back of the cat Hobbes. But, alas! what quiet is secure for cat or man? One evening, as Christopher sipped his tea, and his companion lapped her milk, the green gates were burst open, quick steps scrunched the gravel of the yard, and there appeared at the window the animated and half-defiant countenance of Martin Carter.

II.

Where Martin Carter was there might be pleasure, there could not be rest. He had been visiting that College of Oxford, where he had but lately lived as an undergraduate; and in the common-room of dons, whom he had favored with information on subjects ranging from the Aryan worship of our ancestors to the art of ratting, there was an universal though unacknowledged feeling of relief at his abrupt departure. Yet they all liked him, save only when he had roused the spirit of opposition latent even in young dons. Calm and cultured as they were and supremely cautious in advancing the least deniable statements, there was not one of them who had not contradicted Martin Carter directly and even rudely. Now, rudeness is the one sin not to be pardoned by intellectual Oxford, and the presence of this terrible temptation was the cause of great uneasiness, while the remorse after an ebullition was almost too poignant to be borne. These collegians felt the pricking of their hair shirts when their friend passed by. They had seen Christopher drift away from the classic air with affection and pity; they shook off Martin with ffection and relief.

The student welcomed his friend with a smile of pleasure and a sigh for his lost solitude. When Mr. Carter had enlarged upon the true method of making tea, and had finished the bread and butter, he suddenly grew hot at the thought of the river, swept Christopher to the bank, chose a boat and the stroke seat therein, and set to work with such zeal that in a moment they were hard aground. The evening's row was terrific, for the student, ever anxious to please, labored like a slave at the oar, and the small craft flashed up the stream until it was time to dash down again. Nothing worthy of note occurred during supper time. Afterward, when Christopher felt more calm and had recovered his breath, he was entertained by many observations on things in general, and by some scathing criticisms on Oxford characters. "I can't stand those young dons," said Martin; "they all talk like a literary newspaper." When he had wished his friend good night, he came back for a last remark. "Look here," he said; "I came off in such a hurry that I brought nothing but a tooth-brush. I suppose you can lend me some things." Christopher sleepily consented, and Martin, sweeping up an armful of clothes, retired to that repose which his friends believed impossible.

The next day was full of events. After breakfast, during which meal the new-comer, arrayed in borrowed plumes, had conducted a fiery attack on modern liberalism and the policy of *laissez faire*, Christopher went up stairs to find a new pipe for his friend's use, and during a somewhat long search in the bedroom a revolution was effected in the parlor. He paused in the doorway very shy and open-mouthed with amazement. On the hearthrug supremely happy sat the naughty girl. Her left hand grasped firmly a large slice of bread and jam, her right a cup of milk, while a saucer of the same harmless liquid solaced the cat Hobbes, who sat smiling at her side. Opposite to the forward child, astride on his chair, and very straight in the back, sat Martin Carter. He was asking short questions and making long comments on the answers. The student, after an awkward pause of doubt, advanced into the room, and gravely touched the little hand which held the cup. Then without a word he turned to the window and began to collect his thoughts. The infant stream was flowing by, and long before he had recovered his wonted calm he was disturbed again by the consciousness of his unusual prominence. His friend saw him blush, and jumped up just in time to see a young lady of much sweetness and simplicity pass into the school-room. "By George, Sir," he cried, "that is the most charming girl I ever saw in my life!" "That is our school-mistress," observed the naughty girl, peeping between the men, and with her mouth full of the last piece of bread and jam. "You be off!" cried Martin, and hustled her out. But the child would not allow a good custom to be destroyed by a chance windfall. Careful to prevent a precedent of omission, she appeared at the window as soon as she was thrust from the door. She looked at her old friend with a roguish eye, and held out a hand yet sticky with his favorite jam. On this adhesive palm the student, who was also fond of habits, placed a lump of sugar. "That is the most extraordinary child I ever saw," said Martin. "She explained the whole school system of this town to me in two words. I never knew anything like it—never!"

It was very hard for the gentle scholar to settle down to his work that morning. Martin pulled out half a dozen of his books and read discursively. Snorts of protest broke the silence of the room, contemptuous whistles, occasional exclamations of rage and hate. At last, roused to uncontrollable fury by the pompous decasyllables under which a modern philosopher veiled the plainest statement from the vulgar, he flung down the book and jumped through the window. Christopher looked up with mild surprise, and Hobbes sprang astonished on to the bookcase. During the stay of so uncertain a visitor the great drama remained under lock and key, and Martin returning found his friend still occupied with the pedigree of that important word to which he had devoted the morning. Provoked by this fact, the impulsive youth turned his back and drummed on the window-frame. At two the school mistress passed on her way home. Martin looked at her with respectful but undisguised admiration; Christopher peeped furtively round him.

"Do you know her?" asked the former suddenly.

"No," answered the other doubtfully, "I suppose I don't." He felt uneasy, and wondered why. His friend had brought the morning paper, and finding that the Commons were on the point of passing a paternal act, he improved the hour of dinner by a bitter onslaught on Government interference with the liberty of the subject. Christopher, who was thinking of other things, said but little, and so increased his reputation with the ingenious Mr. Carter, who, in London, had been often heard to declare that he knew a man at Clodthorpe who was undoubtedly the first scholar and most promising philologist in the world. Nevertheless, during his visit to this prodigy, he showed no unconquerable desire for instruction.

That evening, when the two young men were on their way to the river, a strange thing happened. As they drew near to the great green gates, one of them was pushed lightly open, and the young school-mistress appeared. Perhaps it was embarrassment which caused her to stumble on the threshold. Christopher blushed, swaying forward with the desire of help and backward with the fear of offense, but while he swung like a disconcerted pendulum, Mr. Carter darted forward with a somewhat excessive show of alarm, and caught the little hand in the neat-worn glove. "I hope you are not hurt," he said anxiously; then, as she smiled her thanks, he went on boldly—"I did not know that we might have the pleasure of meeting you at this time."

"I had forgotten something," said the little lady with a little blush.

"Can I be of any service?" asked he.

"Oh, no, thank you; I won't trouble you," answered she.

And so these young folk became known to each other. Then a brilliant idea occurred to the impulsive youth. "I wanted to ask you a favor," he said. "The fact is that I am vastly interested in education. Might I see the working of your school, and—in fact ask the girls a few questions?" He saw her hesitate, and stepped lightly from imposture to falsehood. "I have heard of your school from my friend here, and came down on purpose to see it." Christopher turned scarlet, as the young lady looked at him. He gasped in the presence of this tremendous statement. "I—I—" he began. "Precisely," continued Martin: "he has not seen it himself, but he has heard much of it from Mrs. Whitewhatshername—his landlady, you know." Now this small teacher was not free from pride; she believed in her system, and thought it possible that the great minds of the metropolis were occupied among graver matters with the consideration of her school. She therefore informed the volunteer inspector with infinite condescension, that she would be happy to receive him on the morrow at noon.

"How could you say that you came to see her school?" asked Christopher, as they went down the shady road. "Diplomacy!" cried the other curtly. "It is very like lying," muttered the student. Martin was terribly vigorous on the river, perhaps doing penance. There was an absence of dash about Christopher.

III.

The next morning at breakfast Mr. Carter entertained his friend by a passionate eulogy on the English Church. "By George, Sir," he exclaimed in the course of his remarks, "we call ourselves enlightened, and talk rational religion, like the wretched prigs we are. Why, there is not a fellow going about in a high waistcoat who is not worth the whole pack of us. Look at their charity and their energy!" The cat Hobbes, who hated enthusiasm, turned on the rug and looked the other way. Christopher made no defense. Indeed, he spoke but little, having an uneasy feeling that his friend was watching him, even when he expressed agreement, eager as a terrier and ready to be at him again, when his last word was half uttered. Martin had a look which said as plainly as speech, "Yes, yes, precisely; only do let me go on." But if the student was silent on this occasion, he thought the more, and it did not escape him that he was confronted by his own best suit of clothes. For some reason it was annoying that his new waistcoat should assist at the examination of the school girls. His guest had abandoned all hope of his portmanteau, boldly expressing his belief that the venerable and benevolent head of his college, who was suspected of a well-regulated sympathy with Communism, had appropriated the garments. The student's work was much interrupted on this eventful morning—partly by his own perverse imagination, which pictured to him the scene so soon to be enacted in the schoolroom; partly by the growing uneasiness of the examiner, who, as the hour approached, lashed himself into a fever of excitement, until he ramped round the room like a caged lion. At last the dreaded moment arrived. The playful children after their brief holiday had been again gathered into the room. Martin, with an air of defiance almost piratical, but with heart beating under Christopher's waistcoat twice as fast as heart had ever beaten there before, crossed the yard to the doorway, where the little teacher awaited him with admirable self-control. The student, peeping slyly from the window, saw a pretty picture framed in oak. In honor of the occasion, or on account of the heat, the young lady, in whose face primness was made pleasant by humor, had donned a white gown, which fell in unadorned purity from her firm round chin to her small feet. The sun, pushing lazily through a neighboring elm, relieved this almost affected simplicity by a fanciful pattern of light shadows. Her wide hat, which for all its quaker-like demureness was not unbecoming, had been laid aside, and the brown hair which rippled in defiance of a puritanical brush was touched by the broken light to gold. Prim but pretty, shy but confident in herself, a little angel of Fra Angelico made woman by the pencil of Raphael, a kitten who would wet her feet on a charitable errand, she was careful to keep her petticoats from mud and her soul from sin. With a respect for the Church of England before the Reformation, and a taste for pretty symbols as an aid to devotion, she combined the personal simplicity of a Quaker and such breadth of religious sympathy that she could discern the germs of faith in the quaint observances of a cannibal. Had there been more to know there had been more to praise her. Yet to paint such a lily were to spoil her; the violet has its own sweet perfume, and some gold is refined, though far away from London. She was a good girl, as all men and many women would allow. She was not occupied with these thoughts of herself, as she greeted the examiner with a frank smile, which raised his courage, and a keen glance, which sent it into his boots and made his feet waver. Mr. Carter was surprised and maddened by his own cowardice. In the effort to subdue his panic he glared upon the assembled girls with a glare so awful that the smallest one burst into loud lamentations and had to be walked about outside by her sister. The examiner, who was not encouraged by this success, grew pale as he found himself confronted by a long row of the older pupils, who were ready to answer historical questions. The difficult thing was to ask them. A young man may be bold, but a new experience, combined with a consciousness of imposture, will loosen the stiffest knees. Fragments of botany, geology, geography, philology, physiology, psychology, and several sciences of more recent date, crowded confusedly into the mind of the adventurous youth. As for history, the only thing he could think of was the statement of some bold thinker, that it was better to know the history of a piece of chalk than that of the entire human race. Ages seemed to elapse, and then, painfully conscious of the eyes of the schoolmistress, he gasped out the question, "Who was Alexander?" "Please, Sir, a coppersmith," said the first girl. "Oh, no, he was not," cried the examiner, much elated. "She means Alexander the coppersmith," whispered the young lady, and added hastily, "they don't do ancient history." "Oh! ah! exactly," assented the unhappy youth, and on the inspiration of the moment blurted out: "Who was Magna Charta?" There was a titter from the three head girls, which set the whole school laughing. Martin shuddered. It seemed to him that no event worthy of note had happened since the battle of Arbela. He derived a dismal consolation from the thought that his shame would be probably forgotten some time in the next century. The schoolmistress looked at him strangely. This girl, who had seemed so slight a thing when she stumbled in the yard, was truly awful in her own demesne. His eye wandered down the row of girls, as he strove to shape a question, and wondered how it would sound. Then an awful thing happened. As his glance rested on the last girl of the line, and he was about to speak, a voice proceeding from a distant corner broke the stillness of the room. Fearfully distinct, uttered in his own tone and with his own manner, these words sounded in his ear: "By George, Sir, that is the most charming girl I ever saw in my life!" A pause of astonishment was followed by a burst of laughter from the whole school. Quick as lightning the teacher summoned the delinquent, who even from the corner of punishment had committed a new offense. But Martin dared not face the naughty one. If she should explain her words! He muttered something about the heat, pardon, sunstroke, and dashed at the door. But his agony was not yet at an end. On the threshold he ran against the tall figure of a man, who was stooping in the doorway, and fell feebly against the wall. "I beg ten thousand pardons," said the new comer with a courteous motion of the hands, and a voice soft but studiously distinct. He spoke with a careful pronunciation of each syllable like an accomplished foreigner. Indeed, Rev. Giles Warner prided himself on his resemblance to a French priest of the best type, and his incisive speech was not only effective in the pulpit, but in admirable harmony with his dark thin face and the deep blue of his shorn cheek and chin. In spite of his extreme urbanity, there was a twinkle in his deep-set eye, as he looked at the embarrassed youth, and quickly-suppressed admonition in the glance which he turned on the young teacher. That lady caught the fleeting expression, and resented it. She therefore advanced with surprising friendliness to the baffled examiner, and astonished him by her thanks for his good intentions, and her hopes for his speedy recovery. He replied by a look sufficiently comical, which was meant to express abject humility and boundless gratitude. Then he got out of the place, and did not pause until he was under lock and key in his own bedroom. For half an hour he gave himself up to sorrow and shame. Then other thoughts gradually crept in, each link of the chain brighter than the last. Perhaps the naughty girl would not be questioned about her mysterious observation. If she were questioned, she would not be believed. If she were believed—why! (here he took a bold leap) so much the better! No woman could be really angry with a man for saying that she was charming. She would blush, declare to herself that she was furious, and smile. He could see her smile. (Here he lapsed into a dream of her excellence.) She had been kind to him. She certainly liked him. Perhaps she would learn to love him. She loved him. Here Christopher called him to dinner, and he descended full of confidence. Indeed, he strutted before his friend like a victorious bantam, or a heroic tenor who has donned the basso's gown to gain admittance to the light soprano. He did not describe the examination in detail, but talked fluently on subjects of more general interest. Only when Christopher spoke of the appearance of the High Church parson in their quiet yard, did he show signs of care. He could not disguise from himself the danger which threatened not only Clodthorpe, but England, he might say Europe, nay, the world. Every part of the Continent was undermined by Jesuit plots, and the High Church party in this country were ignorantly and pitifully playing the game of Rome. "Don't talk to me, Sir," he cried to the student, whose mouth was full of mutton, "about the progress of liberal ideas. We shall talk our two-penny toleration until we wake up in the Vatican. Before the end of the century, every Government in both hemispheres will be but viceroys of the Pope, and we, whom the sea might keep apart, will be drawn to his chair at the skirts of these long-coated Ritualists." If Martin took a melancholy view of the prospects of mankind at dinner time, it was bright to the doom which he foresaw a few hours later. He declined to go on the water, and Christopher, floating on the stream, surrendered himself to meditation, which was melancholy but not unpleasant. When his slow feet brought him back through the deepening gloom to the green gates, he found his friend nursing a fury by the wayside. Seized by the coat and dragged into the yard, he was confronted by this wild young man, who hissed in his ear, "What do you think? That girl—that charming girl—is a member of a sisterhood!" The rage and scorn with which he emphasized the obnoxious word were awful.

"I knew it," said Christopher, meekly.

"Then I give you up," cried Martin, and, suiting the action to the word, he dashed into his friend's room, flung himself into his chair, and sat on his cat. The cat Hobbes, who was awakened from a delicious dream of cream, dashed out with an amazing splutter. During the sojourn of this excited stranger her life was a series of rude shocks. She was partly consoled by the appearance of her supper. It was a supper good for cats and men. Under its benign influence the world grew brighter. When it had vanished, and the drowsy perfume of fresh tobacco was stealing through the room, the troubled spirit of Mr. Carter was soothed. After much silent smoking, he broke the meditation of his friend by observing that after all there was something beautiful in the association of gentle women for good works. This led to some remarks on the religion of women, and its excellence when it nourished a wide human sympathy instead of an unnatural celibacy.

"It is," he said, "in a Protestant nunnery that a sufferer may find the kindest sister, a worker the most helpful wife."

As the two young men were going up stairs to bed, Martin suddenly grasped Christopher by the hand, wrung it to the verge of pain, and cried, "My dear fellow, you don't know what I owe you!"

"No, I don't," said the other, almost moodily.

"I feel as if it would be all right," proclaimed the enthusiast, with flashing eyes; "I can't tell why. I felt almost melancholy this afternoon. It is rather inconsistent."

This was one of his rare moments of illumination. When this impatient spirit had long been lulled to rest, Christopher still sat by his window looking at the stars.

IV.

So the Summer days went slowly by like bees laden with sweetness. Of many such days no record will be given. If anybody should read the previous chapters, he or she will be glad to pass lightly on from bath and bacon to supper and sleep, and again from supper and sleep through star-gazing watches to bath and bacon. Clodthorpe is a very dull town, and hundreds of less eventful histories might be written of its inhabitants. It is a solemn thought. The time, over which we pass, was a time of rare beauty. It was warm Summer, but not parched and bare; for still rain fell in the nights, and lo! in the morning the country had renewed her spring. But melancholy comes with the riches of the year, and together they had come to Christopher. His life was no longer solitary, nor spent among the splendors and intrigues of a phantom and highly artificial society. In the place of daring page and scheming prelate, were Martin Carter and Rev. Giles Warner; for court ladies, school-girls gathered round Hermione Dale, before whose eyes the proud princess was fading. There was also a duenna. Miss Anne Winch was that sister of the sisterhood whose mission was the repulse of the other sex. When Sister Hermoine became acquainted with two young men, Sister Anne rose between her and danger, as in obedience to natural laws, soft and strong as a sand-bank, against which the light artillery of dashing Mr. Carter might thunder in vain. Meanwhile the little school mistress, though she resented the presence of her placid dragon as wholly unnecessary, was very happy. Perhaps from her knowledge of the character of the naughty girl, aided by her feminine intuition of such matters, she had inferred Martin's admiration of herself. It is certain that his ardor and his ready talk were to her a new and delightful experience. Brought up between four walls, and among women more or less weak, she had long felt herself immeasurably wiser than her acquaintances. She knew as well what Susan or Tabitha would do at each slight variation of circumstances as if one were an acid and the other an alkali. If the one always took cream before sugar, was not the other equally consistent in taking sugar before cream? Even in dull Clodthorpe could be found no duller folk than Tabitha and Susan. Debarred from the noblest study of mankind, Hermione took to theology, and made her books an excuse for solitude. She worked archaic samplers also, and strange garments for singers. She loitered among the flowers, making a pretty picture, and fancying herself a scientific gardener. Had she not gained a real interest in her small scholars, she would have led a sham life, playing the nun, musing over her religious emotions, and believing, except in some painful moments of self-knowledge, that she was a very superior woman. In fact, this charming girl was half a prig when she was affected by the new influence of her erratic adorer. For adorer he was, as Christopher knew. If the ardent and sometimes brilliant talk of the young man was pleasant to the thirsty mind of the young woman, her cool judgment and intuition of right and wrong was inexpressibly delightful to his wayward character. After the first week of their acquaintance he was as ready to accept her decision on all practical matters as she was to give it; and it is worthy of remark that having once accepted it he very rarely maintained the opposite. Christopher confessed to himself that his friend became more steady. Even his vague religiosity was being concentrated by Miss Dale's occasional precepts into a qualified support of the church of Rev. Giles Warner. As to the priest himself, Martin soon maintained that his influence with the poor was greater than that of any man since Wesley. There was a strange combination of Ritualist and Methodist in the man who was the theological adviser of sister Hermione. He was fond of color and processions, but somewhat lax as to forms. He had barely escaped persecution for his love of the illegal candle: he had roused the envy of a traveling revivalist by capping his most popular prayer with a better. He was very attentive to Mr. Carter, combating his opinions as if they were vastly important. Now flattery cannot be administered by an older to a younger man in a more delicate and effective form; and in this case it extracted from the youth his views on all subjects divine and human. The priest in return made himself agreeable by small favors. Now he displayed an interesting family of the poor and honest; now he dropped an exquisite fragment of mediæval legend. Now he showed the open working of a stimulating charity; and anon suggested the existence of a proselytizing society. It was strange that a man so full of good works should give so much time to an impulsive and erratic young man, though Martin did not think so. Yet he was mightily pleased by this clerical condescension, and when he found himself at the hour of evensong in his friend's company and close to St. Polycarp's, he seldom refused to enter. The church was brilliantly lighted to attract the class to whom light is a luxury, and warmly colored for the pleasure of uneducated senses. There Martin Carter would stand amid the natives of the surrounding slums, and at the end of the service thunder out hymn after hymn, while the congregation were roused to fresh exertions by their friendly pastor. Martin had a big bass voice, and liked to hear it.

So the friendship between the clergyman and the layman grew side by side with the love of the youth for the maiden, until one day a remarkable conversation took place. Rev. Giles Warner invited his friend to walk, and the two set forth together. It was evening, but still hot, and they chose the shady hollows of the easy hills. At the first pause in Martin's talk the priest made a remark. "What a charming young lady Miss Dale is!" he said. This set the other off again. When he had exhausted all the terms of praise in the English language, Mr. Warner quietly expressed his agreement. "Quite so," he said, and added, in a meditative manner, "It is very unfortunate that she should be alone in the world, and so poor in worldly wealth. She is well fitted for the command of money."

"Why?" asked his companion, sharply.

"She has so much sense and so much goodness. She might be of infinite service."

Upon this the younger man burst forth in indignant comment, maintaining, with much passion and volubility, that a woman's sense and virtue are the very qualities which make her a good wife for a poor man. When he paused for breath, the priest, smiling gently, and shaking his head, observed, "Very true; but if the good and wise woman be rich also, she may benefit not one man, but a thousand. There is great power in money."

This talk was as the converse of whip and top. The whip gave a cut, and off went the top for a long spin. It spun buzzing against riches. Rich men care for nothing but to grow more rich. Their charity is ostentation, and generally harmful. It is the poor who help the poor. So may these buzzings be compressed. The youth was by this time too excited to remark that his companion was watching him narrowly, almost eagerly.

"Why," he cried, presently, yielding half-consciously to his tendency to present himself as an illustration, "I might be a rich man if I chose."

"Indeed?" questioned the priest, with a smile, in which there was just enough of doubt to goad the young man into further revelations.

"I suppose I may say so. I am the only near relative of my uncle, who made a pile of money and owns a big place in Hampshire."

"Is it possible," asked the other, seemingly much surprised, "that you are related to the great Sir Abraham Carter?"

"Ex-Mayor, inventor and patentee of the Cantharic stain-eradicator, at 6d. the stick., J. P., country gentleman, and Tory M. P.," cried Martin, laughing bitterly, and emphasizing each title with his stick.

"And you are not on good terms?" asked the other, in a tone of real concern. "Pardon me," he added, quickly, "if I overstep——"

"Oh, not at all," said Martin. "If to be turned out of the house is a sign of displeasure and a cause of annoyance, I may say that we are not on good terms. He disapproved of my advising the application of the patent eradicator to his own reputation."

"How very unfortunate. But the place? Perhaps the place is entailed upon you?"

"No; he has everything in his own hands. You see I was not wrong in saying that I might be rich. I have but to go humbly to my uncle the eradicator, and I am heir to his ill-gotten gains."

"Wealth ill-gained may be sanctified by its use," suggested the priest.

"That is a damnable doctrine," cried the layman, hotly; "I beg your pardon, but it is."

"Well, well," said the other soothingly; "then there is no hope of Sir Abraham pardoning you?"

"None. The truth is that I incidentally showed him up in print. I referred to him as an example of successful fraud, and he did not like it."

"Not unnaturally. You write for the press? How did he know that it was your article?"

"I signed it. It was in the *Bi-Monthly*," said Martin, naming a periodical famous for plain speaking. One of his friends asserted that Martin wrote for the *Bi-Monthly* because he could pour out as much abuse as he chose, and sign his name in full at the bottom of it. One of his enemies refused to answer an attack on the ground that Martin Carter would any day rather be kicked down stairs than not noticed.

"The *Bi-monthly*," repeated Rev. Giles Warner, musing; "a very interesting periodical—very; but not, I fear, a mine of wealth for the contributors."

"I have something of my own," said the young man carelessly; "four or five hundred a year."

"And you have attacked your rich uncle in the *Bi-monthly*? Well, well, you young men are very bold. I fear we must part here, and by the bye, perhaps for some time. I start for another conference this evening."

"A conference? Where? What about?" asked the youth, who was interested in everything.

"On ecclesiastical affairs. Good-bye, till we meet again. Good-bye, good-bye." With an affectionate pressure of the hand, and some contempt and pity in his heart, Rev. Giles Warner left his friend and passed quickly into St. Polycarp's.

Martin went home feeling rather cross. He wondered why he had been so egotistical. A man always feels the vanity of the world when he has talked more than is his wont about himself. He had an uneasy impression that he had been posturing before his friend.

The next morning Mr. Carter, having recovered from his unusual fit of self-distrust, was watching the customary stream of small folk who passed the window. Presently the green gate opened in a manner which showed the decision of an adult. The young man turned quickly, and with a bright smile of welcome. This pleasant expression yielded to a look of profound dismay, as the gate was sharply closed, and he found himself confronted by the inexpressive countenance of Miss Anne Winch.

V.

Now were the Summer days most waspish, and each in passing left her sting in Martin Carter. He could hear nothing of Hermione Dale. At first he was energetic and confident. He dashed from place to place asking questions. At the clergy-house he learned that the Rev. Giles Warner was exercising his persuasive faculty at a congress in Germany, and was too busy for private correspondence. To the dwelling of the sisterhood, which he haunted, he could never gain admittance. He lay in wait for the sisters, and captured in succession the prudent Tabitha and the homely Susan. From the former he extracted the information that Hermione was with friends in London; from the latter, that there was no particular address. He made a sudden onslaught on Miss Anne Winch; but that least impressionable of women listened patiently for half an hour, and said nothing but good-bye. Then energy and confidence gave way to irritability and hope, and these in turn yielded to despair and loss of appetite. One morning, as Christopher watched his friend sitting moody before his coffee and playing with his bacon, he was attacked by a most disturbing thought. It flashed across him that perhaps he might do something to help the sufferer. Now a mood of passive pity was not unpleasant to the student, but the idea of active help in this matter was singularly distasteful. He put it away from him, and buried himself in his books; but to no purpose. That thought was everywhere. When he looked down he read it between the lines; when he looked up he saw it on the wall. Instead of a profound work on particles, his book might have been an essay on the duties of friendship. By dinner-time he had almost yielded, and had hit upon the secondary and more comfortable consideration that he should certainly fail. During the meal his friend's silence seemed portentous. It was as if the mill-stream had ceased to turn the wheel, and the waking miller heard for the first time silence. When dinner was over, the student, as he was wont to do, strolled into the shady road; but at the hour of return to study he had his hand on the bell of the tall house, where the sisters lived. So he stood for a minute, then took his hand away, and went toward the river. He walked slowly to the bank and turned up stream. The river with its great gentleness and little changes was always a good friend to the student. It soothed him in his hours of leisure, and helped him when he wished to think. It seemed as if under the pleasant tone of the water his scattered thoughts and feelings drew together without effort and formed a purpose for him. The Thames was ever ready to tell him the right thing to do. When he had been walking for some time he flung himself, face downward, where the grass was cool, about an old tree and a tangled hedge, and lay thinking. He thought of many things more or less irrelevant, such as his earliest recollections of his mother, Rosalind in the forest of Ardennes, a beetle all in green and gold who pushed through a tuft to look at him, the twitter of a bird above his head; and yet, when he had lain very still for an hour, he rose with a set purpose. When the small twittering bird hopped down to pry into the place where the strange visitor's face had been, she found her breast wet with unaccustomed dew. Christopher walked quietly down the river, quietly up the road, and rang the clanging bell of the gaunt house without a pause. In the door was a grating, of which these amateur nuns were mightily proud. Christopher, who was looking at the grating in expectation of the critical face of a subordinate sister, was much surprised to see two small brown hands grasp the bars. Presently between the hands rose the comical face of the naughty girl with twice its usual amount of mischief. "I thought it was you. I saw you in the road," she whispered, and disappeared. In a moment she opened the door, and pulled the young man in by the sleeve. "Hush! come on!" she said.

"But what are you doing here?" he asked, hanging back.

"Oh! I am here because I am so naughty. Come on; do."

"But I want to see Miss Winch."

"Well, I'll take you. She is in the lockatory."

"In the what?"

"In the lockatory. That's what they like to call it."

"Oh! the lockutory! The parlor, eh?"

"Yes. Come on. I'll take you in. Only don't you go till I come back." With this warning the naughty girl pushed open a door in the passage, pushed Christopher toward it, and ran off on tip-toe. The young man entered the room, and found himself in the presence of Miss Anne Winch. Even this imperturbable woman was surprised.

"How did you get in?" she asked.

"I am so glad to find you at home," said he.

She looked as if the pleasure was not mutual.

"May I ask for news of Miss Dale?" he inquired, after an interval.

"Hermione is better, thank you."

"She has been ill?"

"Not seriously."

It was a remarkable conversation. Neither was a fluent talker. The longest, and indeed the most eloquent part of the dialogue were the pauses. Christopher stared at his boot, and Miss Winch took up her work. Presently he asked, "Have you heard from her lately?"

She thought a while before she answered.

"We have the latest news of her."

Here ensued a pause of unusual length. The lady moved in her chair, and directed at the gentleman that feminine look which insinuates without rudeness that a visit has been long enough. But Christopher sat still, mindful of the orders of the eccentric child, and having a great power of waiting. At last he asked, "When do you expect her back?"

"May I ask your reason for wishing to know?"

"I want to speak to her on a matter of importance."

The lady settled herself more firmly in her chair, and in her blandest voice observed: "Our dear Hermione is almost alone in the world. We could hardly permit the visits of a young man without an explanation."

"I wish that I could give you one. But there is another to be considered."

"You come on behalf of somebody else?" asked Miss Winch, almost betraying interest.

"I come on my own responsibility."

"And you cannot tell me your reason?"

"I fear not."

"Then," said Miss Anne Winch, slowly, "I fear that we shall gain nothing by prolonging this interview."

The situation was embarrassing for Christopher. To avoid moving he was forced to shut his eyes to the fact that she had half risen from her chair. But he was bent on delay. He sat still and meditated. Presently he resumed the conversation by saying, "You will pardon me for asking if you are Miss Dale's guardian?"

"In some sort, yes."

"I mean in the eye of the law."

"Now you must pardon me in turn. You cannot expect a woman to understand the law."

Christopher rubbed his hat, pushed out one leg, and looked carefully at his foot, wondering what he should say next. After a pause Miss Winch rose and said, still with much urbanity, "I must ask you to excuse me. It is a very busy day with us." The young man rose slowly, conscious and half ashamed of his feeling of relief. He had done his best, and failed.

"I am sorry to have troubled you," he said. "Good day," and he moved toward the door. But he had not made two steps in that direction when the door opened, and he started back in surprise. On the threshold stood Hermione Dale, rather pale, but calm. Christopher looked round at Miss Winch, probably with something of rebuke in his eyes, for she said quietly, "Did you not know that Hermione was in the house?" But though her voice was urbane as ever, there was a world of meaning in the glance which she turned on the little sister. Even at this crisis Miss Dale did not forget the dignity of the schoolmistress. She delivered her commands to the naughty girl who stood in great glee behind her, before she advanced alone into the room. She held out her hand frankly to Christopher, and looked at sister Anne with an unmistakable expression. "Oh, certainly, if you wish it," said that lady, and left the room.

Then the student quietly and gravely pleaded the cause of another. He praised Martin's generosity, his brilliancy, his kind heart. He stated his own conviction that an able woman could concentrate and strengthen all that was good in him. He soon saw that he might finish his panegyric. Her face grew softer, and her eyes were moistened as she heard him.

"I have no right to speak," he said abruptly; "but I saw how wretched he was. You will cure him?" he asked, with a sort of sob in his voice, and a foreknowledge of her answer, which made him smile grimly.

"Why did he not come?" she asked softly.

"He has been twenty times, but he never could get in."

"And yet you thought they would admit you?" she asked, half smiling.

"Yes. I am an unimportant sort of person."

They had some further talk. Christopher learned that Hermione had been really unwell, and had been in London for a few days. On her return she found that her place at the school had been taken by Miss Winch, and that Rev. Giles Warner had left for her a large mass of papers, with a request that they might be copied and forwarded to him in Germany. She had been very busy, and a little surprised to hear nothing of her friends, until the naughty girl told her that one of them was in the house. Neither the young lady nor the student spoke much of the future; but before they parted he knew that she would walk by the river that evening.

That evening Martin also walked by the river. The Thames has heard many love stories as he loiters on his way. He is bound for the sea, but has time for many little works and pastimes. He winds idly through the level fields, stopping in full contentment at the lock-gates, or sliding with low laughter across the weir. He lingers where the great trees drop boughs toward the stream, or in dense masses climb the steep slopes. He swerves about the green islands lovingly, and lifts the long grasses at their edge. He explores shadowed back-waters, softly raises the water-lilies, and swells against the swan's breast among the reeds. As he sings the richness of the year, many little birds weave variations in the monotonous tune. Over the osier beds the cloud of starlings breaks into railing birds, and the air is full of gossip and household chatter. The sun, when he sinks in splendor, keeps his deepest colors for the tranquil Thames. Amid the gathering shadows two silver swans ride purely. O Edmund Spenser, worthy poet of this sweet English river, thou hast left a marriage song for all true lovers.

When Miss Hermione Dale saw the shadows deepening, she did not think of Spenser. She thought that Martin, who was looking worn and harassed, maugre his present joy, would catch cold. Therefore, with that deception which we pardon in affectionate women, she said that she felt the air grow chill, and shivered; and thereupon Mr. Carter, glowing with the new delight of taking care of a weaker creature, hurried her home. Before they parted, by the clanging bell of the gaunt house, it was agreed between these lovers that he should take her next day to her friends in London, return himself to his bachelor lodgings in the same city, and as soon as might be buy the ring. That night the joy of Martin Carter broke forth in cries of astonishment and sudden movements, most disturbing to the cat Hobbes. When his friend was at last asleep, Christopher sat long leaning out into the night, meditating on life and love. Great is the effect of solemn beauty on a tender soul. When he drew in his head his face was wet with tears.

The next morning, when Martin and Hermione were flying to London together, Christopher sat at breakfast alone. For half an hour after that meal he smoked a mild pipe. Then he saw the naughty girl, who held out the accustomed hand. When he placed the largest lump in her small palm she did not make a face for answer, but smiled and thanked him. It seemed pathetic to the student that she should smile and speak to him on that morning. Presently the cat Hobbes rubbed herself against his leg from the extremity of her left ear to the point of her stiff tail. It seemed pathetic that the cat Hobbes, who was not by nature demonstrative, should favor him with such prolonged expression of good will. And now the stream of children flowed by him, and in the stream like a long log trundled edgeways came Miss Annie Winch, who did not see him, as at the moment she was encouraging the smallest girl with the point of her parasol. At ten the student took down his books. After the children's frolic at noon he showed signs of restlessness. He went to the cupboard and fished out the long-neglected tragedy. He pushed over the papers until he came to the great love scene. It was at court that the grand passion was displayed. Out stepped his Princess all in gems and gold. In rushed his page in kirtle green. She was in splendor like the sun, as he told her. His garb was mean, as he exclaimed with bitterness, but none the less becoming. Yet, fine as it all was, it seemed a poor thing to the author. Was it possible that his great work was so very unnatural? Were the jewels so glassy and the page's legs mere padding? It was the wooing of the Albert Memorial by a German band. O fine writing, and scenes of admirable proportion, are ye no warmer than a painted fire? Let Romeo climb the wall, or Juliet lean from the window, and how many pairs of lovers flit away like ghosts! Away with them all, these creatures cut out of books, manufactured rags, shadows of shadows! Out with them, O Christopher grown clear-eyed, proud monarch and despised suitor, alike despicable! snip off the head of this maiden, who doles out a measured passion with her painted lips! What do these speech-makers know of love?

The student took out the fatal shears, and very quietly cut the great drama into little pieces. He dined with a fair appetite. In the evening, as his boat drifted slowly down the river, he was surprised to find how calm he felt. The air was above all things sweet. There was rest in the thought of Martin Carter a long way off. It was almost a relief to remember that Hermione was no longer behind the clanging bell. There was melancholy pleasure in the knowledge that the first and second gentlemen had walked away never to return. He debated with himself whether on the morrow he should begin his essay on Euripides or his criticism of the criticism of the newest and deepest German. As he passed onward, he took out a canvas bag full of minute scraps of paper, added a stone to the contents, and dropped it into the water. The stream closed silently over it, and the gentle critic floated home.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATA.—Robert Houdin, the most celebrated conjurer of his day, was a clever constructor of automata. The taste was first developed in him in consequence of his purchase from a Dutch mechanic, named Opré, of a small harlequin, which leaped out of a box, performed some evolutions, and returned to the box at the word of command. This automaton had to be repaired by Houdin, who afterwards repaired other automata, namely: Vaucanson's duck, and the Componium, a mechanical orchestra, which could play operatic overtures with precision and effect, and could improvise variations without repeating itself. It was exhibited by a Prussian, named Koppen, in Paris, about 1829, and brought him in a considerable sum, after which he sold it. The automata made and exhibited by Houdin were four in number. One was a pastry-cook that issued from a door at the word of command, bringing various refreshments, according to the request of the spectators. At the side of the shop, assistant pastry-cooks were seen rolling paste and putting it in the oven. Another of Houdin's automata was an imitation of the two clowns Auriol and De Bureau. The latter held out a chair at arm's length, on which his comrade performed acrobatic tricks like his namesake in the circus at the Champs-Elysées. Afterward Auriol smoked a pipe, and accompanied with the flageolet an air played by the orchestra. Since Houdin's time, other tumbling figures have been exhibited. The earlier of these, called the Automaton Leotard, was constructed by Prof. Pepper. It tumbled and postured on a swinging trapeze. It was patented, and the mechanism is fully described in the specification. A conjurer named Beaumont improved upon this by making a large doll vault upon a swinging rope, and, after holding by its hands, disengage them from the rope without assistance, and then hang by its feet. A third mechanical contrivance of Houdin's was the mysterious orange-tree, on which flowers and fruit seemed to grow at the request of the ladies. This was also used as part of a conjuring trick, a borrowed handkerchief being discovered in one of the oranges, which opened, when two butterflies took it by the corners and unfolded it. The electrical dial trick of Houdin may also be classed as automatic, it being intended that the spectators should believe it to be isolated. A dial of transparent glass was hung up in the theatre, and while suspended it would mark any hour desired by the audience, and would strike the time on a crystal bell, suspended with the dial.—*Chambers's Journal.*

BISHOP WILBERFORCE.—Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was one of the most remarkable characters of modern times, and exhibited a versatility and a fertility of resources that have been seldom equaled. In his active and crowded career several distinct careers were virtually comprised. In the management of two important dioceses he exhibited an administrative ability and an energy of character that have been rarely paralleled. In the House of Lords he gave an attention to politics—using the word in its highest and best sense—which was exceeded by few hereditary legislators, and by not many who were trained and veteran statesmen. In literature his active and versatile pen was constantly challenging public attention and influencing public thought. In society, as one of the most prominent and refined of its members, he was a power, whether on the public platform or in the private drawing-room of its most influential rulers. He published, he preached, he governed as a Bishop, he debated and legislated in Parliament, his presence was continually felt and recognized in all the multiplied departments of current public life. Now he was speaking at great public entertainments, such as the dinners of the Literary Fund or of the Royal Academy. Then, as a rural Squire, he was pleasantly haranguing the rustics on the green or in the tent. Now he would address on a week-day crowds of laborers in a church or under a railway shed; and presently he was away off in the north consecrating some gorgeous fane. Again, he was down in Kent, preaching twice on a Sunday at the opening of some humble district church; and still again, he was busy, with superhuman energy, in his diocese, studying the character and aptitudes of every clergyman, learning the details of every parish, devising practical plans for the physical or intellectual or spiritual welfare of his people, entertaining his clergy with open hospitality at his own mansion, or meeting them in conference at Oxford or elsewhere. He was tireless. He was the lion of the great dinner party; he was the leading speaker at public meetings; he was the ruling member of a Church Congress; he was the most active figure of the Convocation. Now he was holding a confirmation in Paris, now consecrating a church in Brussels; and, again, we meet him perpetually in the principal newspapers, in the reports of learned, or literary, or benevolent societies, in correspondence, in pamphlets, in contemporary history. His comprehensive mind seemed equally familiar with the greatest principles and the minutest details. At one time he was aiding in the attempt to uphold or destroy a ministry, or stamping the impress of his character on the debates and legislation of his country; at another, he was objurgating dull-headed church wardens or demolishing a libelous alderman. His [illegible] dence was immense: all kinds of people wrote to him, and to every one he gave a full and careful answer; he would dictate seven letters at a time to as many different amanuenses. Few men ever lived more in the open air, speaking metaphorically; he was essentially a public man. Wherever Christian work was most animated and intense, wherever the conflict of opinions was keenest, wherever debate was most excited, wherever bold and burning speech and prompt action were most needed, there the form of this brilliant prelate was ever most prominently to be descried.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HOME.

The following beautiful lines were written by James Montgomery, the well-known Ayrshire poet. The poet, whose smaller pieces are considered nearly equal to those of Moore, was born at Irvine in 1771:

There is a land of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.

The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend.

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life!
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.

Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around;
Oh, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

HONORE BALZAC.—Balzac had the zeal, assiduity, and almost the dress, of a monk of the Middle Ages. His working costume was a white flannel robe, thrown back at the throat and tied with a cord at the waist. It was not stained with ink, as one might suppose—he holding that the true man of letters should be clean at his work. He probably had an idea of symbolizing in this a cloistered life devoted to literature. He had a thick neck, white and smooth as a woman's, which was in striking contrast to a face highly colored. His lips were sensual and good-humored; the nose was square at the end, with well-cut nostrils. When he posed to David D'Angers for his bust he called attention to this feature. "Pay attention to my nose, David; there is a world in my nose." The forehead was noble, with a perpendicular line in the middle, reaching to the space between the eyes. His hair was thrown back in confusion. The most striking feature was the eye, clear, handsome, and magnetic. According to Gautier, the habitual expression of the face was one of puissant hilarity, of Rabelaisian joy—the monk's robe probably giving birth to the idea. He had small white hands with tapering fingers, the rose-colored nails scrupulously cared for; his hand was one of his vanities, and a compliment thereon pleased him much. His vanity was not confined to his hands, and was proverbial. On the sword of a statuette of Napoleon I., given him by the sculptor, was written:

What he could not achieve by the sword I will accomplish with the pen.
HONORE DE BALZAC.

Another sign of his vanity was the particle *de* which he put before his name, and to which he had no legitimate claim. He believed, or affected to believe, that he was descended from the De Balzacs d'Entragues, whose history goes back to the Crusade, and he had the coat of arms of the same placed on his plate and paper. When some one had the courage and candor to prove to him that he was not descended from the members of this family, he replied, "So much the worse for them." To be the gentilhomme was his most marked puerility, when his vogue as a writer began. Then he played the character of a modern Alcibiades, dressed himself in fashionable and conspicuous garments, carried the noted cane, frequented the *loge infernale* at the theatre and several noted salons. But this existence did not last long, for it was unnatural, and Balzac soon retired from it, after enjoying his triumph in the character of lion, and gratifying his vanity with the parade. When the idea of a book presented itself to him he disappeared. He has been heard to say to himself: "To work, my friend, to work; cut loose from every lien which attaches you to gross humanity; isolate yourself from the world entire; a truce to reasons; roll up your sleeves, spit in your hands, en avant la besogne, dig like a nigger!" Then he shut his door to all the world, even his best friends, and worked eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. No letters were opened during the period of labor. He was cloistered in absolute solitude; the shutters and curtains were closed, and he wrote by the light of four candles, habited in his Dominican robe, as far away from the life of Paris as if he had been in the interior of Africa. From the middle of the night, till 11 or 12 in the morning, there was no interruption; if he felt sleepy, he woke himself with black coffee; at 12, he breakfasted with eggs, bread, and cold water, finishing with a cup of black coffee, and went back to his table; after a light dinner, toward evening he slept six hours. When he became more exhausted than usual under this regimen, the rubicund Rose, his cook, softly approached with a plate of fragrant soup and tremblingly offered it to him, which he harshly and peremptorily declined. "But Monsieur will become seriously ill." "Rose, you annoy me—get out." Then, repenting of his treatment of her, he would call her back, eat the soup, and admonish her solemnly not to attempt it again under pain of dismissal. This was his life for four, six, or perhaps eight weeks. He disappeared fat, rosy, and came forth pale, flabby, with a black circle around his eyes, and a *chef-d'œuvre* in his hands. After this travail, he allowed himself a holiday license. He has been known on one of these occasions to consume at a single dinner, one hundred Ostend oysters, a dozen mutton chops, a young duck with turnips, a pair of roasted partridges, a sole normande, and several pears, the whole accompanied with copious libations of wine. Morally, his work had a good effect on him. The formidable studies of Jean Jacques Rousseau brought misanthropy in their wake, and those of Molière, melancholy. Balzac issued from his labors serene and cheerful.—*Scribner for March.*

THE FAMOUS AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER.—The celebrated automaton chess-player was invented by Baron Wolffgang De Kempelen, of Presburg, Hungary, Aulic Counselor of the Royal Chamber of the domains of the Emperor in Germany. The history of the machine has often been incorrectly told. The following is, we believe, the true account of it:

In 1769, a revolt broke out in a Russo-Polish regiment at Riga, headed by a Pole named Worouski. The Poles were eventually defeated in a pitched battle, and in the rout Worouski had both his legs shattered by a cannon-ball. He contrived to throw himself into a ditch, and at night dragged himself to the neighboring house of a surgeon named Osloff. The surgeon, moved by his sufferings, attended him and concealed him in his house. Both legs were amputated, and Worouski recovered, contrary to expectation. De Kempelen came about this time on a visit to Osloff, and to him was confided the secret, and his assistance begged to get Worouski out of the country; for had he been found in the house, the consequences would have been serious. It happened that Worouski was a fine chess-player, and the idea occurred to De Kempelen of concealing the mutilated man in a box, so that the contrivance could be passed off as a chess-playing automaton. In three months the automaton was finished. It has been so often described, that it will be sufficient to mention here that it was a life-size figure of a Turk seated at a chess-board. The machinery of the interior was attached to hanging frames, which could be pushed back, so that Worouski could conceal himself in the body, notwithstanding that it appeared to be filled with wheels, cranks, pulleys, &c. While the lower cupboard was being examined, Worouski crept into the body, and passed his arms and hands into those of the figure, and his head into the mask, whence he could see the chess-board. In order to give room for the passage of his head, the neck was surrounded with a large collar, so contrived as to conceal the hollow space necessary there. The spectators having, as it appeared, thoroughly examined the inside, the doors were closed, and the whole machine having been wheeled about the room, to show that there was no connection from beneath, a small door in the thigh was opened, and the automaton wound up. This winding up was a mere blind; at each move, the noise of machinery was heard; this noise was purposely introduced to drown the sound of the movements of the performer. On October 10, 1769, the first rehearsal was held, the figure playing a game with Osloff. A month later, Worouski was sufficiently perfect in his part. He was hid in a large box, which had to be moved very slowly, on pretense of fear of breaking the machinery, but in reality to protect the inmate. In order to avert suspicion, it was agreed to give performances on the road at all the towns passed through. The travelers got as far as Vitebsk, on the road to the Prussian frontier, without interruption, when the Empress Catharine, having heard of the singular powers of the chess-player, commanded its presence at the imperial palace, where the proscribed rebel actually played with the Empress. It is said that she attempted to cheat by making a false move, when Worouski's temper getting the better of him, nearly caused the whole conspiracy to collapse. The automaton upset the pieces with a blow of his hand, and the clock-work stopped as though injured. The Empress took it very good-humoredly, possibly because she was not sorry thus to save a lost game. She at once offered to purchase the automaton, and insisted on its being left in the palace library all night. Fortunately, De Kempelen managed to smuggle off Worouski in the big chest, and next day he told the Empress that the figure could not perform without him, and therefore that it was no use his selling it. Three months afterward the automaton was safe in England, under the management of Mr. Anthon, to whom De Kempelen is stated to have sold it; but, according to some accounts, it was not sold until after De Kempelen's death in 1803. Anthon visited the whole of Europe, and made large sums of money by the exhibition. At his death it was bought by M. Maelzel, who took it to America. Maelzel died on his return passage, and his heirs sold the chess-player to M. Cronier of Belville, at whose house M. Houdin saw it in 1844. Houdin was the first to give the true story of this remarkable figure, on the authority of M. Hessler, a nephew of Dr. Osloff's.—*Chambers's Journal.*

CAROLINE HERSCHEL.—She was endowed with a royal instinct for serving others to the utmost of her powers, doing this as a simple matter of course, feeling only that all she could do was much less than what was needed. This sense of shortcoming was a constant source of regret, and effectually checked all emotions of self-complacency. The one ruling idea that governed her whole life was to work wherever she was placed and to obey those in authority over her. The daughter of a soldier, the spirit of discipline was born with her. Her obedience, however, was not from constraint, or a feeling of servitude—she willingly offered herself for the service of those who had a claim upon her services, and her sympathy with whatever work she had in hand gave to all she did the freedom which looks from love. From early childhood she took on herself the weight of the family cares and anxieties which she only dimly comprehended, but which she felt, because they troubled her parents. This love of being helpful gave a dignity to the heavy drudgery of being maid-of-all-work to the family. She always obediently did her best—even when, as she records, "she got many a whipping" for not being able to clean the knives and forks with brick-dust, or to wait at table so as to please the lordly eldest brother Jacob. She evidently had a contempt for him which she was too well trained in subordination to express, and a hearty detestation which is sufficiently conveyed to the reader without the help of words! But all the same; when, after the father's death, he became head of the family, she never failed in paying him due obedience; and when in later years, after everything had been arranged for her to accompany her beloved William to England, and Jacob was at the last accidentally detained in another place, she mentions with regret having to depart without the formal consent of her eldest brother. It was her deep power of sympathy with those she loved that weighed down the natural gladness of childhood. One can scarcely read without tears in one's eyes, of the little act by which she won a smile from her mother at a moment when she was overwhelmed with the parting from her husband and sons, who had just left to join the Army; the little Caroline seeing a neckerchief that her father had worn hang over a chair, took it, and putting one end in her mother's hand, took the other herself, and sat down at her feet. But the deep well-spring of love and self-devotion which lay in the heart of Caroline Herschel never went forth from its inmost depths, except toward her brother William. Her whole life and being were given to him, and throughout the record she gives of the period while they were together he seems to have been entirely worthy of her love. The incidental light thrown upon his character by his sister's memoirs reveals a nature so noble, that his grandest discoveries and great achievements in science seem only the natural growth and outcome of the noble inner life from which they sprung. The change from the life at Hanover to the life at Bath was like the transformation scene in a pantomime. The little maid-of-all-work, who had been allowed no education by her mother, lest it should unfit her for household duties, who had been permitted to receive a lesson in music from her father only "when her mother was in a good humor or out of the way," was taken to Bath and told she was to prepare herself for taking part in public concerts and oratorios! She had lessons in music and singing twice a day, and was put under "Miss Flemming, the famous dancing mistress," to be drilled to move like a lady; she had ten guineas presented by her brother to buy a suitable dress; Mr. Palmer, the manager of the theatre, told her she was an ornament to the stage; the Marchioness of Lothian and other great ladies complimented her on pronouncing her words like an English woman! In a wonderfully short time she was able to take the leading parts in oratorios and concerts, and even received the offer of an engagement at the Birmingham Festival. But she refused to appear anywhere unless her brother William was the conductor. She had no wish to be anything for herself. All her life she had been in at atmosphere of music; her father was a band-master, and a fine musician; her brother William was an eminent composer and musician, who if he had not become an astronomer would have been remembered as a musician; her brother Alexander, who had come to England with William, and who lived with him, was also an excellent musician. But Caroline Herschel had never before received any regular instruction; it was the spirit of willing obedience, and the well-trained habit of doing exactly as she was told, that enabled her to perform what seem almost like miracles. Her life at Bath seems to have been very happy, in spite of house-keeping difficulties, and the perplexing difference betwixt house-keeping in Hanover and house-keeping in England, the extravagance of which distressed her sense of thrift; but there was more money to go upon, for her brother William was making a handsome income by his concerts and compositions, as well as by teaching. Another transformation was, however, in store. The love of music in William Herschel was only second to his love of science. He had already begun to invent wonderful instruments for observing and measuring the distances of stars, &c.; more and more time was gradually taken from music to be devoted to astronomy. Caroline was quietly expected to assist him! She had to learn, as well as she could, the mysteries of logarithms, calculations how to compute distances and how to reduce sidereal time into mean time, and other things still more abstruse, which, to one unlearned, sound more like making incantations than anything else. Caroline Herschel learned to do all this, and more! In a letter, written long years after, she says: "My dear brother William was my only teacher, and we began generally with what we should have ended, he supposing I knew all that went before; and perhaps I might have done so once, but my memory he used to compare with sand, in which everything could be inscribed, but as easily effaced." It was only at odd times, and at meals, that she was able to obtain even this fragmentary instruction. She owns to never having been able to say the multiplication table, but carrying a copy in her pocket for reference. Her industry and truly German perseverance carried her through these seemingly impossible tasks. The second brother, Alexander Herschel, a man of rare gifts, both as a musician and mechanician, was a very efficient assistant to his brother, but he was not endowed with patience, and could not bear to be kept long confined to the same occupation. Is was, therefore, to Caroline that her brother turned for help in the construction of the tools and wood-work for grinding and polishing lenses and mirrors, &c. It was she who made the pasteboard tube that was to hold the first large mirror, and the dexterity of her fingers, and the desire to be useful, which, as a little child, helped her to make "bags and sword-knots," made her now, as she expresses it, "almost as useful as a boy in the first year of his apprenticeship." In all these things it was the loving sympathy with all his aspirations and efforts that gave a subtle virtue to the actual mechanical aid she afforded. She desired nothing for herself; she would be nothing of herself; all her life flowed into his life, nourishing it, and strengthening his heart under all disappointments and difficulties. She never tired, but kept pace with him in all his work, standing beside him day and night, both of them working as though bodily needs or material comforts did not exist. She never failed him. After a time, when she was "set to mind the heavens," and began to taste the delights of discovery with her "Newtonian sweeper," she laid it aside, having time for no more than three or four opportunities to use it in the course of as many months, in order not to neglect her brother's work. This consisted chiefly in doing endless sums and acting as his secretary, noting down all he saw in his sweeps, standing by him through Winter nights when the very ink froze in her pen. As before in music, so now in astronomy, she refused to be anything but her brother's helper. Throughout her life her one word was, "All I am, all I know, I owe to him. I am the only tool he fashioned. I did no more for him than a well-trained puppy-dog might have done." Long afterward when, in very advanced life, she received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was elected an honorary member, she energetically deprecated all mention of herself, because whatever was said in praise of her took away what ought to be given to her brother.—*Temple Bar.*

SOME TRAITS OF BEETHOVEN.—Beethoven used to sit for hours at the piano, improvising the thoughts which he afterwards jotted down on paper, and subsequently elaborated into the music with which he astonished the world. If he discovered that he had been overheard at such times—as happened once when Cipriana Potter called upon the great composer and was shown into an adjoining room—he was incensed to the highest degree. In another mood, and especially after he had become deaf, while working out a subject in his mind, he would leave his house at night or in the early morning, and walk for many hours through the most remote and solitary places, through woods and by lakes and torrents, silent and abstracted. In this way he sometimes made the circuit of Vienna twice in a day, or, if he were at Baden, long excursions across the country. When engaged on his magnificent *Sonata Appassionata* he one day took a long walk with Ferdinand Ries, his pupil. They walked for hours, but during the whole time Beethoven spoke not a word, but kept humming, or rather howling, up and down the scale. It was the process of incubation. On reaching home he seated himself at the piano without taking off his hat, and dashed into the splendid finale of that noble work. Once there he remained for some time, totally regardless of the darkness, or the fact that he and Ries had had nothing to eat for hours. His appearance became perfectly well known to people of all classes, who exclaimed, "There is Beethoven," when they saw him; and it is related that once, when a troop of charcoal-burners met him on a country path, they stood on one side, heavily-laden as they were, to let him pass, for fear of troubling the great master's meditations. When composing in his own room at home, he would sometimes walk about in a reverie, pouring cold water over his hands alternately, from jug after jug, till the floor of the room was inundated, and the people came running up-stairs to know the cause of the deluge. At his death he left, besides his finished works, a quantity of rough sketches, containing doubtless the germs of many more works, which never passed the stage in which they appear there. The first draughts of his well-known compositions show the successive alterations which their subjects suffered before they pleased him; and these form a most interesting study, as exposing his manner of working. One of his sketch books has been published *in extenso*, and besides a host of matters of minor interest, it contains three separate draughts, at length, of the finale of one of his Symphonies—a striking proof of the patience with which this great and fiery genius perfected his masterpieces. Even when completely finished and perfected to his own satisfaction, his manuscript presented many difficulties to the reader, and his copyists and engravers are said to have had a hard time of it. In one of his letters, in which he gives his publishers the corrections of some proofs of a stringed quartet, he concludes by saying that "It is 4 o'clock. I must post this; and I am quite hoarse with stamping and swearing."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DEAN STANLEY.—Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, is one of the greatest living masters of the English tongue, and the possessor of varied and extensive attainments. He is eminent as a poet, scholar, critic, traveler, and controversialist, but it is chiefly to his qualifications as a preacher that we would now direct attention. His sermons have a distinctive character. They have a large infusion of the leading article, and frequently address themselves to the prevailing thought or the great events of the day. This tendency is illustrated by an anecdote that is told of a dignitary of the Church, who went one Sunday morning to service at Westminster Abbey, it having been announced that the Dean would preach. "How did you like the sermon?" asked the lady with whom he was staying. "Oh," was the reply, "it was very good; there was nothing to object to, but it was not what I went to hear; I went to hear about the way to heaven, and I only heard about Palestine." He seeks to make his sermon vivid and interesting by bringing anecdotes and letters and history under contribution; and in the effort his imagery is often colored by local allusions, and even his subject is suggested by local circumstances. Thus at Venice he preached on the text, "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" at Rome, on the subject of "St. Paul at Rome;" at the Convent of St. Catherine, from the appropriate text, "This Agar is Mount Sinai in Arabia;" at Jerusalem the subject was "Christ on Earth and Christ in Heaven." His sermons are remarkable for their brevity, seldom exceeding ten or fifteen minutes in the delivery. He has no action, and his voice is monotonous and thin and weak. His *physique* is not imposing. Frequently, when he has preached in the Abbey or in St. Paul's Cathedral, he could hardly be heard beyond the immediate circle that surrounded him. He rarely preaches the same sermon twice, is ever ready to advocate from the pulpit any cause which receives his approval, and although he certainly lacks the highest qualities of an orator, the eloquence of his language is very ornate and winning. To listen to his sermons is highly enjoyable. They contain many a vein of literary and historical allusion as rich as any in Macaulay. Occasionally he introduces in a translation a suggestive sentence from a Greek or Latin author, or from some foreign modern classic. Now he will give an extract from a play of Sophocles, now from a dialogue of Plato, and again from the Confessions of St. Augustine. His versatility, his imagination, and his pictorial power are amazing and fascinating.—*Charles D. Deshler.*

MARKET-DAY IN BRITTANY.—Next day was market-day. It was touching to hear the clattering of sabots on the cathedral pavement, and see, one after another, some rough-looking, long-haired peasant farmers or market women deposit their huge baskets on the floor, and, meekly kneeling on their knees, pray reverently to their favorite saint. There is evidently fervent piety here, in spite of what I heard the other day from a landed proprietor of La Vendée. "The French peasants are no longer what they were," he said to me. "The Vendeans are now as ardent Republicans as before they were Royalists, and they distrust and dislike the priests." But in Brittany changes work slowly, and nowhere else do you see so many priests, nuns, churches, and religious institutions. The market-place was an animating sight. So crowded were the *halles* with vendors of eggs, poultry, butter, vegetables, flour, fish, &c., that I could hardly get from one end to the other. Corn, flour, and other country produce are here brought to market and sold in small quantities, much talking and banter going on all the time. Anything less like an English market-day cannot be conceived. Here were costumes from all parts; the blue vests and jackets of the men, braided with gold, blue trousers, and broad felt hats with hanging ends predominating. Some of the women wore high coal-scuttle-shaped caps of white muslin with flying ends, pretty ruffs round the neck, breastplates bordered with gold braid, black dresses, white chemisettes, and gay violet, red, or even orange aprons. The true Breton *breek* or *brogue* is getting rarer and rarer, and is seldom seen except on the very old men; but it will be long before uniformity in costume reigns here. Many articles of wearing apparel, notably those gayly embroidered vests both of men and women, were exposed for sale in the square behind the cathedral. Of sabots there was a goodly display; also of those comfortable and even elegant white flannel hoods worn by the women in bad weather. The younger women wore the prettiest semi-Elizabethan frills, so arranged as to be very high and full at the back, and displaying the front of the throat. Quimper is noted for its pottery, and a gayer display cannot be imagined than the piles of plates and dishes, all painted by hand, with *naïve* designs of birds and flowers in bright colors. These are sold at a penny or two-pence a piece, yet a skillful artist may gain five francs a day by this rustic art. When a shower of rain came on, red, blue, and green umbrellas were spread, the women put on cloaks and hoods, the men coats of sheep or goat skin, and business went on as usual.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MR. THACKERAY'S SKETCHES.—The immediate object of the publication is to give a little genuine memento of Thackeray and of the style which was peculiarly his own, with the sanction of such authority as marks the work authentic. The *Orphan of Pimlico*, which gives its name to the publication, is a very slight sketch in the style of the *Novels by Popular Authors*, of which already we have various specimens from his hand. Miss Maria Theresa Wiggleworth, "for many years governess in families of the highest distinction," and whose irreproachable character is supported by reference to the "*revered clergy* of the district," is, not, however, presented to us as a parody, but upon her merits; and the tale of love, despair, betrayal, and punishment, which she tells in the most elegant language, is illustrated with the portraits of all the fine people concerned, in various sensational moments, ending with a tragical tableau, in which a weak-minded husband and a wicked lover perish almost at the same moment, and general woe is distributed in just proportion to all concerned. Both the composition of this highly moral, exciting, and mournful tale, and its illustrations, are eminently characteristic. They were first "begun at Kensington, one evening by lamp-light;" and done in scraps, the last first, with the caprice of a family joke, filling the quiet evenings with fun and laughing occupation. Another set of drawings deal with the adventures of Prince Polonio, a precursor, apparently, of Prince Giglio, the hero of the *Rose and the Ring*. "In the first page (which has drifted away into some unknown space) the travelers come upon a mysterious personage called the Little Assessor of Tübingen, lying asleep under a tree, with blue facings to his coat. My father would never explain who the Little Assessor was or what he was doing. He said it was a mystery." The playing-cards belong to the same playful portion of holiday work. All kinds of imaginations play about the black and red pips, which come in with the most whimsical effect, thanks to the skillful manipulation of the artist. Sometimes they are black "nigger" faces, illustrating fantasies of his American tours—sometimes historical *silhouettes*. A three of clubs, in which the Duke of Marlborough is the hero, one spot representing his own pigtail, another that of his horse, and a third nestling in his cocked hat, is very clever. The red cards require still more pains and trouble; and the back view of Miss Smith at the piano, with a diamond let into her shoulders, in delightful adaptation to the costume of the period, is almost as good as the scene representing "Napoleon in the midst of the Old Guard," where one of the spots of the eight of diamonds comes into the dress of the Emperor with the most admirable effect. "My father once said," says Miss Thackeray, "that one of the achievements of his life which had given him most unalloyed satisfaction, was the introduction of Napoleon's waistcoat as it appears in this battle scene." Never was more delightful, genial foolery. Dr. Birch's school, perhaps a less elevated effort, ought to go to heart of all schoolboys, with the comical the victim in the foreground, and the rueful faces of the "boys who go up next." These are nothings, the reader will perceive; yet they are full both of fun and pathos, and more significant of the workman than matters much more important.

Along with this genial play of exuberant and delightful nonsense, are a few more elaborate drawings. Perhaps the best of these is the figure (as is supposed) of a gentleman with whom the public made acquaintance at Mrs. Perkins' ball. "This drawing," Miss Thackeray says, entering into it with hereditary humor, "may recall Mr. Frederick Minchin, in the vivacity of early youth, before he had attained to that dignity for which he was afterward remarkable." The flying figure of this, alas! now somewhat antiquated beau, in high black stock and collar—airy as Terpsichore herself, yet serious as all great performers are, in full impulse of a dance less languid than those we are now used to see—is delightful. He is afloat, but decorous, poised in air, yet, one feels sure, certain never to come down upon any partner's toes, or otherwise commit himself by pranks unbecoming the perfect propriety of this model of all the graces of the ball-room. This is pure comedy on its genteelest level. There is a touch of tragedy, however, in the somewhat appalling little picture of children playing in the Glasgow gutters—a drawing in which there is almost a Hogarthian touch, in its keen perception of the misery and unloveliness of the little group, which yet are not beyond the reach of childish grace and mirth. The two Scotch sketches, indeed, are little favorable to our beloved country. A more truculent audience could scarcely have been than the MacGuffies and MacDuffies whom the lecturer sees before him, and whose harsh countenances he leaves on record. Let us hope we are not quite so appalling in the flesh. One of the most amusing of the sketches is that which represents the interior of a railway carriage, in which an old clergyman is lecturing a poor lady, convicted of having the objectionable publication in her hand, on the enormity of reading *Punch*, (in its early days,) while Thackeray himself and Douglas Jerrold look on and listen on the adjoining bench. "Are you aware who are the conductors of that paper? and that they are Chartists, deists, atheists, anarchists, and socialists to a man? I have it on the best authority that they meet together once a week in a tavern in St. Giles', where they concoct their infamous print. The chief part of their income is derived from threatening letters, which they send to the nobility and gentry. Their principal writer is a returned convict." To this conversation Jerrold is listening in the corner, with eyes looking back, and a comic solemnity, while Thackeray himself grins genial with benign countenance. The incident is said to have really occurred, and it is easy to understand the amusement which the two must have got out of it. We think we know the benevolent clerical critic who gives so fair and friendly an account of the "infamous print."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE INFLUENCE ON JOURNALISM OF ENGLISH PROSE.—Intimately connected with the influences that arise from the attitude and temper of the general reader, are certain influences which spring from such prevalent forms and subjects of literature as present themselves to the general writer. The first of these forms, and unquestionably the most constant and pervading in its influence, is now, as it was in De Quincey's days, journalism. No one with the slightest knowledge of the subject will pretend that the influence of journalism upon writing is wholly bad. Whatever may have been the case formerly, a standard of excellence which is in some respects really high is usually aimed at, and not seldom reached, in the better class of newspapers. Some appropriateness in the use of words, a rigid avoidance of the more glaring grammatical errors, and a respectable degree of clearness in statement, are expected by the reader, and usually observed by the writer. In these respects, therefore, there is no falling off to be complained of, but rather a marked improvement upon past times to be perceived. Yet, as regards the higher excellences of style, it is not possible that the influence of journalism should be good. For it must at any cost be rapid, and rapidity is absolutely incompatible with style. The journalist has as a rule one of two things to do: he has either to give a rapid account of certain facts, or to present a rapid discussion of certain arguments. In either case it becomes a matter of necessity for him to adopt stereotyped phrases and forms of speech which, being ready cut and dried, may abbreviate his labor and leave him as little as possible to invent in his limited time. Now there is nothing more fatal to the attainment of a good style than the habit of using such stereotyped phrases and forms. With the imperiousness natural to all art, style absolutely refuses to avail itself of, or to be found in company with, anything that is ready made. The rule must be a leaden one, the mold made for the occasion, and broken after it has passed. Every one who has ever seriously tried to write must be conscious how sorely he has been beset, and how often he has been overcome, by the almost insensible temptation to adopt the current phrases of the day. Bad, however, as the influence of journalism is in this respect, it is perhaps worse in its tendency to sacrifice everything to mere picturesqueness of style (for the word must be thus misused because there is no other.) The journalist is bound to be picturesque by the law of his being. The old phrase, *segnius irritant*, is infinitely truer of pseudo-picturesque style as compared with literature which holds to its proper means of appeal, than it is of literal spectacle as compared with narrative. And the journalist is obliged at any cost *irritare animos*, and that in the least possible time.—*Fortnightly Review.*

SERVIAN MINSTRELSY.—One of the most interesting incidents of Servian life is their songs and minstrelsy. The poetry of this romantic people long since attracted the attention of Goethe, Lockhart, Bowring, and Owen Meredith, the present Lord Lytton. The songs which are still sung in the Servian valleys are so ancient that their authors have sunk into oblivion. They are fervidly patriotic. "Inspired by the grand scenery of the country," says a writer on them, "by the patriarchal life of its people, and by the incidents of their eventful history, they are considered the finest of all the Sclavonian songs." Many of them celebrate the heroic deeds of Nemania and Stephen Douschan, and the era before the Turkish conquest; others echo the patriotic refrains of the wars of independence; yet others reflect the long era of tranquility under the mild rule of the Sultans. Minstrelsy, which has faded out of France and Germany with the extinction of the troubadour and the minne-singer, still survives in Servia in all its mediæval vigor. In every Servian household is to be found the "gusl," a musical instrument peculiar to the country, by which the national songs are always accompanied. In the long Winter evenings, when work is over, and the family is gathered about the roaring fire of oak, one of the men sings stirring melodies to the gusl, while the women spin and weave. Even the superiors of the monasteries sing to the gusl. Song is an invariable incident of public meetings, and probably there is not an inn in Servia where there is not singing every night. "On the mountain where boys tend the flocks, in the valley where the reapers gather in the corn, in the depth of the forest, the traveler hears alike the echo of these songs, ever the solace of the men in all their various occupations." There are many wandering minstrels in Servia, who tramp about the country with their gusls, and who never fail to receive a welcome, food, and a lodging wherever they go. Even those Servians who are Mohammedans are too patriotic not to join their Christian countrymen in the songs which recount the deeds of a common though Christian ancestry. These old songs are both lyrical and historic, and an English critic declares that the best of them are in no wise inferior to those of Béranger.—*Harper's Magazine.*

REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES LAMB.—To sport with the *names* of his fellows, indeed, appeared to have been a characteristic amusement with him. Mr. Ogilvie gave these specimens. There was a clerk named Wawd, distinguished for his stupidity, whom he hit off in this couplet:

"What Wawd knows, God knows;
But God knows *what* Wawd knows!"

Another, named Dodwell, he celebrated in a charade, of which the first two lines ran thus:

"My first is that which infants call their Maker,
My second is that which best is let alone——"

The rest of it referred to Dodwell's politics, and the point was not intelligible to me; but that first line—isn't it unmistakably genuine? Other like quips were repeated, but none that I remember well enough to quote. They were generally founded on some personal peculiarity or foible, and, though never harsh, might sometimes, I should judge, if coming from another source, have been a little trying. Yet in spite of his pleasantries of all sorts, his popularity with his fellow-clerks was unbounded. He allowed the same familiarity that he practiced, and they all called him "Charley." As to his kindness and practical benevolence, Mr. Ogilvie declared that it could not be over stated. His sympathies were so easily won that he was often imposed upon, yet he never learned to be suspicious. He had been known to wear a coat six months longer, that he might spare a little money to some needy acquaintance. There was hardly ever a time when he did not have somebody living upon him. If he was freed from one client, another would soon arise to take his place. A poor literary aspirant, or vagabond, especially, he could not resist, and he regularly had one or more on his hands. He would even take them to his house, and let them stay there weeks and months together.—*Scribner for March.*

MR. SWINBURNE'S PROSE.—Mr. Swinburne's progress as a prose writer can hardly have failed to be a subject of interest, almost equally with his career as a poet, to every lover of our tongue. His earliest appearance, the essay on Byron, is even now in many respects characteristic of his work; but it does not contain—and it is a matter of sincere congratulation for all lovers of English prose that it does not contain—any passage at all equal to the magnificent descant on Marlowe, which closes its ten years younger brother, the Essay on Chapman. In the work which has occupied this interval, the merits and defects of Mr. Swinburne as a prose writer may be read by whoso wills. At times it has seemed as if the weeds would grow up with the good seed and choke it. Mr. Swinburne has fallen into the error, not unnatural for a poet, of forgetting that the figures and the language allowable in poetry are not also allowable in prose. The dangerous luxury of alliteration has attracted him only too often, and the still more dangerous license of the figure called chiasmus has been to him even as a siren, from whose clutches he has been hardly saved. But the noticeable thing is that the excellences of his prose speech have grown ever stronger, and its weaknesses weaker since he began. In the Essay on Blake, admirable as was much thereof, a willful waste of language, not unfrequently verging on a woful want of sense, was too frequently apparent. In the Notes on his Poems and in Under the Microscope, just as was most of the counter-criticism, it was impossible not to notice a tendency to verbiage and a proneness, I will not say to prefer sound to sense, but unnecessarily to reinforce sense with sound. But at the same time, in the Essays and Studies and the Essay on Chapman, no competent critic could fail to notice, notwithstanding occasional outbreaks, the growing reticence and severity of form, as well as the increasing weight and dignity of meaning. Mr. Swinburne, as a prose writer, is in need of nothing but the pruning-hook. Most of his fellows are in want chiefly of something which might be worth pruning.—*Fortnightly Review.*

JOHN G. WHITTIER.—A musing farmer's boy, working in the fields, and ignorant of books, he early felt the poetic instinct moving in his soul, but thought his surroundings were essentially prosaic, and could never be sung. At last one afternoon, while he was gathering in the hay, a peddler dropped a copy of Burns into his hands. Instantly his eyes were unsealed. There in the neighboring field was "Highland Mary;" "The Cotter's Saturday Night" occurred in his own father's pious New-England home; and the birds which caroled over his head, the flowers which grew under his feet, were as poetic as those to which the Scottish plowman had given perennial interest. Burns taught him to detect the beautiful in the common, but Burns could not corrupt the singularly pure soul of the lad by his enticing suggestions of idealized physical enjoyment and unregulated passion. The boy grew into a man, cultivating assiduously his gift of song, though shy of showing it. The anti-slavery storm swept over the land, awakening consciences as well as stimulating intellects. Whittier had always lived in a region of moral ideas, and this anti-slavery inspiration inflamed his moral ideas into moral passion and moral wrath. If Garrison may be considered the prophet of anti-slavery, and Phillips its orator, and Mrs. Stowe its novelist, and Sumner its statesman, there can be no doubt that Whittier was its poet. Quaker as he was, his martial lyrics had something of the energy of a primitive bard urging on hosts to battle. Every word was a blow, as uttered by this newly enrolled soldier of the Lord. "The silent, shy, peace-loving man" became a "fiery partisan," and held his intrepid way

"——against the public frown,
The ban of church and state, the fierce mob's hounding down."

He roused, condensed, and elevated the public sentiment against slavery. The poetry was as genuine as the wrath was terrific, and many a political time-server, who was proof against Garrison's hottest denunciations and Phillips' most stinging invectives, quailed before Whittier's smiting rhymes.—*Edwin P. Whipple.*

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THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XLII.

MELCHESTER—*Continued.*

The commotion wrought in Julian's mind by the abrupt incursion of Ethelberta into his quiet sphere was thorough and protracted. The witchery of her presence he had grown strong enough to withstand in part; but her composed announcement that she had intended to marry another, and, as far as he could understand, was intending it still, added a new chill to the old shade of disappointment which custom was day by day enabling him to endure. The whole interval during which he had produced those diapason blasts, heard with such inharmonious feelings by the three auditors outside the screen, his thoughts had wandered wider than his notes in conjectures on the character and position of the gentleman seen in Ethelberta's company. Owing to his assumption that Lord Mountclere was but a stranger who had accidentally come in at the side door, Christopher had barely cast a glance upon him, and the wide difference between the years of the viscount and those of his betrothed was not so particularly observed as to raise that point to an item in his objections now. Lord Mountclere was dressed with all the cunning that could be drawn from the metropolis by money and reiterated dissatisfaction; he prided himself on his upright carriage; his stick was so thin that the most malevolent could not insinuate that it was of any possible use in walking; his teeth had put on all the vigor and freshness of a second Spring. Hence, his look was the slowest of possible clocks in respect of his age, and his manner was equally as much in the rear of his appearance.

Christopher was now over five-and-twenty. He was getting so well accustomed to the spectacle of a world passing him by and splashing him with its wheels that he wondered why he had ever minded it. His habit of dreaming instead of doing had led him up to a curious discovery. It is no new thing for a man to fathom profundities by indulging humors; the active, the rapid, the people of such splendid momentum that almost before they can see where they are they have advanced yet further, have been surprised to behold what results attend the lives of those whose usual plan for discharging their active labors has been that of postponing them indefinitely. Certainly, the acquisitions of the inactive are, usually, rather interesting from their quaintness than valuable for their brilliancy, and of such a sort was Christopher's. What he had learned was that a woman who had once made a permanent impression upon a man cannot altogether deny him her image by denying him her company, and that by sedulously cultivating the acquaintance of this creature of contemplation she becomes to him almost a living soul. Hence a sublimated Ethelberta accompanied him everywhere—one who never teased him, eluded him, or disappointed him; when he smiled, she smiled, when he was sad she sorrowed. He may be said to have become the literal duplicate of that whimsical unknown rhapsodist who wrote of his own similar situation:

"By absence this good means I gain,
That I can catch her,
Where none can watch her,
In some close corner of my brain;
There I embrace and kiss her;
And so I both possess and miss her."

This frame of mind naturally induced an amazing abstraction in the organist, never very vigilant at the best of times. He would stand and look fixedly at a frog in a shady pool and never once think of batrachians, or pause by a green bank to split some tall blade of grass into filaments without removing it from its stalk, passing on ignorant that he had made a cat-o'-nine-tails of a graceful slip of vegetation. He would hear the Cathedral clock strike one, and go the next minute to see what time it was. "I never seed such a man as Mr. Julian is," said the head blower. "He'll meet me anywhere out-of-doors, and never wink or nod. You'd hardly expect it. I don't find fault, but you'd hardly expect it, seeing how I play the same instrument as he do himself, and have done it for so many years longer than he. How I have indulged that man, too! If 'tis Pedals for two martel hours of practice I never complain; and he has plenty of vagaries. When 'tis hot Summer weather there's nothing will do for him but Choir, Great, and Swell altogether, till yer face is but a vapor; and on a frosty Winter night he'll keep me there while he tweedles upon the Twelfth and Sixteenth till my arms be scrammed for want of motion. And never speak a word out of doors." Somebody suggested that perhaps Christopher did not notice his coadjutor's presence in the street, and time proved to the organ-blower that the remark was just.

Whenever Christopher caught himself at these vacuous tricks he would be struck with admiration of Ethelberta's wisdom, foresight, and self-command, in refusing to wed such an incapable man; he felt that he ought to be thankful that a bright memory of her was not also denied to him, and resolved to be content with it as a possession, since it was as much of her as he could decently maintain.

Wrapped thus in a humorous sadness he passed the afternoon under notice, and in the evening went home to Faith, who still lived with him, and showed no sign of ever being likely to do otherwise. Their present place and mode of life suited her well. She revived at Melchester like an exotic sent home again. The Close, the climbing buttresses, the pondering ecclesiastics, the great doors, the singular keys, the whispered talk, echoes of lonely footsteps, the sunset shadow of the tall steeple, reaching further into the town than the good Bishop's teaching, and the general complexion of a spot where morning had the stillness of evening, and Spring some of the tones of Autumn, formed a proper background to a person constituted as Faith, who, like Miss Hepzibah Pyncheon's chicken, possessed in miniature all the antiquity of her progenitors.

After tea Christopher went into the streets, as was frequently his custom, less to see how the world crept on there, than to walk up and down for nothing at all. It had been market-day, and remnants of the rural population that had visited the town still lingered at corners, their toes hanging over the edge of the pavement, and their eyes wandering about the street.

The angle which formed the turning-point in Christopher's promenade was occupied by a jeweler's shop, of a standing which completely outshone every other shop in that or any trade throughout the town. Indeed, it was a staple subject of discussion in Melchester how a shop of such pretensions could find patronage sufficient to support its existence in a place which, though well populated, was not fashionable. It had not long been established there, and was the enterprise of an incoming man whose whole course of procedure seemed to be dictated by an intention to astonish the native citizens very considerably before he had done. Nearly everything was glass in the frontage of this fairy mart, and its contents glittered like the hammochrysos stone. The panes being of plate-glass, and the shop having two fronts, a diagonal view could be had through it from one to the other of the streets to which it formed a corner.

This evening, as on all evenings, a flood of radiance spread from the window lamps into the thick Autumn air, so that from a distance that corner appeared as the glistening nucleus of all the light in the town. Toward it idle men and women unconsciously bent their steps and closed in upon the panes like night birds upon the lantern of a light-house.

When Christopher reached the spot there stood close to the pavement a plain, close carriage, apparently waiting for some person who was purchasing inside. Christopher would hardly have noticed this had he not also perceived, pressed against the glass of the shop window, an unusual number of local noses belonging to overgrown country lads, tosspots, an idiot, the ham-smoker's assistant with his sleeves rolled up, a scot-and-lot freeholder, three or four seamstresses, the young woman who brought home the washing, and so on. The interest of these gazers in some proceedings within, which by reason of the gas-light were as public as if carried on in the open air, was very great.

"Yes, that's what he's buying o'—haw, haw!" said one of the young men as the shopman removed from the window a gorgeous blue velvet tray of wedding rings, and laid it on the counter.

"'Tis what you may come to yerself, sooner or later. God have mercy upon ye; and as such no scoffing matter," said an older man. "Faith, I'd as lief cry as laugh to see a man in that corner."

"He's a gent getting up in years too. He must hev been through it a few times afore, seemingly, to sit down and buy the tools so cool as that."

"Well, no. See what the shyest will do at such times. You haint yerself then; no man living is hisself then."

"True," said the ham-smoker's man. "'Tis a thought to look at that a chap will take all trouble to get a woman into his house, and a twelvemonth after would as soon hear it thunder as hear her sing."

The policeman standing near was a humane man, through having a young family he could hardly keep, and he hesitated about telling them to move on. Christopher had before this time perceived that the articles were laid down before an old gentleman who was seated in the shop and that the gentleman was none other than he who had been with Ethelberta in the concert-room. The discovery was so startling that, constitutionally indisposed as he was to stand and watch, he became as glued to the spot as the other idlers. Finding himself now for the first time directly confronting the preliminaries of Ethelberta's marriage to a stranger, he was left with far less equanimity than he could have supposed possible to the situation.

"So near the time!" he said, and looked hard at Lord Mountclere.

Christopher had now a far better opportunity than before for observing Ethelberta's betrothed. Apart from any bias of jealousy, disappointment, or mortification, he was led to judge that this was not quite the man to make Ethelberta happy. He had fancied her companion to be a man under fifty; he was now visibly sixty or more. And it was not the sort of sexagenarianism beside which a young woman's happiness can continue to keep itself alive in a quiet, sleepy way. Suddenly it occurred to him that this was the man whom he had helped in the carriage accident on the way to Knollsea. He looked again.

By no means undignified, the face presented that combination of slyness and jocundity which we are accustomed to imagine of the canonical jolly dogs in mediæval tales. The gamesome Curate of Meudon might have supplied some parts of the countenance; cunning Friar Tuck the remainder. Nothing but the Viscount's constant habit of going to church every Sunday morning when at his country residence kept unsaintliness out of his features, for though he lived theologically enough on the Sabbath, as it became a man in his position to do, he was strikingly mundane all the rest of the week, always preferring the devil to God in his oaths. And nothing but antecedent good humor prevented the short fits of crossness incident to his little infirmities from becoming established. His look was exceptionally jovial now, and the corners of his mouth twitched as the telegraph needles of a hundred little erotic messages from his heart to his brain. Anybody could see that he was a merry man still, who loved good company, warming drinks, nymph-like shapes, and pretty words, in spite of the disagreeable suggestions he received from the pupils of his eyes, and the joints of his lively limbs, that imps of mischief were already busy sapping and mining in those regions, with a view of tumbling him into a certain cool cellar under the church-aisle.

In general, if a lover can find any ground at all for serenity in the tide of an elderly rival's success, he finds it in the fact itself of that ancientness. The other side seems less a rival than a makeshift. But Christopher no longer felt this, and the significant signs before his eyes of the imminence of Ethelberta's union with this man filled him with restless dread. True, the gentleman, as he appeared illuminated by the jeweler's gas-jets, seemed more likely to injure Ethelberta by indulgence than by severity, while her beauty lasted; but there was a nameless something in him less tolerable than this.

The purchaser having completed his dealings with the goldsmith, was conducted to the door by the master of the shop, and into the carriage, which was at once driven off up the street.

Christopher now much desired to know the name of the man whom a nice chain of circumstantial evidence taught him to regard as the happy winner where scores had lost. He was grieved that Ethelberta's confessed reserve should have extended so far as to limit her to mere indefinite hints of marriage when they were talking almost on the brink of the wedding-day. That the ceremony was to be a private one—which it probably would be because of the disparity of ages—did not in his opinion justify her secrecy. He had shown himself capable of a transmutation as valuable as it is rare in men, the change from pestering lover to stanch friend, and this was all he had got for it. But even an old lover sunk to an indifferentist might have been tempted to spend a now-occupied half-hour in discovering particulars now, and Christopher had not lapsed nearly so far as to absolute unconcern.

That evening, however, nothing came in his way to enlighten him. But the next day, when skirting the Close on his ordinary duties, he saw the same carriage standing at a distance, and paused to behold the same old gentleman come from a well-known office and re-enter the vehicle—Lord Mountclere, in fact, in earnest pursuit of the business of yesternight, having just pocketed a document in which romance, rashness, law, and gospel are so happily made to work together that it may safely be regarded as the neatest compromise which has ever been invented since Adam sinned.

This time Julian perceived that the brougham was one belonging to the Crown Hotel, which Lord Mountclere was using partly from the necessities of these hasty proceedings, and also because, by so doing, he escaped the notice that might have been bestowed upon his own equipage or men-servants, the Mountclere hammer-cloths being known in Melchester. Christopher now walked toward the hotel, leisurely, yet with anxiety. He inquired of a porter what people were staying there that day, and was informed that they had only one person in the house, Lord Mountclere, whom sudden and unexpected business had detained in Melchester since the previous day.

Christopher lingered to hear no more. He retraced the street much more quickly than he had come; and he only said, "Lord Mountclere—it must never be!"

As soon as he entered the house, Faith perceived that he was greatly agitated. He at once told her of his discovery, and she exclaimed, "What a brilliant match!"

"Oh, Faith," said Christopher, "you don't know. You are far from knowing. It is as gloomy as midnight. Good God, can it be possible!"

Faith blinked in alarm, without speaking.

"Did you never hear anything of Lord Mountclere when we lived at Sandbourne?"

"I knew the name—no more."

"No, no—of course you did not. Well, though I never saw his face, to my knowledge, till a short time ago, I know enough to say that if earnest representations can prevent it, this marriage shall not be. Father knew him, or about him, very well; and he once told me—what I cannot tell you. Fancy, I have seen him three times—yesterday, last night, and this morning—besides helping him on the road some three weeks ago, and never once considered that he might be Lord Mountclere. He is here almost in disguise, one may say; neither man nor horse is with him; and his object accounts for his privacy. I see how it is—she is doing this to benefit her brothers and sisters, if possible; but she ought to know that if she is miserable they will never be happy. That's the nature of women—they take the form for the essence, and that's what she is doing now. I should think her guardian angel must have quitted her when she agreed to a marriage which may tear her heart out like a claw."

"You are too warm about it, Kit—it cannot be so bad as that. It is not the thing, but the sensitiveness to a thing, which is the true measure of its pain. Perhaps what seems so bad to you falls lightly upon her mind. A campaigner in a heavy rain is not more uncomfortable than we are in a slight draught; and Ethelberta, in the midst of her sapphires and gold cups and wax-candles, will not mind facts which look like spectres to us outside. A title will turn troubles into romances, and she will shine as an interesting viscountess in spite of them."

The discussion with Faith was not continued, Christopher stopping the argument by saying that he had a good mind to go off at once to Knollsea. But till the next morning Ethelberta was certainly safe; no marriage was possible anywhere before then. He passed the afternoon in a state of great indecision.

MAN-EATING TIGERS.—One of the most curious and, at the same time, well-attested peculiarities of the tiger is, that he does not naturally possess, but easily acquires, a love of human flesh. At first, tigers appear to bow to that instinctive dread of man which is natural to all animals. The natives are aware of this habit, and carry on their usual avocations as grass-cutters, fruit-gatherers, herdsmen, &c., close to a thicket where a tiger is known to be lying. It is not merely fatalism, as might be supposed, that renders them thus apathetic, but the knowledge that so long as tigers can procure other food they will not injure man. Even when one of their cattle is struck down, they run up and often frighten the tiger from the body of his victim by shouting and beating sticks on the ground. These "aheers," or herdsmen, too, armed with what Aristotle calls the courage derived from experience, will conduct the sportsman up to the "kill" with fearless confidence. Like the cobra, they hold the tiger in superstitious reverence. In many parts, says Dr. Fayrer, the natives will avoid mentioning his name, save by a variety of periphrases or euphemisms, and will not kill him even when they have a fair opportunity to do so, for fear that his spirit will haunt them or do them mischief after death. But when the tiger has once tasted human flesh, the spell of man's supremacy is broken, and ever after that, it is said, he prefers it to any other.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE CITY'S CIVIL LIST.

WHY TAXES ARE HIGH, AND THE DEBT INCREASES.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—NECESSITY OF FURTHER REFORMS—A GENERAL REDUCTION OF SALARIES ADVOCATED—ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Special Committee of the Union League Club, Mr. Rush C. Hawkins, Chairman, recently appointed to inquire into and ascertain the causes of the continuous yearly increase of the City debt, have made a long and exhaustive report. The following is the substance of that portion of the document relating to the frauds and mismanagement which have existed in the civil departments of the local government.

The first organized stealing began in the year 1852, under the Board of Aldermen known as the "Forty Thieves." From that date up to the breaking out of the war, was the era of small stealings, which usually amounted to some hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. During the period of 1861–5, the people became accustomed to heavy expenditures of all kinds and high taxes, and the leaders of the dominant party did not fail to improve this state of things to their own purposes. The organization of City regiments afforded the city politician then at the head of Municipal affairs opportunity to provide places for his friends and pensioners, and with them share the spoils which patriotic liberality had placed within his reach. At the close of the rebellion the tax-paying citizens found in existence and in working order a most perfect and well-adjusted machine, organized upon the basis of public plunder. In this great scheme, that county excrescence—the Board of Supervisors—took the lead, and through the workings of this machine in the hands of the members of that board, all the other departments were subdued and controlled, and within a short time the whole Municipal system of government became thoroughly and hopelessly corrupt in all its branches. The culmination of this conspiracy was the Tammany Ring, which, in 1868, under the leadership of Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly, assumed supreme power over the lives and property of the citizens of New-York, and during its reign the leaders and their hordes of criminals committed a series of crimes which were never rivaled in boldness, and the results of which a century of honest and economical government will not be able to efface.

In 1861 the population of the City of New-York was 825,000 and the debt $20,087,301 55. At the close of the rebellion in 1865 the population had not materially increased, but the debt had, to the sum of $35,913,597 11. This increase included the various loans for raising troops and other war purposes. In 1868, with a population of about 900,000, the debt remained about as it was in 1865—it might have been a few thousands of dollars more or less. Jan. 1, 1869, the debt was $36,293,929 50. At this time the Tammany Ring obtained full and complete control of all the affairs pertaining to the government of the City and County, and in the Autumn of 1871—Sept. 16—when it was partially overthrown, it was ascertained the debt had increased to $97,287,525 03. Within the short space of two years, eight months, and sixteen days, this Ring had managed to rob the City of $60,991,595 53, and the legacy which it left of outstanding obligations, in the way of unfinished and pending contracts and accrued debts, amounted to about thirty million dollars more, so that for the brief period of the rule of this political banditti, the tax-paying citizens have been compelled to assume an increase in their debt of about ninety-one millions of dollars. Is it not plain that the two years, eight months, and sixteen days of pillage and plunder by the Democratic leaders of Tammany Hall was the cause of the increase of our City debt? If this great series of crimes had been committed in the City of San Francisco by the members of a secret society, or any other kind of an association, its members would have been introduced to the halter and their houses burned to the ground.

The Department of Public Works was the chief instrument in the hands of the ringleaders for making their largest expenditures. Since 1865 the amount disbursed in carrying out plans which were partially originated in that department foot up the respectable total of $27,868,263 66. This has been expended for improvements mostly above Fifty-ninth street, that will probably not be required within the next fifty years. Of this amount $8,263,750 51 has been paid for laying out, buying part of the land for, and completing a so-called boulevard from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. (The length of this boulevard is 25,740 feet; cost per foot, $321 04; per mile, $1,695,091 20.)

The following is a detailed statement of the amounts paid out for these improvements at present useless and unwarrantable:

Improvements under Department of Public Works (some of which were begun under the Park Commission.)

Improvement.	Opening Confirmed.	Cost of Land for Opening.	First Payment on Improvement.	Cost of "Improvement," to date Oct. 1, 1875.
Seventh avenue			Nov. 31, 1868	$1,148,287 96
Sixth avenue, 110th street to Harlem River	Jan. 20, 1868	$420,195 36	July 18, 1868	727,795 72
St. Nicholas av. (Manhattan st.)	June 10, 1869	961,153 26	Sept. 11, 1869	913,636 79
145th st. (Hudson to Harlem River)	April 8, 1869	10,016 21	Oct. 16, 1869	56,614 00
Boulevard (59th st. to Harlem River)		4,652,832 47	Sept. 19, 1868	3,610,918 04
Public Square (5th av. and 59th st.)			July 17, 1869	15,000 00
Broadway Improvement (34th to 59th st.)	July 5, 1872	4,305,186 97	Dec. 24, 1869	5,000 00
Ninth Avenue Improvement			Nov. 30, 1868	10,597 09
Eighth Avenue Improvement			Aug. 31, 1871	222,303 47
Manhattan st. (see St. Nicholas av. above)			Aug. 31, 1871	221,612 21
Eastern Boulevard			Dec. 5, 1873	143 05
155th street			Aug. 17, 1872	183,240 11
72d street			Dec. 20, 1873	137,640 70
Avenue A			Jan. 6, 1874	310,731 03
96th street			March 7, 1874	13,563 35
110th st. (250 feet west 8th av. to Boulevard)	Sept. 3, 1873	188,494 00	Sept. 26, 1873	333,054 88
116th street			Jan. 19, 1874	151,196 12
Morningside avenue—east		Included in cost of Morningside Park	Oct. 15, 1872	8,177 06
Morningside avenue—west			Aug. 17, 1872	149,848 30
Riverside Drive		Included in cost of Riverside Park	Jan. 31, 1873	22,817 61
123d street			Dec. 12, 1872	5,171 27
173d street			May 12, 1873	8,987 33
10th avenue (155th st. to 11th av.)	Dec. 2, 1874	96,754 60	Nov. 3, 1871	807,411 95
First avenue			Oct. 10, 1874	48,107 22
185th street	Jan. 7, 1875	37,038 00	May 8, 1875	135 00
Madison av. extens'n (86th st. to Harlem River)		1,499,571 32		323,530 86
Lexington avenue extension, 66, 97, 102		2,777,307 06		103,192 29
Removal of Aqueduct				3,381,000 00
		$14,948,549 25		$12,919,714 41
Total cost (for acquisition of land, and construction) of works begun within the last ten years, and completed or now in progress under the Department of Public Works				14,948,549 25 $27,868,263 66

The above statement does not include the current expenses of keeping up this department, such as rent, official salaries, printing, &c., nor does it include the work under the control of the Department of Public Works upon the streets below Fifty-ninth street. A statement embracing the general expenses of the department and amounts expended for work upon streets, chiefly for paving, below Fifty-ninth street, carefully prepared from authentic sources, is as follows:

Statement of Street Pavements for ten years, from 1865 to 1875, showing amounts of assessments, balances uncollected, and estimates and advances where no assessments were made:

	Assessments.	Balances Uncollected.
Stone pavements	$6,350,901 82	$1,065,724 60
Wood pavements	1,783,510 38	94,077 44
Concrete pavements	21,627 98	2,344 70
Total	$8,156,040 18	$1,162,146 74

New stone pavement, advances and estimates not yet paid	$840,865 00
Pavements where injunctions against confirming assessment have been obtained:	
Stone pavements, amounts paid	$385,039 20
Wood pavements, amounts paid	465,692 72
Concrete pavements, amounts paid	34,786 30
Total	$885,518 22
Actual cost of those enjoined	1,038,608 15
Amounts paid on pavements laid by days' work	230,005 94
Total estimates and pavements	$10,265,519 27

Memoranda of Appropriations Department of Public Works.

Appropriations for 1870	$2,990,888 50
Appropriations for 1871	1,382,436 99
Appropriations for 1872	2,125,000 00
Appropriations for 1873	1,449,500 00
Appropriations for 1874	1,591,500 00
Appropriations for 1875	1,582,000 00
Total	$11,121,325 49

Summary Under Department of Public Works.

Improvements not needed	$27,868,263 66
Pavements assessable	10,265,519 27
All other expenditures	11,121,325 49
Total in ten years	$49,255,108 42

To this must be added pending liabilities (which the City will be compelled to assume) of $2,047,864 96, which gives an enormous total of $51,302,883 11, an amount larger than has been spent by the cities of London and Paris both, with five times our population and wealth, during the same period for like purposes. In addition to this unprecedented expenditure, there has been spent for the Croton Aqueduct since it became a part of the Department of Public Works, besides the amount for removing the old aqueduct, about $7,500,000, making a grand total of $58,802,883 11, chiefly expended under the direction of this department. Of this total the Park Department is responsible for the expenditure of $5,165,000 44. The Department of Public Works itself has long been a mere machine in the hands of the politicians. Given a certain amount of work, the object of the party managers is not to accomplish the work in the shortest time and at the lowest expense, but to prolong the time consumed to the utmost, and to employ as many unnecessary laborers as possible. Gentlemen of great experience in matters of contracting, who are quite capable of judging, say that it takes five men in this department to do the work of two. A large number of the overseers and bosses of the gangs of laborers are, or have been, men of no experience in industrial pursuits; many of them are of the lowest possible character and association, and of the most rascally and criminal antecedents, such as prize-fighters, thieves, keepers of low groggeries, and other infamous places of resort. These creatures are rewarded with those important appointments for the assistance which they have from time to time rendered to the political magnates in power.

JUDICIARY.

In the official year ending in 1875, the expenses of this department were $1,268,425 40. The Judges of the Supreme Court are paid $17,500 a year each, and those of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate, Recorder, and City Judge $15,000 each, the Judges of the Marine Court $10,000 each, and those of the District and Police Courts $6,000 each. The Judges of the United States Supreme Court, who hold positions of as great judicial importance and responsibility as any in the world, received, until last year, only the sum of $6,000 salary, the United States Circuit Court Judges only $6,000 a year, and the United States District Court Judges in this State only $4,000 a year, and there are but few of the States that pay the Judges of their highest tribunals more than $5,000 a year.

It is believed that men of equal talent and integrity to many who at present occupy the benches of our various courts, could be secured for much less than the salaries which are now paid. There are doubtless many able lawyers, who do not make $10,000 a year by their practice, who would gladly accept positions on the bench for much less than that sum.

A flagrant and wholly unjustifiable abuse which exists, or has existed until lately, in connection with all of our courts, consists in the employment of a multitude of useless attendants, who receive large pay and perform no necessary service. These employes, like many of those in other City departments, are nearly all of one nationality. They are either natives of the fruitful Green Isle, or are of the first generation in America, of parents who were born there. The number of these attendants, which is now 309, could be reduced to 250 without in any way injuring the judicial machinery, and a deduction of twenty per cent. should also be made on the salaries of those who remain. The Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Surrogate's Courts, and the Recorder and City Judge ought not to be paid more than $10,000 each; the Judges of the Marine Court $5,000, and all others $4,000. With these reductions, the Judiciary expenses could be brought down to about $880,000 a year, and a low-

fixing all of these salaries should be prepared and presented to the Legislature of 1876.

A GENERAL REDUCTION OF SALARIES ADVOCATED.

The total number of officers and employes under the City and County Governments foots up 9,471, who are paid annual salaries amounting to $11,063,120. Including the laborers on the public works, parks, and docks, the number of persons in the employ of the City and more or less dependent on positions for a livelihood is 13,121, and the amount of salaries and wages paid $13,730,136. The number of these employes ought to be reduced fully one-quarter, and the salaries of those who remain twenty per cent.

OTHER ABUSES.

The theory and practice which has obtained in our City departments of paying more for the same services than is paid by private parties, is uncalled for and most pernicious in its results. Under it a set of pensioners have come into existence, who expect to draw large salaries without rendering any equivalent in the way of an honest day's service. The heads of City Departments should have the same right as private citizens to go into the open market and there obtain for the lowest price the labor which they require. In short, it is time that the professional politicians, who live upon somebody else's money than their own, and their followers and dependents, should understand that those who pay the taxes and have the greatest interests at stake should have something to say as to the selection of their rulers. This never can be done so long as these unwarrantable and impertinent demands are submitted to. The era of corruption and dishonest administration has been foisted upon us by power derived through a purchaseable foreign vote. To this one cause can easily be traced the enormous increase of our public debt. Without the solid, corrupt Roman Catholic Irish vote of from thirty to forty thousand, the success of the Tammany Ring would have been out of the question and its existence for any considerable length of time impossible.

The sinking of the railway track in Fourth avenue, or, in other words, abating a nuisance created by one man having control over a business corporation, has cost, up to this time, $2,845,632 45, or about $711,408 11 a year. This sum may be put down as a forced contribution to one of the reigning families of New-York, which has proved conclusively, in many instances, that it has the power to do whatever it wills. There is probably no monarch in the civilized world who would dare to order a similar diversion of public funds. Foreign communities and peoples have special cause for thanksgiving and congratulation that they are favored with no marketable Legislatures for reigning families to purchase. How long will it be before the citizens of many of our States will have cause for the same kind of congratulation and thankfulness?

The frauds in the erection of the new County Court-house, which might have been completed for about $3,000,000, and which has already cost $13,000,000, is also adverted to by the committee.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Department of Docks since its organization in 1870 has expended the sum of $4,934,473 92. While the present financial condition of the City continues sound, business discretion calls for the least possible expenditure in this as well as in the other departments. It is not a time for carrying out schemes of dock improvement involving the expenditure of many millions. Such enterprises may be safely relegated to future and more prosperous times. The present demand is, that all new work should be discontinued and the commission abolished, and in its place a competent engineer appointed or one Commissioner with a reasonable salary, say $6,000, who should be under the control of the Mayor so far as power of removal is concerned. It is due to this department to state that under the administration of the present commission the income has largely increased and the expenses have correspondingly decreased.

The Street-cleaning Department last year expended $809,000, and the Health Department $222,000. The report recommends the consolidation of the two departments, under the control of a competent professional sanitarian, to be assisted by a corps of professional assistants, who at certain stated periods should inspect the streets and tenement-houses, with authority to carry out and cause to be obeyed such reasonable regulations as the Chief of the Department should direct. When these two departments shall be so organized, then we may expect something like a reasonable condition of cleanliness in our streets, and the fearful results which flow from the over-crowding of tenement-houses somewhat neutralized. One million of dollars per year, it is thought, would not be too much to pay for a department thus conducted, although the present cost of maintenance is undoubtedly too high. A competent and responsible contractor has stated that he will engage to keep the streets in a better condition than at present for $600,000 per year. The present Health Department wants the power to enforce reasonable regulations for the government of our terrible system of over-crowded tenement-houses, which are quite the equals, as to filth and density of population, of any houses of the poor in any portion of the whole civilized world.

The receipts of the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk are far above the pay of similar officials in any other part of the world. It is estimated that the net profits of the three officials who are at the head of them amount to between $200,000 and $250,000 per annum. And notwithstanding these large receipts, in the shape of fees from the public, the City pays a considerable sum towards the expenses of one or more of these offices. Instead of adding to the expense of the City, they should be made the sources of large revenues. The Sheriff would be sufficiently well paid if he were to receive a salary of $20,000, and the Register and County Clerk not more than $15,000 each a year; the three offices, at the present rate of fees charged, ought to net a clear profit to the City of at least $150,000 per annum.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK COMPARED.

London, with its immense and varied population, is without doubt the best and most economically governed city in the world. In 1871 the whole population, including the Metropolitan District and the City of London, was 3,883,092. Since then it has probably increased, so as to, if not beyond, 4,000,000 of inhabitants, and the expenses for its government are not $4,000,000 more than those of the City of New-York. The items for the official year ending in 1873 (the latest published) are as follows:

Poor relief	£1,780,145
Local management, watering roads, sewers, vestries, &c.	1,563,804
Board of Works	1,182,626
City of London	963,854
Metropolitan Police	959,820
School Boards	444,153
Burial Boards	144,440
Total	£7,038,844

which, at the rate of fourteen per cent. premium, is $40,121,410 80 in our currency, or $10 03 per capita. The total amount raised in this City from its one million of inhabitants from taxes and other sources, in 1875, for all purposes, was $36,367,744 75, or $36 36 per capita.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations which the committee make respecting reforms in the civil departments of the City and County Government are as follows:

1. Repeal all laws which authorize any new works in the City of New-York; abolish the Department of Public Works, and distribute the business now centered in it among other departments; make the Croton Water and Streets separate departments, one under the control of a competent hydraulic engineer and the other in charge of a Superintendent; abolish the Dock Commission, and place the care of our water-front under the charge of an engineer or one Commissioner, with limited powers.
2. Consolidate the Street Cleaning and Health Departments into one, and place the whole under the control of a competent sanitarian, to be assisted by a corps of professional assistants and inspectors.
3. Reduce the pay of the heads of departments and of the Judges of all the courts, and the numbers of the various Commissioners, including Parks, Docks, Excise, &c. And the number of employes at least one-third, and the pay of those who remain at least fifteen per cent.
4. Create a Board of Inspection, to consist of three members, who shall have the power to inspect the books, vouchers, and workings of every City department as often as they may deem it necessary, or when ordered to do so by the Mayor or Controller. This board should be clothed with the necessary power to enable them to look after the expenditure of moneys paid by the City to charitable institutions.
5. Separate power should be given to a newly-created authority, for the purpose of levying taxes and making expenditures for public purposes. This should be a separate board, composed of tax-payers and voted for by tax-payers only.*

*It has been ascertained that of the 129,327 votes at the election of 1875, and of the 140,000 upon the City register, less than nineteen thousand were tax-payers. It seems that those who pay the fiddler have very little to say about the kind of music furnished.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

AN OUTLINE OF HIS LIFE — WHY HE CHANGED HIS NAME—HIS NAVAL CAREER.

The Baltimore *Sun* prints a letter from a correspondent residing in Buckingham County, Va., containing some interesting statements connected with the career of the naval hero of the Revolution, John Paul Jones, and especially explaining the addition of the name of Jones to his original name, John Paul. The accuracy of the letter, the *Sun* says, is vouched for by Hon. E. W. Hubard, of Virginia, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from that State, and who, in 1844, made an elaborate report in favor of paying the balance of the outstanding Virginia Revolutionary land bounty claims. In the preparation of this report the claim of Commodore John Paul Jones came under review, and was passed upon formally. The investigation of this claim necessarily required a knowledge of the history of Paul Jones, and all the facts pertaining to it. Mr. Hubard has also had information of the private history of Jones from his South Carolina relations. The main portion of the communication, which he indorses, is reproduced below:

"The outline of his life is briefly told. John Paul, the son of a gardener, was born July 6, 1747, at Arbigland, Scotland. At the age of twelve years he went to sea. In 1773 the death of his brother, in Virginia, whose heir he was, induced him to settle in America. It was then he added to his name and thenceforth was known as Paul Jones. This was done in compliment to one of the most noted statesmen of that day, and in the love and gratitude it shadows forth is a scathing reproach and a touching example to a people who could neglect in life and forget in death. It appears that before permanently settling in Virginia, moved by the restlessness of his old seafaring life, he wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina. There he became acquainted with two brothers, Willie and Allan Jones. They were both leaders in their day, and wise and honored in their generation. Allen Jones was an orator and silver-tongued; Willie Jones, the foremost man of his State, and one of the most remarkable of his time. A short sketch of his public services will not be out of place. Educated abroad, a profound and elegant scholar, he was a thinker and actor rather than a speaker. Like Franklin and Jefferson, he, perhaps, owed his uncompromising republicanism to the abuses of royalty he had seen in the old world. He served as Governor in 1776, refusing compensation; was in the Continental Congress of 1780-81, and, in fact, filled every office in the gift of the State. He is especially memorable now for his refusal to act as delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution, and for having caused the rejection of that Constitution by North Carolina in 1788.

His home, 'The Grove,' near Halifax, was not only the resort of the cultivated and refined, but the home of the homeless, Mrs. Jones having sometimes twenty orphan girls under her charge, and it was here the young adventurer, John Paul, was first touched by those gentler and purer influences which changed not only his name but himself from the rough and reckless mariner into the polished man of society, who was the companion of kings and the lion and poet of Parisian saloons. The almost worshipping love and reverence awakened in his hitherto wild and untamed nature by the generous kindness of the brothers found expression in his adoption of their name. The truth of this account is not only attested by the descendents of Willie Jones, but by the nephew and representative of Paul Jones, Mr. London, of Charleston, S. C. This gentleman, in 1846, was in Washington awaiting the passage of a bill by Congress, awarding him the land claim of his distinguished uncle, Paul Jones, which had been allowed by the Executive of Virginia. Hon. E. W. Hubard, then a member of Congress from Virginia, had in 1844 prepared a report on Virginia land claims, in which the committee indorsed that of Paul Jones. This naturally attracted Mr. London to him, and learning that Mrs. Hubard was a descendant of Willie Jones, he repeated to both Col. Hubard and herself the cause of his uncle's change of name, and added that among his pictures hung a portrait of Allen Jones. Mr. London was a cultivated and highly intelligent gentleman, but in exceedingly delicate health, and the suspense and anxiety of his long waiting on the action of Congress no doubt hastened his death, which occurred before he had received the reward of the splendid genius which had made our arms as famous on sea as on land. He left one child, an interesting little girl.

But what of the Serapis of a hundred years ago? Let us see. The 23d of September, 1779, round Flamborough Head, swept into sight his Majesty's man-of-war the Serapis. Newly built, thoroughly equipped, superbly manned, with a reputation for unrivaled speed, she moved majestically to the south with a fleet of forty sail and a convoy. Awaiting her was a battered Indiaman, owned by the King of France, commanded by a man whose hands had been the first to raise our battle flag, (a pine, under which coils a rattle-snake, with reared head ready to strike, and the motto, 'Don't tread on me,') who, in his first cruise of sixteen weeks as Captain, gained sixteen prizes; who, after weary delays in a ship 'crank and slow,' had crossed the ocean, and firing the shipping of Whitehaven made his name a terror to the British coast, and who now, still neglected by Congress, owed his vessel to Louis and his small squadron to the efforts of Franklin. Of this squadron but two were with him. Of these one put out to sea as soon as she had ascertained the force of the enemy, and the movements of the other were vacillating and uncertain.

But there was no uncertainty or hesitancy on board Le Bon Homme Richard, where the men, fired by the dauntless courage and invincible spirit of their leader, made ready for battle. Night came on, and, glass in hand, Paul Jones watched the enemy gradually nearing the Serapis, with the Countess of Scarborough in her wake. At last was heard the hail from the Serapis, but the reply being equivocal, a simultaneous broadside was delivered. At the first fire, two of the American guns bursting, blew up the deck, and all the heavy guns were deserted. For an hour the cannonading was fast and terrific; then a lull, in which the English Captain called out, 'Have you struck colors?' to which rang out the cool, stern answer, 'I have not yet begun to fight!' Shortly after the two ships came foul, and Paul Jones himself lashed the enemy's head-gear to his mizzenmast and the battle raged. Once defeat seemed inevitable, when the Alliance approaching, whether through treachery or confusion it was never decided, opened fire, not on the Serapis, but her consort, Le Bon Homme Richard, and after a few death-dealing rounds retired. Still, when the morning broke, gray and chill, shorn of her glory, stripped of her pride, over the bleak waves of the North Sea drifted the Serapis, the prize of American prowess, and an eternal witness to the deathless fame of her victor. Europe was electrified with the wonderful news, and the fame of Paul Jones was at its height. At Versailles and Paris he was caressed and courted. Men and women, King and subjects, vied in their efforts to do him honor.

From the princely hands of Louis XVI. he received a sword of gold, with the inscription, 'Vindicati Maris, Ludovicus XVI., Remunerator Strenuo Vindici!'—from Franklin and Washington letters of congratulation, and from Congress a vote of thanks and a gold medal. Yet this man's land claim was a subject of long debate, and nowhere has there appeared a comment on the coincidence of a second Serapis this centennial year. His subsequent career, when, his services ignored by his country, he wandered first to Russia, then to France, eating bitter bread, broken-hearted, in his exile dying in poverty and want, is the record and the shame of history.'

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD—THE PROCEEDINGS IN INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY SUSTAINED.

A decision of considerable length was rendered yesterday in the United States District Court, by Judge Blatchford, upon the motion made in the matter of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in bankruptcy, to amend the proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy, and subsequent proceedings taken under them. The following is a summary of the decision:

In this case, on the 18th of December, 1875, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was presented to and pleaded in this court, praying that William B. Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, copartners under the name of Duncan, Sherman & Co., be adjudged bankrupts. The petition purported to be the petition of 255 creditors. It set forth the claims of those creditors, and was signed by them. It was properly verified. It averred that the debtors resided in the City of New-York, and carried on their business in this district for more than six months next preceding the date of filing the petition; that the petitioners believed that the debtors as such copartners owed debts exceeding the sum of $300; that the petitioners' demands each exceeded the amount of $250, and that the petitioners constituted one-fourth at least in number of all creditors of the debtors as such copartners whose debts exceeded $250, and that the aggregate of the petitioners' debts provable under the said Revised Statutes, and the said several amendments thereof, amounted to at least one-third of all the debts so provable against said debtors, as such copartners. It averred properly acts of bankruptcy, and was accompanied by depositions as to such acts and by depositions as to the claims of the first five signers of the petition. It was also accompanied by a paper signed and acknowledged by the three debtors, in which they stated that "upon the filing of the petition" they "severally appear in person and admit that the requisite number of their creditors have petitioned for an adjudication of bankruptcy, * * * and admit that they committed the acts of bankruptcy alleged in said petition. * * * It was further accompanied by the affidavit of Walter S. Carter, one of the attorneys, that he examined the statements of debts of said bankrupts, and that the total number of creditors of said bankrupts whose claims exceed $250 does not exceed 786, and that the aggregate of all debts of said alleged bankrupts does not exceed $5,400,000, and that the petitioning creditors claim $2,168,142 40. The court was satisfied that the petition and accompanying admissions of the bankrupts are made in good faith, and hence the adjudication in bankruptcy was made. Six creditors had, prior to the filing of the petition, obtained judgments against the bankrupts in the State Courts, and three of the six had brought what are known as creditors' suits in a State court, founded on such judgments, to reach assets alleged to have been transferred by the debtors in fraud of creditors. One of the six had made a levy under an execution. Seven other creditors have recovered judgments against the debtors since the petition in bankruptcy was filed. On the 24th of December, 1875, the court made an order staying the suits brought by the thirteen creditors until the question of the discharge of the debtors shall have been determined, and staying the issuing of executions on the judgments already obtained. The creditors so stayed now present a petition to the court that the adjudication of bankruptcy and all the proceedings thereunder be adjudged void and revoked. One ground urged for the setting aside of the adjudication is that one-fourth of the qualified creditors did not petition for it. Another is that one-third of the amount of the debts was not held by the petitioners. Reciting the provisions of the statutes applicable to the case, Judge Blatchford quotes: If such allegations as to the number or amount of petitioning creditors be denied by the debtor, by a statement in writing to that effect, he shall be required forthwith to file in court a full list of his creditors, with their places of residence, and the sums due them respectively, and shall ascertain upon reasonable notice to the creditors, whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount thereof, as aforesaid, have petitioned that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt. The section then proceeds: "But if such debtor shall, on the filing of the petition, admit in writing that the requisite number and amount of creditors have petitioned, the court, if satisfied that the admission was made in good faith, shall so adjudge, which judgment shall be final and the matter proceed without further steps on that subject. And if it shall appear that such number and amount have not so petitioned, the Court shall grant reasonable time, not exceeding twenty days, within which other creditors may join in such petition." * * * A careful examination of these provisions shows that Congress intended that certain prescribed steps shall be taken to ascertain whether the petitioners constitute one-fourth, at least, of the creditors in number, and whether the aggregate of the debts of the petitioning creditors, provable under the act, amounts to at least one-third of the debts so provable. In the first place, the petition must allege the fact. That fact is alleged in the petition in this case. * * * If on the return day of the order to show cause the court is satisfied that the requirement of the act as to the number and amount of petitioning creditors has been complied with; or if, within the time allowed, creditors sufficient in number and amount sign the petition to answer such requirements, the court is required to 'so adjudge,' and it is declared that such "judgment shall be final." * * * But there remains another class of cases. The foregoing three classes are cases of action on the return day of the order to show cause. The remaining class comprises cases where the debtor on the filing of the petition, and without awaiting the issuing and service of an order to show cause, admits in writing that the requisite number and amount of creditors have petitioned. If he does, the court, if satisfied that the admission is made in good faith, is required to so "adjudge," and it is declared that such "judgment shall be final," and that the matter shall "proceed without further steps on that subject." It was under this latter provision that the proceedings in this case were taken. * * * The admission in this case and the judgment thereon are in due form. No question is raised on that subject. What, then, is the effect of the statute? The court is authorized to find a fact, to be satisfied of the existence of a fact by evidence placed before it, either a sworn allegation in the petition, not denied by the debtor on the return of the order to show cause, or evidence that added creditors coming up after a denial by the debtor on such return make up the requisite number and amount, or an admission by the debtor, made in writing on the filing of the petition, if the court be satisfied that such admission is made in good faith. If the court finds such fact, it is to adjudge that the fact exists, and that judgment is declared to be final, and it is enacted that the matter in bankruptcy shall proceed without further steps on that subject. These provisions are significant, and indicate that some effective meaning must be attached to the word "final." It is to be the end of all inquiry on the point as to whether the required number and amount of creditors have petitioned. There are to be no further steps on the subject. * * * Unless this be so, there is no necessary limit to the number of times the court may be required to examine the question thus declared to be finally adjudged. I speak now of an allegation merely that the court in fact erred, and not of an allegation of fraud or bad faith.

These provisions show that the judgment is final, not only as respects the debtor, but as respects all his creditors. It is in the nature of a judgment *in rem* in respect to the matter adjudged by it. These provisions further show that the requirement of the statute that the petition shall be the petition of one-fourth in number and one-third in amount, is not a jurisdictional point, or a quasi jurisdictional point, in such use that when there is a proper allegation in the petition as to the number and amount of creditors, and when there is a judgment of the court that such allegation is true, the fact can be re-examined either by the court which rendered the judgment or in a collateral proceeding, unless fraud be alleged and proved. The observations of Judge Lowell in ex parte Jewett (11 Nat. Bkng Reg., 443, 444) seem to me to be entirely sound.

As to any facts set forth in the affidavit of Walter S. Carter presented to the court with the petition to satisfy the court that the admission of the debtors was made in good faith, such affidavit was no part of the petition. Any inquiry now into the truth of the facts set forth in such affidavit, or any re-examination of the fact adjudged by the court, is forbidden, as before shown, unless fraud or bad faith be alleged. As to fraud or bad faith, there is not the slightest evidence that the petitioning creditors or any of them in signing the petition containing the allegations it does did not in good faith believe those allegations to be true, or were parties to any fraud or imposition in respect of any of such allegations. Nor is there any evidence that the debtors in signing the admission they did practiced any fraud or imposition, or acted in bad faith, or that Mr. Carter did so in making the statements contained in his affidavit. Moreover, if I were now to entertain the forbidden inquiry as to whether the petioning creditors did, when the petition was filed, constitute the requisite number and amount, the burden of proof after an adjudication made on a petition regular on its face, would be on those who apply to set aside the adjudication, and on the evidence now adduced on the question I could not hesitate to say that the applicants had failed to make out that the petitioning creditors were not sufficient in number and amount. The adjudication is further attacked on the ground of what is called collusion by the debtors. It is alleged that the debtors favored, instead of resisting, what is under the statute a hostile proceeding, and thus made it ostensibly hostile when it was really not hostile; that what the debtors ought to have done was to file a petition in voluntary bankruptcy; that under this involuntary petition they will, if otherwise entitled to a discharge, be enabled to procure it without paying the proportion of their debts or obtaining the assent of creditors required in respect to proceedings under a voluntary petition, and that they ought not to obtain by promoting the involuntary proceedings an advantage which they would not have enjoyed if they had filed a voluntary petition. No creditor who joined in the involuntary petition appears to make a complaint in respect to any matter. They took these proceedings, as is very apparent, for the purpose of securing, as far as possible, an equal distribution of the property of the debtors among all their unsecured creditors. It is one of the results aimed at by the Bankruptcy statute. Creditors who desire to secure such result, secure it by the mere filing of the proper petition in involuntary bankruptcy, if it be followed by adjudications. No injunction to restrain such proceedings in the State courts is necessary to make the filing of the petition effective to prevent after acquired liens or rights of preference from attaching. If such injunction is desirable to prevent embarrassment in the future from such proceedings, it is granted on the application of the petitioning creditors, as well as on the application of the bankrupts. The petitioning creditors in this case manifestly concurred and concur in the view expressed in the circular note of the debtors, that the administration of the estate of the debtors in bankruptcy would realize the most to their creditors, and be the best for all concerned, both creditors and debtors. The creditors could not compel the debtors to file a voluntary petition. All the creditors could do to secure their own interests in respect to bankruptcy proceedings was to combine and unite in a petition in involuntary bankruptcy to the requisite number and amount. Obtaining the consent of any of their creditors is no valid objection to an adjudication in involuntary bankruptcy, shown to have been aided by the debtors in the manner in which such aid was given in the present case.

Judge Blatchford at this point reviews in detail the testimony presented in the different affidavits, quotes at length the law applicable in such cases, and after citing numerous authorities in support of the position taken, concludes his decision as follows:

"I have intended to cover all the questions raised in the voluminous papers and exhaustive briefs in this case, and have considered them all, even though I may have failed to discuss some of them so fully as others. It results that all the applications must be denied except that of the petitioning creditors to continue in force, on their behalf, as against the persons heretofore enjoined on the applications of the bankrupts, the injunctions so granted, and to restrain such persons from interfering with any property of the bankrupts, or any property which by operation of law will pass to the assignee in bankruptcy when appointed." Field & Deyo, Abbott & Wilds, D. D. Lord, and E. L. Andrews, for the applicants.

F. N. Bangs, Joseph H. Choate, and Carter & Eaton, opposed.

COURT NOTES.

The jury term in the United States Circuit Court will be opened on the first Monday in April. The trial of Equity cases before Judge Johnson will be continued to-morrow.

Harris Bernstein, arrested by Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of swindling numerous cigar merchants, was committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday.

On July 2 last, Edward Fay broke into the premises No. 789 Fifth avenue, and stole therefrom property, including a watch, currency, and cigars, valued at $34. Fay is also accused of stealing a horse-blanket. At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

William Frederick Leslie was yesterday examined as a witness before trial, in the suit brought by Duncan, Sherman & Co. against Ella Shaw. The latter is the woman to whom Leslie, the confidential clerk of the firm, says he gave bonds, &c., which he stole. Leslie's testimony differed very little from what has been already published concerning the case.

A writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of Gideon L. Walker from custody, was heard by Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Walker was ordered to be imprisoned for contempt of court by Judge Goepp, in the Marine Court recently. A similar writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by Judge Lawrence in the case. Judge Robinson yesterday committed Walker to the custody of David L. Brewster. The case will be argued further on Feb. 29.

By the terms of an order filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday, the Central Trust Company, as Receiver of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, is given leave to set aside and hold a sufficient portion of its assets to reimburse and save any sureties who may execute the requisite undertaking in an appeal to be taken from a judgment for $21,228 21, obtained by the Black River Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The suit of David Hume against the City was concluded before Judge Larremore, in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of $18,000 for the plaintiff. The latter sued to recover for injuries caused by the falling of an awning upon him, and the point at issue was, whether the City was responsible for injuries caused by the defective construction of awnings attached to private premises, merely because it licensed them.

As Officer John Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was patroling his post yesterday morning, he was accosted by Thomas McMahon and George Whitman, both of No. 756 Eighth avenue, the former of whom struck him in the face, while Whitman held his arms to prevent him from defending himself. McMahon then assaulted him with a club, hitting him on the arms four or five times. The officer was then knocked and kicked and prevented from retaliating by Whitman, who held his arms all the while. With the assistance of another officer, the assailants were finally arrested, and on being arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, they were each held in $500 bail to answer.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, heard argument in the case of Delia Tobias, the colored girl who was accused of abducting Verona Parks, a girl sixteen years of age. She was committed by a Police Magistrate, in default of $1,000 bail, for disorderly conduct, it being apparent that there was no abduction. The case was brought up on habeas corpus yesterday, Douglas A. Levien, Jr., the prisoner's counsel, claiming that the commitment was insufficient, and that the Police Justice made no return of any evidence taken before him showing that the prisoner had been guilty of any offense. W. V. Leary, who appeared for the people, argued in opposition, but Judge Lawrence ordered the discharge of the prisoner, holding that he had the power to review the case.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cholwell vs. Nichols.—This does not seem to conform to the stipulation.

Orders granted.—Maguire vs. Tinker; Crumbie vs. Taylor.

Blake vs. Bendall.—There should be a substitute service under act 1853.

Winchester vs. New-Haven Steam Saw Mill Company.—For what amount was the attachment issued?

Granted.—Dunham et al. vs. Pittsburg and Western Company.; Matter of Bogardus; Thomson vs. Vernam; Mooney vs. Francis et al.; Welsh vs. Flushing and North Side Railroad Company; Matter of Lutheran Emigrants' House Association; London, New-York and Hartford Publishing Company vs. Serrell; Davis vs. Conner; Roosevelt vs. Linkert; Oppenheimer vs. Rogers; Gill vs. O'Conner; Morton vs. Roberts; Remer vs. Spelman; Brown vs. Lyddy; Powers vs. Matthews; Williams vs. O'Donnell; Townsend vs. Dixon; Delamater vs. Bodine; Matter of Surrens; Allen vs. Thorp et al.; Riker vs. Thorp; Shipman vs. Ryan.

People, &c., vs. Cox.—Prisoner must give bail in the sum of $1,000. Memorandum.

Ansto vs. Shaff.—It does not appear to what Sheriff the execution was issued.

Union Consolidated Mining Company vs. Baht.—Should not some effort be made to find defendant in this State?

Dick vs. Carbey.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Orr.—Explanation desired.

Phillips vs. Cudlipp.—Undertaking approved.

Dinsmore vs. The Mayor, &c.—This application must be made to the Justices of the General Term.

Divorced.—Hatch vs. Hatch; Beach vs. Beach.—Reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted to plaintiffs, with custody of children.

Matter of Lodge, &c.—There should be a reference.

Citizens' Savings Bank vs. O'Rourke.—I see no reason why this case should not proceed in the ordinary course. See rule 73.

Matter of Evans.—Under the circumstances read in opposition to the motion, I think that this motion should be denied, and that the petitioner should resort to his action for the enforcement of his claim.

Hunker vs. Boorman.—I shall direct that the order be forthwith served upon the defendant's attorney, and that the examination be adjourned until March 4, at 10 A. M., and that the examination then proceed. Memorandum.

Matter of Carter.—There must be an order. Letters of guardianship can be given by Surrogate.

Matter of Baldwin.—I think that such party should pay half of the Referee's fees.

Matter of Tobias.—There seems to be no evidence warranting the commitment of the prisoner, and I therefore direct her discharge. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Clark vs. Brown et al.—Nos. 1 and 2.—Report of Referees confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

McParlan et al. vs. McParlan et al.—Findings settled.

Orders Granted.—Archer vs. Gaude; Hasbroucke vs. Garde; Ross vs. Corbett; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Partington et al.; Sander et al. vs. Hofman; Ward vs. Muller.

Kenny vs. Ives.—Order vacating inquest.

Referee's Report Confirmed and Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.—Sanford, &c., vs. Earl et al.; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Forbes vs. Earle; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Snyder vs. Snyder.—Decree of divorce to plaintiff.

A FALSE CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Yesterday William Geer, alias Howard, alias Jones, was for the third time arraigned at the Harlem Police Court on the charge of stealing $10,000 from Mrs. Polhemus. His counsel, Leo Schwab, resolved to procure, if possible, the prisoner's discharge on a habeas corpus, and his chances of so doing were considerably strengthened by the fact that there were serious doubts as to the veracity of Mrs. Polhemus' statement. It was a well-established fact that Mrs. Polhemus always had the money alleged to be stolen sewed either in the bedding or in some part of her wearing apparel, and, in the opinion of the court, it was deemed strange that she should have put it in the bureau on the day of the robbery, and that the thieves should be so fortunate as to find it. Mrs. Polhemus also solemnly asseverated that the money stolen was all she possessed, and if it was not found that she would be penniless. The doubts in the Judge's mind as to the veracity of her statement, however, induced him to order her to be searched. This was accordingly done, not without earnest protestation on Mrs. Polhamus' part that it was an outrage. The examination resulted in the finding of nine bank-books, which were hidden in Mrs. Polhemus' wearing apparel. These represented the following sums deposited in various banks, namely: Seaman's Bank, $592 96; Merchants' Bank, $1,000; Bond Street Bank, $1,030; Six-penny Savings Bank, $2,050; Bowery Bank, $2,000; Manhattan Bank, three books, representing $2,000, $1,000, and $2,000. The Judge discharged the prisoner. It is the impression of persons familiar with the case that Mrs. Polhemus was not robbed of $10,000, but that, having been robbed by sneak-thieves of a gold watch and chain and a few articles of jewelry, she made this the foundation of the story of the robbery in order to mislead her many heirs, who, she imagines, are anxiously awaiting her demise.

CHARGES AGAINST A CASHIER.

Adler N. Muller, who for ten or twelve years past has been in the employ of James E. Ward & Co., shipping merchants, of No. 113 Wall street, as confidential clerk, cashier, and bookkeper, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal upon an order issued by Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, in a suit brought by the firm to recover moneys alleged to have been embezzled by the defendant during the time he has been in their employ. Numerous losses of money were noted by the members of the firm, and suspicion attaching to Muller, he was at last openly accused of appropriating these funds to his own use, and then he admitted, as is stated in the affidavit of James E. Ward, that the suspicion was true, and that he had taken upward of $9,000. The affidavit states, however, that an examination reveals the fact that the embezzlement amounts to upward of $12,000. Bail upon the order of arrest was fixed at $9,500, which amount the accused being unable to furnish, he was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE CASE OF CHARLES L. LAWRENCE.

Charles L. Lawrence, indicted for alleged forgery in connection with owners' oaths and importers' entries, was brought into the United States Circuit Court yesterday to plead to the new indictment found against him. When the case was called his counsel presented a long special plea questioning the jurisdiction of the court. It is averred that the United States District Attorney was instructed by his superior officer, the Attorney General, to prosecute the accused only upon the offense charged in the papers upon which he was extradited from England, and that in the present indictment other matters are brought into consideration. Assistant District Attorney Foster asked further time to examine into the merits of the plea before answering, and the matter was adjourned by Judge Benedict until next Saturday.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SCHEDULE OF STEAM-SHIPS APPOINTED TO CARRY UNITED STATES MAILS DURING MARCH.

Following is the schedule of steamers appointed to carry the United States mails from this City to foreign countries during the ensuing month:

Wednesday, March 1, for Great Britain and Ireland, steamer Russia, of the Cunard Line, mails closing at 5:30 A. M. Thursday, March 2, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, mails closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Packet. Saturday, March 4, mails closing at 9 o'clock, for Great Britain and Ireland, steamer Republic, White Star Line, and Hermann, of the North German Lloyd; for France, steamer Lafayette, of the General Transatlantic Company; for Scotland, steamer Victoria, of the Anchor Line. Tuesday, March 7, for Great Britain and Ireland, mails closing at noon, steamer Dakota, of Williams & Guion's Line. Wednesday, March 8, for Great Britain and Ireland, mails closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer China, of the Cunard Line. Thursday, March 9, for Great Britain and Ireland, mails closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer Suevia, of the Hamburg-American Packet; for the Netherlands, steamer Rotterdam, of the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company. Saturday, March 11, for Scotland, mail closing at 4 A. M., steamer Bolivia, of the Anchor Line; for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at noon, steamer Germanic, of the White Star Line; for Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, and Sweden, mail closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer Weser, of the North German Lloyd. Tuesday, March 14, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at 5 A. M., steamer Wisconsin, of Williams & Guion's Line. Wednesday, March 15, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at 5:30 A. M., steamer Parthia, of the Cunard Line. Thursday, March 16, for Belgium, steamer Switzerland, of the Red Star Line; for the Netherlands, steamer W. A. Scholten, of the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company; for Great Britain and Ireland, steamer Cimbria, of the Hamburg-American Packet. Saturday, March 18, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at at 8 A. M., steamers Celtic, of the White Star Line, and America, of the North German Lloyd's, mail closing at 11:30 A. M.; for France, steamer Labrador, of the General Transatlantic Line, mail closing at 9 A. M.; for Scotland, mail closing at 8 A. M., steamer Elysia, of the Anchor Line. Tuesday, March 21, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at 11:30 A. M.; steamer Wyoming, of Williams & Guion's Line. Wednesday, March 22, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at noon, steamer Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line. Thursday, March 23, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer Frisia, of the Hamburg-American Packet. Saturday, March 25, for Scotland, mail closing at noon, steamer California, of the Anchor Line; for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at noon, steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line; for Germany and adjacent countries, mail closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer Mosel, of the North German Lloyds. Tuesday, March 28, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at 4 A. M., steamer Nevada, of Williams & Guion's Line. Wednesday, March 29, for Great Britain and Ireland, mail closing at 4:30 A. M., steamer Java, of the Cunard Line. Thursday, March 30, for the Netherlands direct, steamer Maas, of the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company; for Great Britian and Ireland, mails closing at 11:30 A. M., steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Packet.

Mails closing at 1 A. M. for Canada will be dispatched by the steamer George Washington, of the Cromwell Line, on Fridays, March 10 and 24.

Mails for the West Indies will be conveyed as follows:

Wednesday, March 1, for Hayti and Colombia, steamer Alps, of the Atlas Line; Thursday, March 2, for Cuba, closing at 2 P. M., steamer City of Vera Cruz, of the New-York and Mexican Mail; Tuesday, March 7, for Cuba, closing at 2 P. M., steamer Columbus, of the Clyde Line; Wednesday, March 8, for Porto Rico and South America, closing at noon, steamer John Bramall, of the Star Ball Line; Thursday, March 8, for Cuba, closing at 2 P. M., steamer City of New-York, of the New-York and Mexican Mail; for Hayti and Jamaica, steamer Atlas, of the Atlas Line; for Bermuda, steamer Canima, of the Bermuda Line; Saturday, March 11, for the Bahamas, closing at 2 P. M., steamer San Jacinto, of Murray, Ferris & Co.'s Line; for Santiago and Cienfuegos, steamer Liberty, of James E. Ward & Co.'s Line; Wednesday, March 15, for Hayti and Colombia; steamer Etna, of the Atlas Line; for Central American ports, steamer Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Thursday, March 16, for Cuba, steamer Crescent City, of the Clyde Line; Saturday, March 18, for the Bahama Islands, steamer San Salvador, of Murray, Ferris & Co.'s Line; Tuesday, March 21, for Cuba and Mexico, steamer City of Havana, of the New-York and Mexican Line; Thursday, March 23, for Cuba, steamer City of Vera Cruz, of the same line; for Bermuda, steamer Canima; Tuesday, March 28, for Cuba, steamer Columbus, of the Clyde Line; for Hayti and Colombia, steamer Andes, of the Atlas Line; Thursday, March 30, for Hayti and Jamaica, steamer Claribel, of the Atlas Line; for Cuba and the West Indies, steamer City of New-York, of the New-York and Mexican Mail; for Central America, steamer Colon, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

The menhaden oil factory of Goodkind Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers of No. 50 Broadway, who failed several months ago, at Barren Island, was sold at auction by the assignee, Mr. Frederick Lewis. The creditors bought it in for $5,000 and a mortgage of $3,500. It cost $30,000.

Mr. Emanuel Eising, assignee of the firm of Erwin & McKelsey, wholesale liquor dealers of No. 72 Front street, who failed some time ago, expects to declare a dividend of fifty per cent. in a short time. If the collections come in as expected, all claims will be paid in full.

In the matter of the assignment of John Jamison to William H. Hart, the liabilities are stated to be $26,627 92, and the real and nominal assets to be $12,699 33. A bond in $26,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

In the assignment of James and Joseph H. Smith to Charles H. Bailey, the liabilities are set down at $4,244 89, the nominal assets at $2,438 19, and the actual assets at $1,800. A bond in $3,000 was ordered.

Charles Fisher and Henry Fisher, composing the firm of Fisher Brothers, assigned their property to E. A. Davis yesterday.

John G. Nehrbas assigned his property to Martin S. Meyer. His liabilities amount to $842, and his assets to $194 40.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

Secretary Bristow has ordered the sale at auction of the revenue steamer McCulloch, at the Government wharf, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 8. The vessel was built in Baltimore ten years ago, and has a capacity of 500 tons.

Collector Arthur has issued notice of the sale of the bonded and unclaimed merchandise remaining in the public stores beyond the period allowed by law, to take place at Nos. 95 and 97 Water street, on Friday, March 10. The articles consist of machinery, hardware, sewing-machines, tobacco, medicines, &c.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH OF BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday prints the following: "We are authorized to say that gentlemen representing the majority of the Old South Society are prepared to subscribe $25,000 toward the purchase of the old church edifice, that it may be preserved. They propose that the property shall be sold by the society at a valuation to be fixed by three disinterested men, and deeded to the Massachusetts Historical Society, to be kept as a memorial building. Not to discuss again the question whether the property should not have been retained by the society that owns it, and used for church purposes, we think the present proposition is one worthy of being accepted, and liberal under the circumstances. Of course, however, it requires earnest and immediate action, which we hope those who have so vigorously protested against the destruction of the building will be ready to supply."

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

VIEWS OF CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE.

HIS CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY IN SALT LAKE CITY.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Herald* prints the full text of Judge White's charge to the Grand Jury in that city on the 7th inst. On the subject of polygamy he expressed himself plainly as follows:

"By an act of Congress as long back as 1862, it is enacted that every person having a husband or wife living who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place in which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years. This is law which is supreme in this and all other Territories of the United States, made so by the Federal Constitution, and so recognized and assented to by all, and yet the law has been continually violated in Utah in the most open and undisguised manner, and its violation is advocated and avowed by men of intelligence and influence, who in other respects are law-abiding, moral, and upright. Ordinarily crime has no defenders or apologists, its subjects are outcasts, and regarded as the enemies of the community, and by common consent and common effort its suppression is sought by all. That there should be an exception to this uniform rule is as alarming as it is anomalous. No graver question can be presented than such deliberate conflict between the law and popular opinion. Its complications and its dangers are increased by the fact that the popular opinion which proposes to defy and disregard the law has no power to revoke it, and that the law is itself sustained by a public opinion far more potent and equally settled in its convictions and fixed in its purposes that the law shall be enforced, and that the crime which it has denounced shall be suppressed.

The difficulties to the advocates of the crime are increased by the fact that those who are opposed to it have all power to select and determine upon the modes, by means of law, which they may adopt to extinguish these offenses. The Congress of the United States have undergone no change in their opinion of polygamy as a crime since the enactment of the act of 1862.

They have made the law, and have intrusted its enforcement to the people of the Territory, confiding in their loyalty to law and the Constitution, but there are evidences of impatience and mistrust in Congress which it behooves every one here, and you as Grand Jurors especially, to heed. Bills have been introduced in Congress for special legislation for this Territory upon this and other subjects. If you fail to enforce the law in this particular, may it not be plausibly and convincingly urged against you that you will fail in others; and if you allow individual opinion and local opposition to override the supreme commands of the law, and through disregarded duties and violated oaths to trample it under foot, will it not break down all confidence in you as a people faithful in the observance and enforcement of the law, and regardful of the fundamental principles upon which civilized society rests, and by which alone it can be preserved?

This is the complexion to which it must come, and to which it is rapidly advancing. There is neither justice nor sound policy in self-delusion upon this grave subject. We had better look it squarely in the face, distasteful as it may be to some, and govern ourselves by right, reason, and manly discretion in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this Territory. Mormonism may survive it, and relieved from it would stand unshackled and free as every other creed or mode of religious worship, shielded and protected by the Constitution of our common country; but if Mormonism cannot sever itself from polygamy it will be to it the bridal of death.

I do not utter the language of prejudice, nor treat lightly or derisively the Mormon people or the Mormon faith. No matter how much I differ from them in belief, nor how widely they differ from the masses of the American people in matters of religion, yet testing them and it by a standard which the world recognizes as just, that is, what they practice and what they have accomplished, and they deserve higher consideration than has ever been accorded to them. Industry, frugality, temperance, honesty, and in every respect but one obedience to law, are with them the common practices of life. This land they have redeemed from sterility and occupied its once barren solitudes with cities, villages, cultivated fields, and farm-houses, and made it the habitation of a numerous people, where a beggar is never seen and alms-houses are neither needed nor known. These are facts and accomplishments which any candid observer recognizes and every fair mind admits, but in this beautiful display of living things there is the principle of self-destruction, and this array of virtues clusters around and embraces a vice which contaminates and dims them all, which may and unless eradicated will bring to them distemperament and annihilation. Without entering upon a consideration of the moral or immoral tendencies of polygamy, let us look at it from that which is our legitimate stand-point as officers and agencies of the law, and see what is to be the end and the result of this conflict with the law.

The supreme law-making power is all against the advocates of polygamy. All the power which we have as a Territory to make laws is given by Congress, and may at any time, when Congress wills it, be taken from us. Any law our Territorial Legislature may pass may be annulled or repealed at their pleasure, and Congress may make any law it thinks proper for our government. The right and power to do so is conferred by the Constitution and backed by the people of the United States. Forty millions of people against less than one hundred thousand.

This is the candid view upon the naked question of power as embodied in law. But there is behind and above this a view of this question no less real, and more formidable, in which the odds against polygamy are far greater, and in which its dangers and its doom may be clearly foreseen in the light of experience. In the whole Christian world, with the single exception of a part of the people of this Territory, monogamous marriage is accepted as a principle and rule both of religious doctrine and civil law, and polygamous marriages are condemned as a sin and a crime. The public opinion of the civilized world is against polygamy, and in the nineteenth century no institution can stand against this public opinion. Numerous examples of the truth of this assertion are to be found in the recent experiences of mankind, and nowhere more notable than in our own. The institution of slavery, sheltered by the Constitution of the United States, embracing a large part of the material wealth of the nation, woven into the most intimate social and political relations of fourteen States of the Union, and defended in war by a people who have written the enduring record of their devotion and their courage upon a thousand battle fields, could not withstand its power. The same institution, grounded in customs hoary and revered with the sanction of centuries, in Russia has vanished beneath its pressure. In Brazil the same results are following, and even in Spain and Portugal, the two nations most impenetrable because the most unenlightened of all the great nations of Europe, steps are being taken by their respective Governments to make this concession to the opinions of the Christian world by abolishing slavery in their dominions.

These are the effects of that mighty agency; that spirit of power unembodied and unseen, which in this day of quickened thought and extended human intercourse binds to its triumphal car the nations and peoples and monarchs of the earth, and with resistless force bears down and sweeps before it all opposition.

Against this institution of polygamy, this all-potent public opinion is arrayed, first concentrating itself in direct and pronounced antagonism in the forty millions of people of the United States, and then gathering accumulated strength from all the nations of Christendom. Against such a power and such odds can any reasonable people expect to contend? It is vain to say that polygamy was practiced by the patriarchs, and is recognized in the Bible. The same was said of slavery. Neither one nor the other is consistent with, but both are opposed to, the advanced and enlightened public opinion of the age in which we live, and as the one has fallen, crushed by its opposition, so will the other be swept away by the breath of its power.

I have not nor do I purpose to enter upon a discussion of the morality or immorality of polygamy. Upon that point you would probably differ among yourselves and a portion of you differ from the court. With the ethics of the subject neither you as Grand Jurors nor I as a court have anything to do. The law has settled that question for us, and has pronounced it a crime, and as the officers of the law we are bound by the solemn obligations of our oaths so to deal with it.

I have presented this view of the unequal and hopeless contest in its behalf to quicken your action and awaken your minds to the importance of the effective administration and enforcement of the law in this particular. If this law against polygamy is to remain a dead letter because of the continued omission of the grand jurors to do their duty, other means more effectual than those now provided will be resorted to for its suppression, and with them must come unavoidable inequality of right, and injury, if not oppression. The evils which may result to the whole people, and especially to that portion who profess the Mormon faith, can be readily apprehended and need no rehearsal from me. The appreciation of the evils of a dual system of legislation and a reluctance to deprive the people of this Territory of the right, common to every American community—that of legislating for themselves in reference to their domestic concerns—by Congress, have been illustrated by long and patient forbearance. The indications are that this patience is nearly worn out, and unless you would have a system of special legislation for Utah begun, which once entered upon there is great danger may not stop this side of depriving your people of all right to legislate for themselves, or in another direction and another aspect result in still greater evils, you should at once, by your action as a Grand Jury, demonstrate that you intend faithfully to discharge your duty, so far as it depends upon you, to put an end to the commission of this offense, so odious in law, and so offensive to the moral sense of the American people. This is the only one of your peculiar institutions which the law condemns, and upon which the public opinion of the people of the United States makes war. As to other matters involved in the peculiar creed of a large portion of our people, no matter how much they may differ from those they may, both as people and Government, that you are free to think and act for yourselves, and that in that freedom they will support and sustain you as they sustain all others in matters of religious belief, [illegible] that this institution of polygamy [illegible] that it must be wiped out."

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 27, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GOV. HENDRICKS delivered in New-Orleans yesterday a long speech full of the usual platitudes which the "statesman" of the period thinks appropriate to industrial exhibitions. With characteristic dexterity, he avoided any direct treatment of the financial question, though incidentally he finds occasion to show his gross ignorance of the most elementary economical principles. According to Mr. HENDRICKS, every bale of cotton and hogshead of tobacco laid upon the wharves of Liverpool adds to our supply of gold, while every pound of rice and sugar and every gallon of molasses produced in the State of Louisiana saves us from importing so much, and "*thus*" retains the gold in the country. But suppose we have no means of employing the gold which we take in return for our exports, is it any more likely to stay with us than our surplus cotton and tobacco? A salable commodity naturally seeks the best market, and other nations can outbid us in the competition for gold, simply because they can employ it profitably, which, unless to a limited extent, we cannot do. Mr. HENDRICKS thinks that "the wildest theorist would not ask us to base our hopes of a return to specie payments on a complicated and ingenious plan of borrowing gold." On the other hand, only the most ignorant of demagogues object to the policy of converting a forced and most oppressive loan on the people into an honest interest-bearing security. It is like spinning ropes of sand to try to build on the basis of an inconvertible paper currency, thriving home industries and remunerative export trade. In assuming that the establishment of these must precede resumption, Mr. HENDRICKS is simply putting the cart before the horse.

When the act was passed for the replacing of the fractional currency by subsidiary silver coins it was objected that there was no prospect whatever of the Government being able, in the immediate future, to keep their silver coinage from finding its way into the melting-pot. It was assumed that the natural tendency of the greenback was to sink below the gold value of eighty-eight and a half cents, which also represents the value as bullion of a dollar's worth of silver pieces, and that therefore it would pay to buy up the new coins for export. Now, however, the objection is made that the tendency of the greenback is all the other way, while the steadily falling price of silver tends to increase the interval of actual value which will make four quarters of a dollar in paper worth more than its equivalent in silver coin. Six months ago it was the Government that was to be cheated for the benefit of the bullion brokers; now it is the people who are to be robbed to enrich the silver-mine proprietors. The one set of croakers did not interfere with the coinage of some ten or twelve millions of dollars' worth of silver currency, and the other are not likely to delay the early issue of these coins. The use of silver in preparing the way for the larger operation of gold resumption has been acknowledged by all intelligent observers of the experience of other nations who have passed through an ordeal similar to our own. By the time the mints have turned out subsidiary coins enough to replace our forty millions of fractional currency a decided advance will have been made toward specie payments.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Mr. RUFUS HATCH against RICHARD B. IRWIN was begun before Justice BIXBY yesterday. Mr. HATCH seems determined to squeeze out of the ex-agent of the Pacific Mail Company some facts which the Congressional Committee did not succeed in eliciting. He has, therefore, put IRWIN on the defense by preferring against him a charge of embezzling the three-quarters of a million which he claims to have paid out in order to "influence" Congress in voting the China mail subsidy. In meeting a charge of this kind, Mr. IRWIN will not be able to take refuge in the vague explanations by which he helped to defeat the purposes of the Washington investigation. If he knows a great deal more about the disposal of the money than he has yet revealed this suit will compel him in self-defense to speak out. Otherwise he may find himself occupying in the eye of the law the position of a fellow-conspirator with KING, SCHUMAKER, and others to defraud the company.

It will scarcely be comforting intelligence to holders of Chicago revenue bonds in this City and in New-England to hear that these certificates of indebtedness may be declared illegal and invalid, if the question is raised in the courts. The bonded debt of the city already exceeds the constitutional limit, which is five per cent. of the assessed valuation; and the floating debt has accumulated so rapidly that it now reaches the sum of $5,000,000. This was created under the old special charter—since repealed by a general law—which authorized the borrowing of money in anticipation of the collection of taxes, the certificates to run to the 1st of June succeeding their issue. From various causes, a large portion of these were never paid, but renewed when they came due; and thus the floating debt has swollen to its present amount. This process might have been repeated indefinitely, had not the new general law for the government of cities interfered. The whole five millions fall due in June next, and no more certificates can be issued to renew the old ones, or even to pay current indebtedness. Fortunately, however, about eight millions of taxes are still due, which will be amply sufficient to secure the holders of the certificates. There appears to be no disposition to repudiate the debt, but a very powerful one to turn out the present city officials, who are mainly responsible for it, at the municipal election in April.

The amateur pirates who have recently been raiding along the shores of Long Island Sound appear to have transferred the scene of their exploits to the waters of New-York Harbor. Nearly every night during the past week some depredation has been committed by them, and yesterday morning they boarded and captured a schooner lying at anchor on Jersey Flats. It gives a rather startling idea of the dangers of navigation in the harbor to hear that the attacking force numbered twelve men, who appear to have been fully armed, and sufficiently bloodthirsty to satisfy all the requirements of a dime-novel. The schooner being captured the marauders presented their pistols at the Captain's head, demanded his money in the formula usual on such occasions, and, having secured this, expended their superfluous energy in smashing the furniture of the cabin, knocking about the unfortunate Captain and his son, and finally sending a bullet through his jaw. It may be mentioned, that there is a strong body of Harbor Police, whose special duty it is to look after these thieves. At present they seem to have been looking in the wrong direction; but it is satisfactory to hear that they have been "notified."

It hardly needed the acknowledgment of the Democratic caucus Committee on Finance that they are unable to come to any agreement to demonstrate the hopeless split in that party on the question of specie resumption. The net result of a fortnight's deliberations will be a presentation to the caucus of the views of both sides and a reopening of the controversy under circumstances where discussion can only end in producing rather more angry feeling than is compatible with perfect unity of effort on any question whatever. Such satisfaction as may be derived from seeing their opponents engaged in disabling each other before the day of battle is likely to be enjoyed by the Republicans during the next few weeks.

THE STRENGTH OF REPUBLICANISM.

It does not always follow that the strength of a party is shown by the popularity of its leaders for the time being, nor even by the vote which it may poll at any given election. A party, so far as it is an enduring organization, is made up of a body of men agreeing in the main as to certain general ideas, and convinced of the importance as well as the correctness of their convictions. Sometimes it happens that the leaders of a party fail to represent its wishes as to the controlling ideas which it holds, and sometimes that these ideas are not clearly enough in issue to draw out the vote. Both these things occurred in 1873 and 1874, when the elections turned against the Republican Party, and it lost the House of Representatives in consequence. But the elections since have shown that the party is quite capable of winning back all that was then wrested from it, and of resuming that position in the National Government which it has heretofore held.

The question whether this capacity will be brought out is the only one of any importance in the approaching Presidential contest. The field is now fairly clear, as far as issues are concerned, and there are not likely to be any events now unforeseen to materially modify the outlook. The principal issue, in point of intrinsic importance, and in point of the depth and fervor of feeling excited by it, is the financial one. This is not without difficulties for the Republicans. A section of the party of some weight will make itself felt in the National Convention in favor of the ground generally held by Indiana Republicans, namely, to repeal the law of 1875, and then to do nothing. It is a curious fact that this is precisely the position to which the Democrats of Indiana are resolved to bring their party, and it is more likely than not to be the one which the Democratic majority in the House will take before the close of the session. It is in every respect unsafe for the Republican Party. It will gain them no recruits, it will save few doubtful votes, and it will discourage and repel a great many whom the party cannot afford to lose. The Indiana ideas are far weaker in popular opinion, we believe, than they seem. The mass of the voters have made up their minds that there is no sure prospect of a revival of confidence and a return to prosperity except in practical measures for the resumption of specie payments. The Republican Party has announced a distinct policy in this direction. It has carried a series of hotly-contested elections in favor of that policy. It has lost all that it had to lose on that score. It would be folly now to attempt to "change its base" and to adopt that of its opponents.

Another question which may assume some prominence before Congress adjourns is what is generally known as the Southern one. Of course, there is no question of legislation affecting the whole South now open for action to the Federal Government; but there are isolated cases, which the Democrats will try to make sources of trouble. In this direction the Republican Party is now strong. We have no expectation of seeing it lose any of its strength. Its general reconstruction policy, whether it was the best possible or not, was infinitely better than any the Democrats could have proposed at the time. The position of the Administration with reference to Louisiana and Mississippi and Arkansas, and the dissensions and disturbances there, has been in the main a sound and prudent one, and whatever tendency to error there has been on the part of the Executive or of Congress has been held well in restraint by the healthy feeling of the party itself. There can be no occasion for disturbing the present favorable state of public sentiment on this class of questions, and we do not believe that either party will be in haste to do so.

Next to the financial question, that of the relative honesty of the two parties bids fair to be the most important. On this point the Republicans, as the case stands, have nothing to fear. The Democrats started out last December to "expose" our party. They have made very slow work of it so far, and in the process they have manifested many shortcomings of their own. Everything that has been *done* to secure greater integrity in public office has been done by Republicans, and no one doubts that the men who have aided in it are to-day strong in the esteem and confidence of the party. The Democrats flatter themselves that these officers are to be overruled and cast out for their good work. We do not believe that in this hope they will be gratified. But if it should occur, it would still be true that the heart of the party was sound, and, that being the case, means would be found to demonstrate it by the nominations and the policy of the party. Indeed, the situation may be summed up by saying that if the actual sentiment and purpose of the party are respected by its managers, success in November is beyond any reasonable doubt.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

The citizens of Brooklyn are in a state of mild excitement over the transportation question. They think that they have a great deal to complain of; and, though their case is by no means so bad as that of the residents of the upper part of New-York, it certainly might be better. The city lies stretched along a shore line of over six miles. Its inhabitants, well nigh a half million in number, reside for the most part within a belt varying in width from one to three miles along this line. They reach their homes by a series of lines of horse-cars, centring mainly at Fulton Ferry, whence they diverge to the north, east, and south; and also by lines running from the ferries of the Eastern District, or, as it is commonly called, Williamsburg. These cars are nearly all crowded for a couple of hours morning and evening, while in the interval there is not enough travel, a great deal of the time, to pay the expenses of the cars. The capacity of the lines running from Fulton Ferry—and these are the largest and most important—is now practically exhausted, as any one can see who watches the unbroken line of cars from the Ferry to Sands street. Outside of the belt of residences to which we have alluded, there is an indefinite area, stretching toward the interior of the island, comparatively thinly built up with multitudes of houses, mostly cheaply, and many of them very poorly, constructed.

To those who live in this area, and to those who live on the outer edge of the inner belt, the question of rapid transit is important. It is also, we are bound to say, very difficult, and as yet substantially incapable of settlement. It might seem to any one who saw the crowds starting from Fulton Ferry each night, that they would furnish travel to maintain a steam road, and so they would if they went far together. But, as a matter of fact, they go a very little way before they separate. Large numbers go south by the Fifth avenue and by the Court street routes to Green-Wood. Another division go east and north by the Flushing avenue and Myrtle avenue lines, and four other lines share the remainder of the passengers, distributing them over an area nearly the shape of a fan half opened. Obviously a steam line, which must confine itself only to a fraction of this travel, might find it very expensive business trying to furnish rapid transit.

But there is another question which arises in this connection, and that is whether the City cannot be connected with the railroad system of the interior of the island in such a manner as to partly solve the problem of rapid transit, while, at the same time, meeting other important needs. This question is answered by a scheme to introduce an ordinary steam road on Atlantic avenue—a broad and sparsely occupied street, running from the South Ferry to East New-York, the largest suburb of Brooklyn. It is proposed to have the road stop at or near the junction of Atlantic avenue and Flatbush avenue, and from this point eastward to be a fully equipped freight and passenger road. We have little doubt that such a line, well managed and with plenty of capital, would ultimately become profitable to its shareholders and advantageous to the city. For a good while, however, it would stand a poor chance of being either one or the other. It would be a road with both ends suspended, so to speak, in mid air. No one on Long Island would care much to go to the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, two miles from the nearest ferry to New-York. And no one would, for the present, care to go to the proposed Brooklyn terminus of the road for the purpose of getting out to Long Island. The freight business would be nearly as difficult to discover. The new road would find no agricultural freight until it got beyond East New-York, and hardly any then which its owners would care to send to the Flatbush avenue depot. If the proprietors of the road could afford to build it and wait for business until it grew up about it—say twenty years—they might ultimately make some money from their road. Or if they could get a connection with the new bridge, or with one of the larger ferries—Fulton, South, or Catharine—then they might make decent dividends in a short time.

Meanwhile, the surrender of Atlantic avenue, above Flatbush, to a steam road would be a serious blow to one of the most important sections of Brooklyn, indeed, to all of it except South Brooklyn and the Heights. It would substantially cut off from the enjoyment of the Park all the city lying east and north of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. In pleasant weather the residents of this part of the city now go daily in carriages by the thousand to the Park, and of these visitors, a large proportion is made up of ladies. Lay a steam railway across their route and they would, in great part, be completely barred out. The Park was originally justified, as an economical investment, on the plea that it would attract many persons of means sufficient to afford to keep one or more horses to Brooklyn. The plea has been amply sustained by experience. But three-fourths of the persons thus attracted live in the region referred to. It would be very bad policy, unless some great and distinct gain was to be made by it, to interfere with their free and easy communication with the Park. Perhaps, however, this might be avoided by proper crossings, above the grade, at the intersections of the principal streets with Atlantic avenue.

A LONG STRUGGLE.

The insurgents in the rebellious provinces of Turkey are totally averse to accepting the recent concessions made by the Porte, in reply to Count ANDRASSY'S proposals. American readers will understand this better if they will remember that these provinces have received over and over again similar grants of privileges from Constantinople, which have always been so much waste paper when the Turkish *beys* desired to plunder or oppress. All Eastern Europe near the Danube is conquered ground, and so bad has been the government, and so different the characteristics of the ruling race, that the conquered tribes have never for a year submitted patiently to this conquest. So stamped in the national feeling was the defeat by the Turks, that though the great day of their disaster dates back nearly five hundred years, the peasants and all classes still refer to that unfortunate battle (Vassovo) as the first cause of their sufferings and disgrace, and every particular of the fatal day is still related. All that portion of Eastern Europe is bitterly conscious that, but for the Turks, it would now be sharing in the progress of Europe, just as Hungary and Transylvania are doing. If their roads are poor, if railroads are almost unknown, if agriculture is behindhand, manufacture undeveloped, education almost as in the Middle Ages, life and property insecure, commerce obstructed, and countries which might be as prosperous as Austria reduced to barbarism, the people know that the whole cause and source of their woes are in the Turkish rule. More than this, they feel direct effects from the wretched government of their conquerors.

The new firman of the Porte promises relief in the matter of taxes and tithes. But this has been promised often. It was solemnly pledged after the Crimean war. Yet till the last year the Turkish tax-gatherers let out the collection of tithes, and each harvest was nearly all sold to sub-agents by the officials before it had ripened. The country has been stripped bare by tax-gatherers. "Bosnia, with, say, 700,000 Christians and 500,000 Mussulmans, is exceedingly poor, and yet a considerable revenue has always been wrung from the unhappy people by the Porte. In this province and Herzegovina, not a penny of taxes is ever used for public improvements.

The Turkish Government has also promised a mixed commission of judicial officers to decide on illegal acts committed by the peasants—that is, half of the Judges are to be Christian and half Mohammedan. It is full time for this, as up to last year the testimony of Christian against Mussulman could not be received, and the Christian officials did not dare to oppose "the faithful." One of the immediate causes of this war was an occurrence sufficiently common: the carrying off of a Christian woman by a Mussulman, who married her and made her Mohammedan against her will. For such offenses there has been no redress. In fact, justice according to Anglo-Saxon ideas has been unknown in European Turkey.

The Porte promises also self-governing assemblies in the insurgent Provinces; but the rebels know how easy, when they have laid down their arms, it will be either for Turkey to break her pledge, or to so manipulate these Provincial bodies that they shall merely represent the will of the Ottoman Porte. They are aware, too, how impossible it is for the Mussulman authorities to be tolerant. They know that the religion of their fathers, cherished so long and fought for on so many bloody fields, is a scorn and contempt to those bigoted Mohammedans, and that it can only exist under the rule of Constantinople by sufferance and from fear. The truth is, these concessions will not in the least pacify the rebellious districts. The rebellion, as soon as the melting of the Winter's snows permits, will burn as fiercely as ever. Nothing but a protectorate of the Provinces by the Christian powers, or the absolute withdrawal of Turkey from Europe, can end the struggle.

FRENCH RADICALS.

Seventeen radicals are put down as among the number of Deputies elected to the lower Chamber of the French Legislature. Naturally, they come mainly from Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles. Whether the number will be increased by the elections to be held to-day in the 104 districts in which there was no choice in the first election is more than doubtful; but, at the worst, this party is not likely to be of much force in the new Chamber. It is happy for the French nation that this should be so, and that the Republic has been definitely established by the election of men of moderate views and stable ideas. The Radical is a type of politician which, in his most advanced and aggressive form, is almost peculiar to France. His political code is comprised in an intense hostility to everything which savors of permanence or order, either in the Government or in society. He is one of the many outgrowths of despotism; a noxious weed which has its birth in a corrupt soil; and the Parisian Radical of to-day is the legitimate descendant of that more numerous class which grew into life and being during the centuries of despotism which was swept away in the sanguinary flood of the Revolution. His ideas are the traditions of that time, intensified by the practical experience of the Commune. To him a government which assures law and order to the governed is a gross despotism, no matter on what principles it be founded; religion in any shape is a monstrous superstition, and its ministers minions of tyranny; property is a robbery of the poor, and society a combination of the rich against them. Ideas such as these have been, and probably are now, entertained by small cliques of "advanced" thinkers in other countries than France; but nowhere else have such determined and violent attempts been made to put them in practice.

In the recent elections he came out in strong force, and in some of the election districts of Paris the candidates who presented themselves for his suffrages were put through a very characteristic catechizing. As most of these gentlemen had property, the free and independent voters had to compromise a little, and content themselves with merely denouncing property in general, rather than demanding an immediate distribution of that portion which might happen to be in the possession of the candidate. But on religious matters they were exacting. Of one candidate—a doctor—it was demanded how it was that he, a presumed champion of free thought, had degraded himself to the level of being married in church. The unlucky champion of freedom had, it appeared, married a rich wife, whose relations insisted on the ceremony being performed under ecclesiastical auspices. For this he apologized, explained the harsh necessities of the case, but alleged, in extenuation of the enormity of his offense, that he had made several converts to free thought among the members of his family since that event. Whether this explanation was satisfactory does not appear. In another meeting, an independent voter, who announced himself as a "hater of religions," wanted the candidate to pledge himself to the immediate abolition of any or all of them, and the audience went into wild enthusiasm over the pleasing idea. Yet another, a leading speaker, arrayed in a greasy fur cap and dirty blouse, denounced in feeling terms the domination of the "aristocracy of intellect." He, the speaker, had come forward im the Senatorial elections as a working man's candidate, and had been scouted by "GAMBETTA'S clique." He would protest against "moral dictatorships"—down with men who claim superiority over others because of superior book-knowledge, was his maxim; and a speech of about an hour in this strain was loudly cheered by the enthusiastic audience. Most people not acquainted with the many-sided French character, would naturally imagine that an assemblage of the stamp this wild trash would indicate would be composed altogether of a low class of ignorant workmen or thievish idlers, presided over by some pot-house politician of the same quality. Yet the Chairman of the meeting was the venerable novelist, historian and philanthropist—VICTOR HUGO. But they are accustomed to these little political eccentricities in France, and though decent Frenchmen might feel some pain at seeing the most eminent of living French authors in such company, yet assuredly they would experience nothing of the profound astonishment which would be felt here at a similar spectacle. The worst feature of the case is the apparent importance given to the outrageous nonsense and wild invectives against religion, law, and government which are declaimed by these champions of free thought, by the presence at their meetings of men of talent and respectability. It is this which keeps decent citizens, who have homes, families, and property to lose, in constant terror of the red spectre of revolution and the Commune. To them it is always a threatening contingency in the shifting phases of French politics.

DOCTORS AND TRAMPS.

The other day, a tramp visited the house of a lady in Kensington, Conn., and informed her that he was a physician sent by her husband from Hartford to inspect her bodily condition, and to devise ways and means for the repair thereof. The lady did not for a moment doubt his story, and he therefore inquired into her symptoms with all the gravity of a professional physician, and announcing that he would send her a prescription on his return to his office, collected from her ten dollars as his fee, and departed to practice his profession among other equally credulous women.

This story certainly conveys a curious revelation of the manners and customs of Connecticut husbands, physicians, and wives. It is evident that when the husband goes to Hartford, he sends a physician to his wife whether she is ill or well. It does not appear that there was the least reason why the Kensington lady should have received a physician's professional visit, and we can only surmise that her husband, having sold some Hartford doctor a barrel of apple-sauce, a gross of clocks, or other Connecticut farm produce, consented to take his pay in medical advice, and was therefore unwilling to let the fact that neither himself nor his wife was ill interfere with his immediate demand for payment. But what are we to think of the outside appearance of the average Connecticut doctor, when a tramp can successfully pass himself off as a member of the medical profession? Is Connecticut so free from sickness that the doctors are forced to wear rags and to beg for food? In other localities, a physician who should present himself in the dilapidated dress of the tramp, and should preface his professional inquiries with a request for hot buckwheat cakes and coffee, with four lumps of sugar to the cup, would be informed that his medical services were not required. In Connecticut, however, we must assume that this is the normal condition and conduct of the doctor; else, how can we account for the readiness with which the Kensington lady first fed her false doctor, and then permitted him to prescribe for her?

It will not do to urge that the women of Connecticut are not sufficiently acute to distinguish a physician from a tramp. Persons who are well acquainted with the Connecticut variety of woman affirm that, in point of sharpness, and skill in the detection of impostors of the ordinary type, she has no superior. The only plausible way in which we can explain the conduct of the Kensington lady is the supposition that the Connecticut climate and code of morals render illness so exceedingly rare that doctors are compelled to support life on an occasional broken leg or an unfrequent case of accidental gun-shot wound. In these circumstances they would develop, by the process of natural selection and the survival of the fittest, a close resemblance to the tramp, and a Connecticut lady would have no means of determining the exact professional status of the man who should ask her, in the same breath, to show him her tongue and to bring him a fresh mince pie. This view of the matter may not be complimentary to Connecticut doctors, but it certainly ought to satisfy other Connecticut residents. A community in which doctors starve is the nearest climatic approach to Paradise which can well be imagined.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS KELLOGG IN ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English opera at the Academy of Music will be entered upon to-morrow evening. It is to extend over two weeks, and its principal incident will be, on Wednesday evening, the production, in an English garb, of Meyerbeer's "Star of the North." Miss Kellogg's performance of *Cattarina* in the original version of this work is still remembered, and her reappearance in the rôle, with the excellent ensemble which her past labors as manageress have taught us to depend upon when an opera is represented under her rule, promises a delightful representation. The programme for the other nights of the first week is as follows: Monday, "Martha," with Miss Kellogg; Tuesday, "The Bohemian Girl," with Mme. Van Zandt, for the benefit of Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Thursday, "Ernani," with Mme. Van Zandt; Friday, "Lucia," with Miss Kellogg; Saturday, "Maritana," with Mme. Van Zandt.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

This flourishing vocal organization will give, with the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, its third concert, this season, at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. The first hearing of one part of Liszt's oratorio of "Christus" is promised for this occasion, and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," and an aria from Haendel's "Ezio" will also be interpreted.

OPERA FOR CHARITY.

A representation of "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given, under the direction of Signor Albites, at the Lyceum Theatre, to-morrow evening. The performance is intended to aid the Samaritan Home for the Aged, a very worthy institution. Mrs. E. Hartz, Mme. Gazzaniga, Mr. Fritsch, Dr. Valentine, and Messrs. Weekes and Fowler are to fill the several rôles in Verdi's very tuneful and dramatic work.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The "centennial" performance of "Rose Michel" will occur to-morrow evening, and the occasion will be commemorated by the presentation of a charming souvenir to each lady auditor. A critical public has found much to commend and but little to censure in the play of "Rose Michel," the attractiveness of which, aside from the careful acting of the several characters concerned in the plot, a magnificent setting has done much to augment. Other novelties are in course of preparation, and will be produced when "Rose Michel" has run its course. "Ferreol," a new comedy-drama by Victorien Sardou, is to be represented after "Rose Michel" is withdrawn.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Miss Lucille Western concluded a two weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera-house last evening, appearing in the character of *Margaret Rookley* in the "Child Stealer." The character is a familiar one to the public and has become identified with Miss Western, who has gained considerable popularity in connection with it. "East Lynne" was given at the matinée performance, in which Miss Western acted the dual character of *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*. During the present week the Opera-house will remain closed, but it will be re-opened on Monday, March 6, when a new "Jewish" play, called "Ben Israel," will be presented.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

So much has been said and written of "Pique," that there remains but little to be written upon the same subject. The controversy as to the origin of the plots and incidents in the play does not seem to affect the success of its performance, and vast audiences gathered at each representation attest its popularity. There is just enough complication in the events which surround the characters to add zest to the performance which, as the plot is gradually unravelled, amuses and interests the auditor in an uncommon degree. Mr. Daly announces a festival week of "Pique" matinées, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. No matinée performance will be given next Wednesday, owing to the religious character of the day, but matinées will be continued every succeeding Wednesday until further announcement. Specie payment, it is further proclaimed, will be the rule at the box-office on and after March 13, and, on the occasion of the one hundredth performance of "Pique," change will be made in gold coin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Julius Cæsar" has proved to be so profitable a production that Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer have canceled their engagement with Mr. Sothern, and the exhibition of the magnificent Roman spectacle will therefore be continued nightly for an indefinite period. It is seldom that a Shakespearean drama can be compelled to attract large audiences continuously and hold their attention from early evening until near midnight; yet this feat is accomplished with "Julius Cæsar," the audience invariably remaining until the very last scene. Among the possibilities of the future is mentioned "Henry V.," which will be reproduced at the conclusion of the run of "Julius Cæsar," on the same scale of grandeur which characterised its former performances.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The revival of Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," has proved highly acceptable to the public, judging from the large audiences which have witnessed its production at Wallack's during the past week. Doubtless the appearance of Mr. Wallack in the leading character has had much to do with the success of the venture, and as he is most efficiently supported by a comedy company unsurpassed in this country or in England, the change from the light modern comedy to a drama of the last century has been declared both agreeable and refreshing. The play may be witnessed every evening this week, and at the matinée next Saturday afternoon.

PARK THEATRE.

The play of "Brass" enters upon its third week to-morrow night, and there is every reason to predict for it a run as successful as any accorded to previous dramas of similar merit. The neat construction, effective incidents, and capital dialogue of the piece, together with the highly-entertaining adventures of *Waifton Stray*, never fail to produce an excellent impression upon the audience, which enters heartily into the intricacies of the plot and the fun of the situations. Miss Rose Wood, as *Sibyl Hawker*, grows in favor with the public, and the other artists are equally happy in winning regard. The appropriateness of the setting adds not a little to the attractiveness of the performance, which reflects, in its entirety, credit upon all concerned.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

"Queen and Woman" was withdrawn from the programme of this house last evening, after a successful run of two weeks' duration. The popularity of the piece would probably have made its performance profitable for several weeks to come, but the engagements of other artists prevented its continuance as the nightly attraction. Mrs. G. C. Howard will commence a brief engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre to-morrow evening, when she will personate *Topsy* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." All the original music in the play will be interpreted by Slavin's "original Georgia Jubilee Singers."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The performances at this house during the past week have been attended by large audiences, the leading feature of the entertainment being "Julius Cuaezar," a travesty of "Julius Cæsar." The principal scenes in the tragedy are creditably reproduced, and the make-up of the *dramatis personæ* closely resemble that of the actors in the original work. In addition to representations of this burlesque, a new olio is announced for the present week which will introduce all the popular artists of the theatre.

EAGLE THEATRE.

There is an agreeable spice of enterprise in the variety of the entertainment presented at this popular house, and although the order of sketches presented may be open to criticism, the rapid succession of novelties produced suffices to draw large audiences, who manifest complete satisfaction with the programme. "Uncle Anthony" will be maintained on the programme this week, and a new olio has been prepared, to suitably introduce the regular variety company.

BRIEF MENTION.

The performances at the Parisian Varieties continue to attract large audiences, who witness with satisfaction the novelties presented for their approval.

A grand tournament at arms is announced to take place at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday, March 9. Fencing with various weapons, by amateur and professional artists, will constitute the main part of the programme.

The San Francisco Minstrels are now performing a burlesque on "Julius Cæsar," in which the imperial magnate is presented in the unenviable light of "Julius the Snoozer." They interpret, besides, the usual musical programme which professes a genuine old-fashioned minstrel entertainment.

Miss Kate Fisher will reappear at Wood's Museum to-morrow night. She will act in "Schamyl" and in "The French Spy" on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, and in "Rookwood" and in "Schamyl" during the remainder of the week. "Moll Pitcher" will be performed by the regular company at the daily matinées.

POLITICAL NOTES.

North Carolina has ten Republican papers.

The Alabama Democratic State Convention is to be held in Montgomery May 31.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* is earnestly appealing for harmony among the Republicans of that State.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* presents the name of Hon. Glenni W. Schofield for the mission to Austria.

The Detroit *Post* judges from conversation with leading Republicans of Michigan that the prevailing opinion is in favor of Mr. Blaine for President.

The Clam Lake (Mich.) *News* is decided in the opinion that a better nomination for Vice President than Senator Ferry, of that State, could not be made.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a Hendricks organ, looks upon the Connecticut Democratic platform as indicating that the Eastern Democracy are weakening on their resumption proclivities.

Owing to disagreement between the two Houses of the Legislature of Georgia, the Constitutional Convention question has been indefinitely postponed by unanimous action of the lower House.

At a meeting of the Hendricks Club in Indianapolis, a member reported that in attending two Democratic State Conventions in the East, he had found a strong undercurrent in favor of Mr. Hendricks.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* sagely remarks that "the men and journals that think it sagacious and aristocratic to sit on the fence and make faces at both sides only make very pitiful spectacles of themselves."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says it is Mr. Hill's decided opinion that the interests of the people of Georgia, as well as of the National Democratic Party, demand that no constitutional convention shall be called in that State during the present year.

The Chairman of the New-Hampshire Republican State Committee says that he has written to political friends at Washington in strong terms against the removal of Gen. Bristow; but he has not expressed the opinion that his removal would cause the loss of New-Hampshire to the Republicans, nor does he anticipate that New-Hampshire will go Democratic in any contingency.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

LAW SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. D. B. Eaton, in his argument before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to law-school admissions to the New-York Bar, states that in the year 1875 there were only thirty-six lawyers admitted by the courts in the first department, while the two law schools—viz., Columbia College and the New-York University—at the same time admitted 250. Of the thirty-six admitted by the courts I was one, having been examined and admitted in the first class of that year, with eight others; nine were admitted and three rejected, the class numbering twelve. The examination continued for two hours only, which gave an average of ten minutes to each applicant. The examination was principally upon practice. Very few questions were asked upon the law of real or personal property, and none upon the law of evidence, the knowledge of which is of vast importance.

At the time of my admission I was in attendance at the Law Department of the New-York University, from which, I am pleased to say, I have since graduated. The examinations there were continued for three days; the first day for written examination, which was entered upon at 3 P. M. and continued (with myself) until 11:30 P. M., and with some others until past 1 A. M. the following day. The two following days were devoted to oral examinations from 3 until 6 P. M. The applicants were examined upon every subject required by the second rule of the Supreme Court. The committee consisted of a number of the best lawyers at the New-York Bar. I consider the examination conducted by the committee appointed by the court a farce compared to that of the New-York University.

It is a well-known fact that students who have been rejected at the University have presented themselves at the General Term held immediately after such rejection and have been admitted there, and such I doubt not has been the experience of some of the gentlemen rejected by Columbia College. This does not speak well for the admissions by the courts, and, before the Legislature takes away the privilege of admissions from these law schools, it should be satisfied beyond a doubt that admissions by the court will elevate to a higher standard the New-York Bar than admissions by reason of being graduates of these law schools. The law-school graduates will stand a comparison with the gentlemen admitted by the courts, and that, too, very favorable to the former.

A GRADUATE OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, says that as yet there is no positive movement for a change of place for holding the Republican Nominating Convention, but complaints are made by persons who have sent to Cincinnati to engage rooms of exorbitant hotel charges. This will become a serious consideration unless measures be pursued by citizens of Cincinnati to secure accommodations to visitors at reasonable prices.

UTAH POLITICS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 26.—The Democratic County Convention held last night indorsed the policy of President Grant regarding Utah as expressed in his annual Message. Some Republicans here advocate a new County Convention, as two sets of delegates were elected by the one lately called.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

QUEBEC, Feb. 26.—The snow blockade on the Grand Trunk continues. No trains go west to-night. The Western mails due this morning arrived to-night, having been transported from Craig's Roads in sleighs.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

STRIFE FOR THE LEADERSHIP BETWEEN EX-PRESIDENT THIERS AND M. GAMBETTA—THE PREFECTURE OF POLICE—THE GAYETIES OF THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 11, 1876.

The electoral campaign is carried on with great ardor by all parties, and public reunions are the order of the day. The amount of ignorance, malice, and stupidity displayed in them is really astounding. In many quarters of Paris the Reds have taken advantage of the liberty of speech allowed them to preach against morality, religion, and social order. Some have taken for a text Proudhon's saying that "property is robbery"—*la propriété c'est le vol!* Everywhere we hear of demands for universal amnesty and for the granting of communal rights. The meaning of all this is very evident—the revolutionary hydra is again beginning to rear some of its numerous heads. The audacity shown by the Reds has greatly disturbed the leaders of the Republican Party. M. Gambetta has been urging moderation until he has nearly lost favor with the masses of Belleville and Ropincourt, and in two reunions already he has been denounced as a traitor to the cause of the people. This comes from the statesmanlike and admirable speech that he delivered at Lille, which was a very remarkable piece of oratory for the times in which we live. I have never read anything from M. Gambetta that pleased me more, for he placed himself upon the principles that lie at the bottom of our Republic, and argued for the sort of Republicanism that we have and understand. He was practical throughout, and did not soar into the clouds like Victor Hugo and the orators of the extreme party. But this speech bids fair to do M. Gambetta more harm than good, so far as he is personally concerned, for the electors do not want a man who preaches moderation, nor will they give their suffrages to one who declines, on political and other grounds, to accept unhesitatingly the entire Radical programme. In nearly all of the reunions Socialist orators have obtained the floor, and any attempt to reason with the audiences assembled has been in vain.

I have an idea that M. Gambetta's laurels prevent M. Thiers from sleeping. He does not like this young man over-well, and is not at all pleased to find him taking a stand upon a reasonable and patriotic platform. The *fou furieux*, as he called him three years ago, is evidently getting cured. During the past week we have had a striking example of the influence exercised by men in M. Gambetta's position. After his speech at Lille he seemed to take the place of M. Thiers as the leader of the moderate and reasonable Republicans, while the aged statesman was becoming more and more compromised by the Reds. The rôles were becoming reversed very rapidly, and M. Thiers was representing the "raving lunatic" who led the extreme men, and M. Gambetta was taking his place as the leader of the moderate Republicans. Two years ago M. Thiers told M. Vitet that he would not throw over the Radicals, and boasted that they were his warmest supporters. But Gambetta's new tactics have forced him to take a more decided stand than he has yet been willing to take. He has just written a letter to a friend—to be published in a day or two, when the campaign is a little further advanced—in which he declines to accept the Radical programme respecting general amnesty. At this time, he says, such a step would certainly be followed by another insurrection. Indulgence for the crimes of the Commune would be fatal to peace and order; it would give direct encouragement to those who show themselves now, in the political reunions of the day, partisans of the revolutionary theories of the 18th March. This letter shows how the sternest men are oftentimes forced to bend in political life. When he first came out as a candidate in the Ninth Arrondissement, M. Thiers was very cocky indeed, for all the other candidates withdrew in his favor, and he did not see any man capable of opposing him. But the other day the Conservatives pitched upon M. Daguin, late President of the Tribunal of Commerce, Vice President of the Changarnier Committee, and a gentleman well known in the quarter. There are few men here more highly esteemed than M. Daguin. He was long known as an honorable merchant, and when able to retire upon an ample fortune he took an administrative position, and filled it well. If M. Daguin were a citizen of London he would be chosen Lord Mayor. When the Conservatives of my quarter first thought of putting him forward, in spite of his reluctance to run against M. Thiers, I do not think that M. Daguin had any great hopes of getting even a respectable minority. The chances looked about as fair as they did for Col. Stoffell in the Barodet elections. But during the past few days the candidature of M. Daguin has been favorably discussed in the quarter, the bourgeois residents being of opinion that M. Thiers was relying altogether too much upon the Radicals for safety. The result of this, and of M. Gambetta's speech at Lille, has been to make M. Thiers change his tactics a little, and his letter was written for the purpose of showing the Conservatives, who might otherwise vote for M. Daguin, that he is by no means as much of a friend to the Radicals as he has been painted. If M. Daguin fails to get elected, therefore, his entry into the political campaign will have been attended with salutary results.

One of the most important events of the electoral campaign has been the resignation of the Prefect of Police. I might almost use the word revocation. M. Léon Renault sent in his resignation, it is true, but it was forced upon him, and he was informed that his conduct had made his resignation a matter of urgent necessity. M. Renault is a candidate for the new Assembly in the Department of Seine-et-Oise, for the arrondissement of Corbeil. He presented himself without consulting the Government, of which he was an important agent, and played the part recently played by M. Léon Say in the Senatorial elections. So far not much could be said—unless, indeed, the candidacy of the Prefect should turn out to be illegal—but in order to insure his success M. Léon Renault courted the Radicals and came out under the patronage of M. Valentin. Now, this gentleman is an extreme Republican, if not exactly a Radical, and has been one of the most bitter antagonists of M. Buffet. Thus M. Renault put himself under the protection and patronage of a man who was both the personal and political enemy of the chief under whom he was then serving. The Prefecture of Police is under the Ministry of the Interior, and the Prefect receives his orders directly from M. Buffet. His conduct, as a functionary, was therefore indefensible, and M. Buffet asked him to resign. This he did, of course, and the nomination of his successor appeared in the *Official Journal* of yesterday. It is a question whether, in case he is elected a Deputy, M. Renault can serve in the Chamber. By the terms of article 12 of the Electoral Law, the Prefect of Police cannot be elected in any of the arrondissements comprised wholly or in part within his jurisdiction. Down to 1871 the Prefect of Police held jurisdiction over the City of Paris and the Department of the Seine only, but the three communes of Meudon, Saint Cloud, and Sevres were then added, and on the 14th of April, 1871, Corbeil—which may be regarded as a suburban town—was also adjoined. The decree embracing Corbeil within the jurisdiction of the Parisian Prefect of Police was an extension of the law of the III. Brumaire, An. IX. Before the 14th of April, 1871, M. Leon Renault could have been elected at Corbeil, but not at Meudon, Saint Cloud, or Sevres, and if he is chosen now, the question is whether or not the new Chamber will receive him. It certainly will not if the Bonapartists have a controlling voice, for M. Renault made a very stupid and passionate report against them, based mainly upon Police gossip and fancies, at the time of the Savary investigation.

The new Prefect of Police is a very accomplished gentleman, or what is called here *un homme du monde*. During the Empire M. Felix Voisin was a substitute (second Magistrate) at Melun, near Fontainebleau, and performed his duties in a way that attracted attention. He was noted as a man of talent. After the 4th September he was named Procureur of the Republic, (a sort of District Attorney,) and was occupying that important post at the time of the invasion. He refused to leave, and stood his ground so strongly against the Germans that they put him under arrest and sent him across the frontier. After peace was signed he came back and was elected Deputy. He took an active part in the labors of the Assembly, and was known as one of its most useful members. His zeal and conscientiousness in the performance of his legislative duties made him generally known and respected. The remarkable speeches that he delivered and the lucid and complete reports that he made brought him to a prominent position "above the gangway." He was a very warm friend of M. Thiers, and sat upon the Left Centre, but after the fall of M. Thiers, M. Voisin refused to go with his old friend in the direction of the Radicals, and separated from him with regret. Since then he has generally voted with the Right Centre, and has leaned to the side of M. Buffet. Some time ago he became a little disgusted with political life and had determined to resume his judicial career by obtaining an appointment as President of one of the tribunals of the Seine. This position was about to be given him when circumstances designated him as the best man for the important and responsible position of Prefect of Police. M. Felix Voisin is forty-four years of age, an accomplished gentleman, and looks like a man who had devoted his life to intellectual pursuits. His capacities are undoubted. I can safely say that his appointment has given general satisfaction, particularly to the Bonapartists; not that he is their friend, but because M. Renault was their declared enemy.

We have been having very bad weather again; for some days the streets have been covered with snow; to-day the thermometer stands at 7° centigrade below zero. But Paris is as gay as usual. This is the season of receptions and fêtes. The second ball at the Elysée came off the other night, and was as much of a success in its way as the first, but the invited guests belonged to a different rank of society as a general thing. On all sides we hear of evening parties, and all of us who are in society have more invitations than we can accept. On several occasions I have had to pass by three or four in a single evening, leaving the last at a very late hour. This is rendered possible by etiquette. Here you salute the host and hostess on entering, but slip out without saying good night, and in the crowd one who stays but five minutes may not be observed. On Saturday Prince Hohenlohe gives another reception at the German Embassy, and it is a curious sign of the times that invitations are sought after by members of Parisian society. This is mainly owing to the fact that Prince Hohenlohe is a very different sort of man from his predecessor, and partly perhaps to the growth of a more kindly feeling toward the Germans.

A TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS—ITS CHARACTER—WOMEN AS HELPERS.

The Boston *Traveller* says that in the history of the temperance reform in this country and in Europe, during the last half century, there have been no more remarkable results than those that have attended and followed the labors of Dr. Reynolds, of Bangor, in Essex and Middlesex Counties, within the past three months. The *Traveller* continues:

"Dr. Reynolds is himself a reformed man. A practicing physician at Bangor, having a large business, he found himself on the verge of ruin by his intemperate habits, and having broken off from the use of intemperate drinks, he set about the work of reforming others. His work is the establishing Reform Clubs, in which their organization differ from some of these societies bearing that name, in that they are composed almost exclusively of men who have been in the habit of drinking. Unlike many of the societies organized in the times of the old Washingtonian movement and more recently, these Reform clubs have a religious though not a sectarian character, and the members, in taking a pledge, promise and engage to keep it 'with the help of Almighty God.' They seek and have received the help of clergymen of all denominations. In most places where they have been organized, there have also been established as auxiliary societies, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, whose work is to encourage the members of the clubs, and, when necessary, to look after their families. The clubs have no initiation fees, and no passwords, and all the meetings except those for business are open to the public. Club-rooms are established, the ladies of the Christian temperance unions helping to bear the expenses of keeping them open. Temperance societies are also organized for women and children, and in some places the children are organized into temperance bands. Dr. Reynolds, after laboring with great success for more than a year in Maine, came to Salem and organized a reform club in September, but his work in this State may be said to have commenced on the 23d of November, when he came to Marblehead, and established a Reform Club there. From that place he went to Gloucester, and was enabled to organize a small club there. He went to Peabody on the 13th of December, where he labored three days; from there he went to Watertown, and after that to Lynn, Salem, and again to Peabody. Early in January he returned to Gloucester and labored some days with most extraordinary results, as will be seen by the detailed report which is given below. He next labored in Lowell, where there is now a Reform Club of 1,500 members, and from there went first to Worcester, and thence to Fitchburg, laboring with great success in the last-named place. In the month of January he made another visit to Lowell, and in the course of the month he addressed first the Methodist and then the Congregational ministers of that city, receiving on each occasion a vote of thanks from his hearers. Since the 1st of February he has labored again in Salem, in Swampscott, in Waltham, Fitchburg, and Lowell, and on the 10th of the month he addressed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Middlesex County at Watertown.

The pledge taken by members of the reform clubs, and by the organizations co-operating with those clubs is as follows:

PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, for our own good and the good of the world in which we live, do hereby promise and engage, with the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling, or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and cider included.

The distinctive badge of the members of the clubs is a red ribbon worn on the right breast, and in all the towns where he has labored men are seen wearing them at their work, in the streets, or elsewhere. The motto of the clubs is the sentence, 'Dare to do Right.' Dr. Reynolds has a wonderful persuasive power upon intemperate men, and he has gained the confidence and affection of those whom he has induced to take the pledge. While he asks the co-operation of clergymen, and of all Christian and temperance people, he is not inclined to form alliances with other temperance reformers, and his work is distinct from that which has been so effective in many of the cities and towns in New-Hampshire. The grand results of the work of Dr. Reynolds are not confined to the places visited by him. Reformed men from Gloucester have been doing good service in Essex and Manchester, and delegations from Salem have visited Beverly, and their influence is making itself felt in that town."

A KANSAS FLOUR MILL BURNED.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says the steam flour mill of H. D. Rust, and steam saw mill owned by Root & Shepherd, were burned about 9 o'clock last evening. Loss, about forty thousand dollars; insurance, $15,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A FOUR-OARED ENGLISH CREW FOR THE AMERICAN REGATTA—MARINE INTELLIGENCE—THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND MINCING LANE MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—*Bell's Life* says that Robert Watson Boyd has completed negotiations for a four-oared crew to go to America during the ensuing regatta season. The crew will be composed as follows: Robert Bagnall, bow; W. Nicholson, Robert Chambers, and Boyd himself as stroke. Boyd has challenged any crew in England to row over the championship course on the Thames or Tyne. If this challenge is not accepted, he will assume the title of champion. The four will then proceed to America as the representative English crew.

John Ruskin has been re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts at Oxford University.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—The new American ship W. B. Grace, Capt. Black, from San Francisco, which was ashore at Egremont yesterday, was afterward towed off apparently uninjured.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The six Greeks, and five others of the crew of the ship Lennie, charged with the murder of Capt. Hatfield, were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning and committed to prison for one week.

The Stock Exchange to-day has been very quiet, but steady. Yesterday's and to-day's prices show a considerable reaction from the previous low rates, but have generally reached a lower level on the week. The panic at Paris has been in a great measure arrested by London purchasing orders. Continued dullness prevails in the Mincing Lane Market. Prices have again receded without leading to any increase of business. Sugar is again flat, closing at rather lower rates for common brown East India sorts and crystallized West Indies. Refining qualities of the latter have been steady, owing to the reduced supply. Havanas are quotably unchanged, with a tendency downward. In the coffee market, good to fine plantation Ceylon supports the recent improvements, but ordinary descriptions generally show some decline, especially the foreign grades.

SPAIN.

CARLIST SOLDIERS SURRENDERING—THE WAR REGARDED AS VIRTUALLY ENDED—COSMOPOLITAN INSURGENTS.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—It is officially announced that eight Carlist battalions have refused to obey orders to fire upon the Royalists. After a conflict between the officers and men the force was disbanded and surrendered in parties at Tolosa yesterday. The Carlists are soliciting amnesty by thousands. A dispatch from the Royalist General, Martinez Campos, announces that nine battalions have surrendered at Pampeluna. It is generally believed that a complete break-up of the remaining Carlist forces is imminent, and the war is regarded as virtually ended.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The *Moniteur* says the internment of several thousand Carlists by France has led to the discovery of a number of cosmopolitan insurgents in the ranks, including former officers of the Garde Mobile, Germans, Poles, and several deserters from the French Army. The latter will be tried by court-martial. About five hundred Carlists are surrendering daily to the French authorities.

Hendaye advices state that Gen. Moriones, commanding the Royalists, has arrived at Irun with fifteen battalions. He is now marching toward San Sebastian. The Carlists are demoralized and fleeing in disorder.

GERMANY.

A COLOSSAL STATUE OF BISMARCK FOR THE CENTENNIAL—THE DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Cologne *Gazette's* Berlin letter says that a colossal statue of Prince Bismarck will be sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. A copy is to be erected at Kissengen, on the spot where Kullman attempted the Chancellor's life.

SCHONEBECK, Feb. 26.—The inundations here have caused fearful damage. The water entered 600 out of the 700 houses in the town, the most of which were flooded to the roofs. The inhabitants had barely time to escape through the attics. Over thirty houses were wrecked. The waters are now subsiding. The newspapers are appealing for subscriptions for the sufferers.

FRANCE.

A CHANGE OF FEELING ON THE BOURSE—THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Bourse is quiet and steady. The feeling of depression is much relieved.

Up to this time none of the Prefects have resigned because of the retirement of M. Buffet, the Secretary of the Interior. The political situation remains unchanged.

RUSSIA.

A NEW GOVERNMENT—PROBABLE MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The *Golos* urges the incorporation of Khokand with Russia, under the name of the Government of Ferghana.

It is believed at Khodjent that after the recent battle at Asake all the Russian prisoners in the hands of the insurgents were massacred at Marghillan.

THE OLD ELM TREE.

The great elm tree on Boston Common, which was blown down a few days ago, suffered severe injuries from gales in 1860 and 1869, but each time recovered its life and vigor. The tree was very rotten, and its trunk and larger limbs looked like drain or sewer pipes, so hollow were they. The tree is represented upon the oldest map of the town known to exist, which was engraved in the year 1722, and then was of sufficient size to have attained distinction. It is reasonable to believe that it was growing before the arrival of the first colonists. Probably it was growing in 1630. Upon its limbs it is supposed that some of the early executions in the old colony took place, and it is certain that during the Revolutionary struggles of America this tree was one of the places of constant resort of the Sons of Liberty, who frequently caused it to be illuminated with lanterns on evenings of rejoicing and on festal occasions. It also served the purpose of popular feeling and indignation, for many has been the Tory who has been hung in effigy from its branches. Perhaps on this account it acquired the name "Liberty Tree," which it bore in 1784. The first measurement of the great tree of which any account was made was taken in 1825. The dimensions were as follows: Height, 65 feet; circumference, 24 feet 2 inches, 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, and the branches extended in diameter 86 feet. It was as handsome in form and large in size as venerable in age. Later measurements, in 1844, showed that the tree had not ceased to grow.

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

The following is going the rounds of the papers: "A mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock-salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea-marsh on the route from Brashear to New-Iberia, up the river Teche, in Louisiana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, containing over 300 acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific, and the scenery is beautiful and varied. Here is an immense bed of pure rock-salt, whose extent is as yet only estimated, and scientific men are puzzled to know what produced it."

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Black Hills cover an area of some 8,000 square miles, Gen. Custer estimating their length at 120 miles and their width at eighty miles. The region, (of which this is an outlying range,) embracing also the Big Horn and Powder ranges, has an area of 50,000 square miles. Of the whole 8,000 square miles of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne, the portions suitable for agriculture form about one-twentieth of the whole; the larger portion is well adapted to grazing; and, should the mineral resources prove even less than there now seems certain promise of, still the adaptations of the country to general industry would no doubt warrant all the settlement that the incoming season is destined to bring. The mineral regions, so far as developed and prospected, form only a small portion of the whole. The present "gold fields" are confined to two localities—Harney's Peak and vicinity, (Dakota,) some fifty miles from north to south and twenty from east to west, and Bear Lodge, in the extreme North-west, (in Wyoming,) about fifty square miles. The attention of gold-seekers has been attracted more or less to this region since 1857.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—1 A. M.—The storm centre in Iowa has moved slightly southward, with steadily-falling barometer from the Missouri Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. Warmer southerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather prevail over this region, while cold north-east winds, cloud and rain or snow, prevail over the Lake region, the North-west, and the Middle States, and at most of the Rocky Mountains. The rivers fell on Saturday, especially at Cairo, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer southerly winds and cloudy weather, followed in the Western Gulf States by northerly winds and rising barometer Sunday night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds and rain, followed by rising barometer, northerly winds, colder, cloud weather, and possibly snow attending a new storm centre.

For the lake region and the Middle States, rising barometer, north-west winds, cloud and rain or snow, and stationary temperature, possibly followed by falling barometer in the upper lake region.

For New-England, north-east to north-west winds, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy weather, followed by rain or snow.

The rivers continue generally stationary or falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	34°	25°	3:30 P. M.	41°	37°
6 A. M.	32°	24°	6 P. M.	39°	33°
9 A. M.	35°	28°	9 P. M.	33°	29°
12 M.	37°	32°	12 P. M.	38°	29°

Average temperature yesterday..........29⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........35½°

	1875.	1876.
Weekly average	37 5-7°	27°

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer.—Mean, 30.008 inches; maximum at 2 A. M. Feb. 21, 30.292 inches; minimum at 1 A. M. Feb. 23, 29.642 inches; range, .650 inch. Thermometer.—Mean, 26.1°; maximum at 1 A. M. Feb. 20, 40°; minimum at 7 A. M. Feb. 24, 5°; range, 35°. Remarks.—Feb. 21, rain and snow from 10:30 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .04 inch; Feb. 22, rain from 0 A. M. to 5:30 A. M., amount of water, .46 inch; total amount of water for week, .50 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,871 miles.

CENTENNIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, issued an address to the people of his State on the 22d inst., in which, after expressing a fear that we are growing thoughtless of our country, its institutions and Government, and careless of its perpetuity, he makes these practical suggestions: "We, of Michigan, need to do our duty in this direction, and we cannot commence too soon. The history of the United States is not taught in 5,000 of the 6,000 schools of this State. It occurs to me that this is not the way to insure good citizenship in the future. If our children are thus educated, or rather uneducated—we shall by and by become a nation of doubters and croakers. I hope the parents and children, the school officers and school teachers of the State will see to it that this be changed at once. If from the inspiration of the time this single reform shall be secured, the Centennial will indeed prove a blessing. On Saturday, the 15th day of April next, I urge upon every citizen of this State who owns a piece of God's ground—whether it be large or small, whether in city or country, town or village—to plant a tree, that our children and our children's children may know and remember it as the tree planted by patriotic hands in the first centennial year of the Republic. In a country of land-owners, where the poorest man may, if he will, own the ground he stands on, this seems a most appropriate memorial act, and I earnestly hope our people will heartily unite in adopting this suggestion. I am well aware that these are perhaps only symbols—eternal show—but will they not bespeak an inward glow of patriotic impulse, and may they not set in motion in the plastic minds of our youth—and perchance of elder folk—a current of patriotism and love of country that shall know no ebb? Let us now resolve to cherish the legacies of free school, free church, free press, and free town-meeting left us by the fathers. Let us preserve simplicity and economy of government as cardinal points in our political creed, and thus make sure 'that under God, government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

PURE HAVANA CIGARS.

It is stated that not a steamer leaves New-York for Havana that does not take out from 2,000 to 5,000 reams, or in occasional instances as high as 30,000 reams of coarse brown wrapping paper. What this paper was used for was for a long time a mystery; but it has recently been revealed that it enters into the manufacture of "pure Havana cigars." It is said that when saturated in the juice of tobacco stems, the straw paper makes a "filling" almost equal, if not superior, to the genuine leaf. In fact it is sometimes impossible to detect the delicate film of paper interlapped with leaves in the finished cigar, or neatly folding the exterior. For this purpose it serves admirably, the paper, under combustion, leaving no residuum other than a pure white ash. To such a refinement of art has this business been carried, that by the use of machines rolled over the sheet of paper, an almost perfect impress of the tobacco leaf is obtained, the peculiar "spots" being printed as on calico.

AN ODD EPITAPH.

The people of Drogheda are much excited. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery of Mayne there has for a long time been the following epitaph:

"Beneath this stone here lieth one
 That all his friends did please.
To Heaven I hope he's surely gone
 To enjoy eternal ease.
He drank, he sang, while here on earth,
 Lived happy as a lord;
And now he hath resigned his breath,
 God rest him Paddy Ward."

But the parish priest lately obliterated all but the last line on the strength of a statement by his Bishop that the epitaph was "profane, immoral, and scandalous," whereupon the guardians of the parish interfered, and by a vote of 13 to 5 decided that the epitaph must be replaced. A war now threatens between the priests on one side and the people, led by the guardians, on the other. It will probably continue until some new excuse for a fight can be discovered.

AN ENORMOUS HOG.

The Putnam County (N. Y.) *Standard* says: "An enormous hog, bought by a Watertown butcher a few days since, measured eight feet in length, seven feet around the body, stands three feet four inches high, is two years and nine months old, and pulls the scales down at the enormous weight of 1,750 pounds. It was raised by Mr. Joseph Schnell, near Rossiere."

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—At Woodstock, Vt., to-day the Supreme Court decied a writ of habeas corpus in the case of George E. Miles, the Barre bank robber.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP SUEVIA.

The steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, of the Hamburg-American Line, from Hamburg Feb. 9, and Havre 12th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

A ROMAN MUSEUM OF ART.

It has been decided to establish at Rome a permanent exhibition of the fine arts. The building for the purpose will be erected upon the Piazza del Popolo, opposite the Pincio. The Italian Government has offered a prize of 3,000 francs for the best plan of a suitable building.

TAKING THE WRONG MEDICINE.

A fatal case of poisoning occurred at Grundy Centre, Iowa, on the 19th inst., resulting in the death of Mrs. William Smith. The lady had been ailing and under the care of a physician for some days. On the fatal day he left two kinds of powders, with instructions to the nurse to keep separate. For the purpose of doing so she placed one kind on the clock-case, which, unfortunately, contained some pellets of strychnine prepared last Spring for the purpose of killing rats and other vermin that infest all prairie farms, and placed the [illegible] for safe-keeping. One of these pellets was given to the lady for a powder. She went into convulsions immediately and died in twenty minutes. Her husband was not at home, and her struggles were witnessed only by the nurse and two neighbors who had been summoned.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable*, no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *reward* is offered by the proprietor to any one who will detect in these *Pellets* any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

They are sold by druggists.

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.—*Advertisement.*

Many Things That Are Bright, But Dazzle to lead us astray. Such is not the fact with the Parisian diamonds, those magnificent triumphs of chemical art, which are as dazzling and retain their prismatic beauty as long as the diamonds of Brazil or Africa. They are set in solid gold diamond setting, and will deceive the most practiced eye. "Time cannot change nor custom stale their infinite variety." They are for sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREYS' Jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

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And all women know it. Consequently they use LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" for removing all blemishes from the complexion. Sold at all druggists'.—*Advertisement.*

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Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation and itching, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

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Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a reliable remedy for coughs, hoarseness, &c. 50 cents and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Indispensable to every lady's toilet.

White Teeth.—Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder is a great luxury. Druggists sell it.

DIED.

BARRY.—At his residence, No. 47 Clinton place, New-York, Pay Director GARRETT R. BARRY, United States Navy, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the church without further notice.

BERRIAN.—At her father's residence, No. 169 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 3:15 o'clock, HANNAH B. BERRIAN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADLEY.—At Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 25, EDWARD WOODBURY BRADLEY, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral from Dr. Bellows' church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

CHATTERTON.—On Saturday morning, STEPHEN S. CHATTERTON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 East 28th st., Tuesday morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26, of pneumonia, JAMES DE PEYSTER, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISH.—In Newark, N. J., Feb. 25, CLARA J. FISH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fish.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Newark, Monday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—JOHN WESLEY, son of J. R. and Annie Gallagher, Feb. 26, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral from St. John's Church, West Hoboken, N. J., Monday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HAGAMAN.—On Saturday, 26th inst., HENRY HAGAMAN, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Albemarle Hotel, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

IRVING.—On Feb. 25, PIERRE M. IRVING, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of All Souls, corner 4th av. and 20th st., Monday, 28th inst., at 9:30 A. M., without further notice.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, Feb. 25, of diphtheria, DWIGHT PORTER, only son of David T. and Carrie S. Kennedy, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 East 37th st., on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

KENNEDY.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, of diphtheria, MABEL PRESTON, daughter of David T. and Carrie S. Kennedy, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 142 East 37th st., on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

LANE.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, OLIVIVIA LANE, aunt of the late John Rudderow, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 28th, at 2 P. M., from St. John's Church, Summit av., Jersey City Heights. Carriages in waiting at Cortlandt st. ferry, on Jersey City side, at 1:15 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at his residence, at 76th st. and East River, SAMUEL R. LAWRENCE, son of the late John Lawrence, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 28. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of 17th st. and Union square at 1 P. M. on that day.

LOCKE.—Suddenly on Saturday, 26th inst., S. MORRIS LOCKE, son of John D. and the late Julia A. Locke, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 21 West 52d st., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 4:30 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Harlem, Feb. 26, 1876, FREDERICK F. LOCKWOOD, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1; Zetland Chapter, No. 141, and Morton Commandery, No. 4, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 2,418 2d av., corner 124th st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Lansingburg for interment.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on the 26th inst., suddenly, of rheumatism of the heart, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Edward and Sarah H. Merritt, aged 19 years and 2 months.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Second day, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn.

MORGAN.—On Friday, Feb. 25, LUCINDA LEE, widow of Matthew Morgan, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th st. and 5th av., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1:15 o'clock P. M.

MORISON.—At East Chester, Friday, Feb. 25, MARY MORISON, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family of the late Alexander Masterton are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mrs. Elias Dusenbury, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The train for Bronxville leaves the Grand Central Depot at 9:15 per Harlem Railroad, returning at 12:30 P. M.

PARSONS.—On Thursday morning, of rheumatism of the heart, WILLIAM SHEPLEY PARSONS, aged 15 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Mr. Charles Parsons, No. 135 East 17th st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—At Fort George, Fla., of consumption, Feb. 21, MARY NETTIE ROBERTS, only daughter of Dwight and Emma M. Roberts, aged 13 years.

Funeral on Monday at 1 P. M., at No. 232 West 52d st. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, 24th inst., EDMUND A. SMITH, of this City, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 605 North 6th st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 8:40 and 9:30 A. M.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of the City of New-York, held at the bank the 26th day of February, 1876:

Whereas, This board has received the painful intelligence of the death of EDMUND A. SMITH, one of its ablest and most efficient members, who as an associate had endeared himself to all his co-Trustees for his stern integrity, his mature and clear judgment, and manly, noble qualities; and

Whereas, It is fitting that allusion to his many excellent traits of character should be made on the records of this bank;

Resolved, That we deplore and deeply mourn the irreparable loss his family and this bank have sustained, and that a deputation from this board be appointed to attend the funeral of our beloved brother, at the City of Philadelphia, to pay the last mark of respect to his remains.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and family, conveying to them the deep sorrow which this bank and its Trustees feel at their great loss. And we fervently pray that they may find consolation in the enviable character which he has left to them as an invaluable legacy, and in the God of the widow and orphans.

On motion William Miles and Charles T. Cromwell were appointed such deputation.

A. C. COLLINS, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

STEGMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, CONRAD STEGMANN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St Mark's Lutheran Church, 6th st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Monday afternoon, the 28th, at 1 o'clock.

WILKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, JEREMIAH A. WILKINSON, of Ravenswood, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VETERINARY SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with resolutions passed by the Veterinary Society of New-York, at a meeting held at the American Veterinary College, and advertised in the New-York *Herald*, the committee beg to report the names of the following gentlemen as having the Right to the title of Veterinary Surgeon as established by their credentials, and the recording of their names as regularly educated in the official registers of recognized Veterinary Schools: Brooklyn—L. V. Plageman, M. R. C. V. S.; E. Heard, V. S., Edinburgh; F. T. Hollmann, V. S., Hanover; A. Large, M. D., M. R. C. V. S.; L. McLean, V. S., Edinburgh. New-York City—C. C. Grice, M. R. C. V. S.; J. M. Heard, M. R. C. V. S.; J. A. Going, V. S., Edinburgh; A. F. Liautard, M. D., V. S., Alfort, Paris; J. L. Robertson, M. D. V. S., New-York College; J. D. Hopkins, N. Y. C. V. S.; R. Nostrand, N. Y. C. V. S.; A. Lockhart, M. R. C. V. S.; T. Thomson, V. S., Edinburgh; L. T. Bell, N. Y. C. V. S.; R. W. Finlay, N. Y. C. V. S.; P. Nostrand, N. Y. C. V. S.; W. Dougherty, N. Y. C. V. S.; B. Talbot, M. R. C. V. S.; C. Burden, N. Y. C. V. S.; P. Peters, N. Y. C. V. S.; J. Quallet, M. R. C. V. S.

Any practitioner having the diploma of a regular Veterinary College can have his name added to the above list upon application to the committee, at No. 124 East 13th st.

A. LOCKHART, President.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 9 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Lafayette, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen, and at 9 A. M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow.

Direct mail for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York March 8.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 16. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

EXPENSES OF LIVING.

THE CITIZENS' SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, (co-operative,) in successful operation for four months, has voted to admit a limited additional number of members. Groceries are delivered from the store at wholesale prices, meats and all other family supplies at reductions ranging from fifteen to forty per cent. Convenience of housekeepers as well as economy are secured. For pamphlet and references to a large number of prominent citizens who are members, apply personally or by note, with name and residence, to S. STEVENS, Manager, No. 448 6th av., near 27th st.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, SPINAL curves, white swelling, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation, or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Result of thirty years' experience. Office No. 133 West 41st st., Sunday and Tuesday forenoon. Send for circular.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HUMPHREY'S WITCH HAZEL VS. POND'S EXTRACT.—Humphrey's Witch Hazel is pure, clear, and has twice the strength of any extract Hamamelis, or other preparation of Witch Hazel. Take no other in place of it. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail at 46 Vesey st., by F. H. HUMPHREYS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

MR. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, PRESENT Conductor of Music at the Broadway Tabernacle, is open to engagement as conductor or tenor singer, from May 1. A first-class quartet in full practice can be furnished if desired. Address No. 839 Broadway.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN UNIVERSITY will give instruction in the German language to beginners, or read to advanced pupils in exchange for partial board in a family of refinement; references. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Sold by all druggists, $1. Depot, 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480. Trial package free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROS.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
WILLIAM GODWIN;
HIS FRIENDS AND CONTEMPORARIES. By C. KEGAN PAUL. With portraits, fac similes, &c. 2 vols., 8vo, $6.

For the first time we have here a biography of the distinguished author of "Political Justice" and "Caleb Williams," who was the husband of the celebrated Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of "Frankenstein," and whose social relations, together with their intimacies and family relations with Shelley and Byron, have been, in part, suppressed histories.

Hitherto unpublished letters of Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Scott, Irving, and other distinguished people, add to the value and interest of "a work that rivals any romance in interest, and surpasses every romance in variety."—*London Athenæum.*

Sold by E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, and by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROS., BOSTON.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

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And other essays. By JOHN FISKE, author of "Myths and Myth-Makers," "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," &c. 1 vol., 12 mo. $2.

In this volume Mr. Fiske discusses, with rare freshness and fertility of thought, many important subjects in philosophy, theology, science, literature, history, art, and music. It is rich in the fruits of wide reading, deep and conscientious thinking, and sincere seeking for truth. In the variety and interest of its topics, in the ability and thoroughness of their treatment, and in the literary skill which gives a charm to every subject, this is one of the best volumes of essays in American literature.

II. AMERICAN NOTE-BOOKS.

Vols. 14 and 15 in the popular "Little Classic" edition of Hawthorne's works.

The perfection and beauty of this edition have gained the most abundant praise.—*Boston Traveller.*

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READY;
SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876,
SWEET BELLS JANGLED;
A DRAMATIC LOVE TALE,
By
CORA OAKEY HALL.
130 pages. Paper, price 50 cents.
For sale by all booksellers and periodical dealers.
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"OUR PATRIOT FLAG"—HORSELEY'S great national song, as sung at the Academy of Music, Feb. 22, with immense success, price, 40c.; also Thomas' beautiful songs, "Must we then sleep as Strangers?" "Haunting Eyes," and "Golden Hours," 40c. each; "Better Times," waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Auf Wiedersehen," waltz, Aronson, 50c.; "Centennial March," Mack, 50c.

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BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, centenary edition. Volume 1 now ready, price, $2 20. Subscriptions received by HENRY S. VAN SICLEN, Bibliopole, 133 Nassau st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn.—Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., will officiate at morning and evening services; strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous séance* in the *light* this evening, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 20TH st.—Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11. Subject—"Poetry of the Bible and its Influence." Evening, seats free. Subject—"Influence of Our Idea of Heaven Upon Our Aims and Efforts to Improve the World."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.
Services on Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

A FAIR QUESTION—"CHRIST OR MOODY—WHICH?" By HENRY A. LOBINGIER. A four page tract. 240 pages for $1. Specimen copies supplied gratis to applicants. Address orders to THOMAS HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts., New-York.

A GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITualists of New-York is held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All interested cordially invited. Quartet singing at the evening session.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT a beautiful hall on Sundays.
Apply to Mr. TRENOR, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Sound in the Mulberry Trees," and 7:30 P. M., Subject—"Convenient Season." Prayer meeting after the sermon in the evening. All cordially welcome.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. Charles P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Science of Beneficence; or, how to see Jesus." Evening subject—"Is Belief in a Personal Devil Scriptural or Reasonable?"

CHRIST CHURCH,
5th av. and 35th st.
Morning prayer and sermon, 1:30.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
Rev. John W. Payne preaches.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning, at 11.
Evening, 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service Rev. Dr. McKim, of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, will preach the last of the course on "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life;" subject: "Christian Nurture and the Sunday-school."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st. Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Tremont Temple, Boston, will preach at 10:45. Subject—"Redemption." Evening, 7:30; Subject—"Our Modern Balaams." Preparatory and praise meeting, Friday evening, at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.; Ash Wednesday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Evening sermon by Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of Theological Seminary. Wednesday evening lectures, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11. Vespers by the choir, and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin at 8 P. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner of 9th av. and 28th st.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Geo. H. Young, of Troy, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DR. JOHN HALL
Will preach at the Service of Song, Sunday evening, 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.

Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M.

The Rector will preach in the morning. Rev. Jas. D. Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., will preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and evening, 7:30 o'clock. Service of song, 8 P. M.; sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison avenue, corner of 47th st.—Rev. William T. Sabine, the Rector, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's service at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Prayer meetings Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FRIENDS' MEETING, 20TH ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Meetings this day at 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited. John P. Pennington, Luke Woodard, Thomas Kimber, and Elizabeth L. Comstock, ministers. The latter earnestly invites a full attendance in the evening. The series of meetings will be continued at 4 and 7:30 P. M. on the 27th and 28th inst.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th st.—The afternoon services in Grace Church to-morrow and thereafter until further notice will commence at 4 o'clock.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA D. SANKEY
conduct services at
HIPPODROME,
between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
Entrance Madison av.
EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock,
(Saturday and Sunday excepted.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)
OVERFLOW MEETING, 8 to 8:45 o'clock, conducted by
Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Jr.,
(except Saturday.)
Entrance 4th av.
FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY,
(entrance 4th av.,) every night at 9 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)
WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock,
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted.)
in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th st.
EVERY SUNDAY:
FOR CHRISTIANS, 8 to 8:45 A. M.
FOR WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M.
FOR MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.

No tickets of admission required for any of these services.

The doors will be open one half hour before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE,
Chairman Committee Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

MUSIC FOR EASTER, 1876.

Easter cantata, "The Singing of Birds," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Thomas, 50c.; "Now is Christ Risen," G. W. Warren, $1 50; "Christ Our Passover," Wheat, 60c. Easter Carols: "Sweet Easter Bells," Wm. A. Pond, Jr.; "Hail Bright Easter Morn," Pond, Jr.; "Ye Sons and Daughters of the Lord," Thomas; "Raise the Song for Easter," Backus; "Christ is Risen," "Roman Soldier," "Birds are Singing," G. W. Warren; each 10c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRAtional speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent, Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "Rights and Duties."

REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL PREACH in the New Church Swedenborgian Temple, on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Service at 11 A. M. Sermon—"The Curse of the Serpent." The sensual principle in man typified in Genesis by the serpent-seduced man, a free agent, from a celestial and spiritual plane of life and subjected him to the rule of the bodily senses. The immutable law of man's being renders consequent debasement and misery inevitable, and this appears to man on the sensual plane as a punishment or curse from the Lord, but is really self-inflicted, as are all our disorders to-day, moral and corporeal, for "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail."

REV. G. C. LORIMER, OF BOSTON, WILL preach morning and evening in the Church of the Disciples, (Dr. Hepworth's,) corner of Madison av. and 45th st., on Sunday, 27th inst.

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services: Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; preacher, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach, Rector of St. Peter's Church; services on Ash Wednesday, 7, 9, 10:30, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; daily during Lent, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M.; strangers welcome; sermon by the Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE LAST SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life" will be preached on Sunday evening, 27th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. Dr. McKim, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem; subject: "The Sunday School." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM.—REV. W. T. Clarke will preach on "Nothingarianism," in the morning. A service of song in the evening.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverly place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent at 10:30 and 7:45. Rev. John L. [illegible], of Springfield, Mass., will preach Sunday, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY JOSIAH JEX.
East 40th st., b. s., 30x72, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
East 30th st., b. s., 21x55, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
Madison av., b. s., 20x65, between 72d and 74th sts.
Madison av., b. s., 20x60, between 73d and 74th sts.
Park av., brown-stone, 37.6x74, lot 49x105 deep.
West 31st st., b. s., furnished, bet. B'way and 6th av.
East 19th st., b. s., 22.8x60, bet. Broadway and 4th av.
East 65th st., b. s., 20x60, bet. Madison and 4th avs.
Broadway and 47th st., 20x50, south-east corner.
West 39th st., 20x50, with ext'n, bet. 5th and 6th avs.
West 48th st., 21.6x50, between Broadway and 8th av.
East 58th st., 20x42, between 5th and Madison avs.
East 46th st., 25x62, between 5th and Madison avs.
West 23d st., 26x60, between 6th and 7th avs.
East 21st st., 24x65, between Broadway and 4th av.
West 40th st., 17.6x65, between 5th and 6th avs.
West 23d st., 16.8x55, between 6th and 7th avs.
East 21st st., 22x72, between Broadway and 4th av.
5th av., 18x45, between 129th and 130th sts.
21st st., 20x45, between 6th and 7th avs.
These houses can be purchased as bargains, among others on my list, on application to
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

	Price.
No. 237 West 16th st., 20x40x100	$9,000
No. 312 West 22d st., 20x40x100	14,000
No. —— West 21st st., 20x45x100	20,000
No. 445 West 19th st., leasehold	3,000
No. 477 West 22d st., 16.8x55x100	13,000

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FRONT AND rear building, lot 25x100, No. 79 Sullivan st., 130 feet south of Spring st.

Also, the three-story brick building No. 24 Sullivan st., opposite Grand st. Also to let, the four story brick building, 60 feet deep, No. 177 West 41st st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Inquire of S. COHEN, No. 53 Greene st.

FIFTH AV.—75x125.—THIS LARGE PLOT OF four lots, prominently situated for immediate improvement, south of the Central Park, has just been placed in my hands for sale, at such an unprecedentedly low figure as ought to demand the attention of capitalists. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in perfect order; beautifully frescoed; completely and beautifully furnished. Price, $26,000; $20,000 can remain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—ONE OR BOTH OF THE FINE dwelling-houses Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., junction of Broadway and 42d st., and opposite the splendid new Rossmore Hotel; can be purchased for about half they must in a few years be worth for business purposes; easy terms. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NEAR Dr. Hall's new church; price very low. Also, beautiful medium-sized house, same locality, $25,000; do., on 53d, 46th, and 29th sts., near 5th av., $32,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-size four-story basement-house, near 5th av., 18th st.; easy terms. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTH AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A FINE corner plot of lots, (price very low;) also, plots and single lots on and near 5th av., below and fronting the park; some with building loan. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ONLY $25,000 FOR A SPLENDID FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x60x100 on Great Jones st., near the Bowery; easy terms; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, medium-size new house, on 81st st., near Madison av. Price, $16,500; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1876. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY—125X200 FEET.—FOR SALE Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450, and 452 Broadway—10 lots—seven of which are fee property, and three are a leasehold from the Lorillard estate; price, $450,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CHEAP RENTS IN HARLEM.—400 TO 1,000 houses for sale in Harlem, and other parts of the City at bargains, or will exchange. A. WARNER PLATT, No. 79 East 125th st., west of 4th av., and No. 115 Broadway.

$50,000 WILL BUY A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, full width, in 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$90,000 WILL BUY A HANDSOME full width four-story high-stoop brown-stone corner house, on 5th av., near 34th st., suitable for residence or business. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

$32,500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 264 West 42d st., between Broadway and 8th av.; complete order; for sale cheap; well adapted for a physician.

$70,000 WILL BUY 5TH AV. FOUR-STORY house, stable, and two lots, below 23d st.; rented for $7,000. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—HOUSE AND lot No. 31 5th av.; price, $45,000; possession April or May 1, 1876; this house is perfectly substantial and well built. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$32,500 WILL BUY 39TH ST. BROWN stone, near 5th av.. cost $40,000; $18,000 large house, full lot, 27th st., near Lexington av. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

TWO GOOD BRICK DWELLINGS, STORE, &c., worth $12,000 on leasehold corner, at a sacrifice for cash, or part cash; Park near by property. TYSON & SON, No. 39 Dey st.

NO. 76 5TH AV., WITH LOT ON 13TH st., forming an L, for sale, March 7, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Maps ready.

$25,000 WILL BUY 55TH ST. CORNER house; cost $40,000. PAUL P. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 24 WEST 56TH st., new building, in good order; very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ON White Plains road, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from depot, a farm of 88 acres, (now used as a stock-farm,) part wood-land, and balance under good state of cultivation, with fine, large dwellings, and all necessary out-houses; two new, large stables, with accommodations for 60 horses; 150 tons of hay; everything that may be required for stock breeding; implements and part of stock sold if purchaser desires; fruit of all kinds in abundance.

Also, farm of 44½ acres, part wood-land, balance under cultivation, with dwelling and necessary out-buildings, all in excellent condition; fruit in abundance; the above to be sold on easy terms for purchaser. Owner sells, as he is going abroad.

Apply to
P. J. CAZANAS, on the premises.
JOSE GALLEGADA,
East Morrisania, corner Eagle av.
WAYDELL & CO., No. 21 Old slip.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, in a high state of cultivation, consisting of elegant mansion and grounds, gardener's house, and a Gothic cottage on the river. Will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply at Office, No. 139 East 12th st.

ECONOMY.—FOR SALE, GENTEEL MANSARD cottage, 20x36; seven rooms; heater and range; lot, 50x150; five minutes' walk to two depots; forty-five minutes to New-York; will sell to make rent and expenses $260 per annum. JOHN HUGHES, No 61 Cedar st.

ELEGANT VILLA SITES ON THE HUDSON, at Rockland Lake; access by rail or steam-boat; the loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; also, a picturesquely situated cottage. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 95, 4th floor front.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Litchfield County, Conn.; four to forty acres; fine old trees; large house in good repair; barns, &c. Apply to or address OWNER, No. 210 East 35th st.

BELOW COST AND ON EASY TERMS—A first-class cottage with modern improvements on liberal terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN, good house, stable, eight acres land, splendid river views, fine fruit, for sale cheap. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED IN EXCHANGE for country seat within thirty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot. Address Owner, Box 153 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Valuable warehouses in the First Ward, between Wall st. and Old slip, including water frontal, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Sales-room, the following:

PEARL STREET—Four-story brick and granite building, No. 120, and the Five-story brick building, No. 84 Water st.
WATER STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 84, four-story brick store.
FRONT STREET—No. 83, four-story brick store.
SOUTH STREET—No. 43, four-story brick store.
Sale absolute, without reserve.
For particulars apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st., or to auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE
to close the estate of Lamy & Catwell,
TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1876,
at 12 o'clock at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, valuable farm property of forty-four acres, situated at
RAHWAY, N. J.,
on Westfield road, just over city line; farm-house, barn, &c., one and one-half miles from depot; thirty-eight acres high tillable land, balance timber land on Rahway River. For maps and further particulars apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 221 MOTT ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Hetty Hutton, deceased:

MOTT ST.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Mott st., between Spring and Prince sts., No. 221. Lot 25 by 100 feet. STILWELL & SWAIN, Attorneys, No. 11 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—House No. 202 West 43d st., containing thirteen rooms, in fine order.
TO LET—Second floor, No. 7 Clinton place.
TO LET—Basement, No. 19 Clinton place.
TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; all modern improvements; in excellent order.
TO LET—Upper part No. 6 Clinton place.
TO LET—Fine loft in building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st., with steam power.
TO LET—House No. 27 Bedford st.; also, house No. 48 Clinton place; both in very good order.
TO LET—Upper part No. 14 West 11th st.; nine rooms.
TO LET—House corner St. Mark's place and 2d av., twenty rooms, 35x100; all modern improvements; to rent cheap.
TO LET—Third floor No. 828 Broadway, for dwelling or business purposes.
TO LET—Second floor corner 8th st. and Broadway.
HOUSES WANTED TO FILL DEMANDS.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim. in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMON F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT A REASONABLE RENT, A FINE two-story and basement stone house, about 50x45, containing twelve rooms, together with six acres of ground, good garden, plenty fruit and excellent water; situated on the road running from Westchester to East Chester, one and three-quarter miles from Williamsbridge Depot, and a quarter of a mile from Portchester Railroad Depot. Apply to W. BYFIELD, corner Reade and Centre sts., first floor.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 22D ST., near 6th av.; elegantly furnished and frescoed and in perfect order throughout. Price not so much an object as to get a small family and a good tenant; house must be seen to be appreciated; size, 21x50x100; possession April 1. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A NEWLY, FRESHLY, AND EXQUISITELY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, Madison av., near Central Park, about 23x65x80; butler's pantry extension; rent only $3,600 a year; possession. Permits at No. 33 East 17th st., or at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE FURnished house with modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from station; beautiful and extensive grounds, fine shade trees, magnificent view. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, or to F. R. VAN NEST, No. 45 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED houses to rent, 49th st., one East and one West of 5th av., four-story brown stone, high stoop; also a number of others. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.—NOS. 33 AND 34 West Washington square, four-story first-class boarding-houses, newly painted; owner's family boarding there; an income guaranteed. Apply to Mr. METER, No. 16 College place, up stairs.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 49 West 37th st., admirably located on Murry Hill, just west of 5th av., to rent, with the elegant mirrors, low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick house, handsomely furnished throughout; replete with modern improvements; in best part of Newark, N. J. Rent to a good tenant, $600. Apply to OWNER, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 34.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—QUICK TRANSIT—Hudson River Railroad and Elevated, forty-eight minutes to City Hall a variety of houses, furnished and unfurnished; French flats cheap. A. B. MILLS, Agent, 156th st. and 10th av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A FURNISHED MANSION ON THE HUDSON, (west side,) near New-York; fine views; an abundance of fruit and shade; the family would board with the party, if desirable; also a house at Nyack. Apply to owner, No. 130 West 23d st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—An unfurnished house to let for board of two persons; three rooms reserved. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—FLATS IN THE NEW BUILDING NO. 69 6th av.; seven rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb-waiter, and all the conveniences; a complete house on one floor. Inquire of janitor in building.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house on 23d st., near the Academy of Design, to rent, admirably suited to the wants of a professional man. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, partly furnished, near Madison av., to rent for board of three persons. Address Owner, No. 210 Franklin st.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—IN A FOUR-STORY house; room, kitchen, and bedroom; all light; rents, $9, $8 50, $7 50. No. 559 West 47th st., between 10th and 11th avs. WM. DASSLER.

A FRENCH FLAT, HEATED BY STEAM, No. 27 West 61st st.; $70 per month. Apply to Mr. YOUNG, Janitor.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, ON BROADWAY, Tarrytown, to rent for the season. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—FINE HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A FIRST-class boarding-house, No. 302 West 26th st.; rent moderate.

HOUSES TO LET—NOS. 27 AND 29 EAST 24TH st., furnished and unfurnished; also, No. 351 5th av. Apply to owner, last number.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 137 East 39th st., in good order. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

A HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE TO LET.—Bath, range, stationary tubs, &c. Rent $450. Inquire on premises, 8th av. and 126th st.

TO LET CHEAP—A FRENCH FLAT, ALL MODERN improvements, in new building, south-west corner of 8th av. and 47th st.; inquire on premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY, FULL-SIZED, UNFURnished house No. 31 West 16th st., in complete order. Apply to HUME BROS., No. 127 Clinton place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE
METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO
Broadway, corner of 46th st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

To Our Gas Consumers:

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of March, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

CANCER CURED
By DR. BOND'S Discovery! No knife! No pain! No caustic! Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlet and particulars free. Address Dr. H. T. BOND, No. 859 North Broad st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL CONTINUE THEIR OFFERING OF
Cashmere Family Black Silks,
AT $1, FORMER PRICE $1 15.
$1 25, FORMER PRICE $1 50.
$1 50, FORMER PRICE $1 75.
$1 75, FORMER PRICE $2 00.
$2 00, FORMER PRICE $2 25.
BONNET'S BLACK SILKS at $1 90, $2, $2 20, $2 40, and $2 60.

ALSO,

BELLON'S, GUINET'S, and all the leading makes of BLACK SILKS, at proportionately low prices, from $1 50 per yard.

JURE SILKS at $2, former price $2 30.

GIRAUD SILKS at $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $1 85, and $2, the lowest prices these goods were ever offered at retail in this market.

TAFFETA SILKS at 75c., 80c., 90c., and $1 per yard.

GROS GRAINS at 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 35 per yard.

FANCY SILK DEPARTMENT.

Rich assortment of the NEWEST STYLES OF STRIPES and CHECKS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES—65c. to $1 per yard.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés, 65c. per yard, worth 80c.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés and quadrilles, 85c., worth $1 10, of superior finish and especially recommended for wear.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés and quadrillés, at $1 per yard, purchased at recent auction sales at less than importers' prices.

LYONS TAFFETAS, rayés, at $1 25 per yard, in all the fashionable Spring tints, as drab, fumée de Londres, Souri, iron gray, brown, and navy blue, especially desirable for elegant Spring promenade costumes.

PLAIN SILK DEPARTMENT.

EVENING COLORS of TAFFETAS, from 75c. to $1 per yard.

GROS GRAIN SILKS for SPRING WEAR, in the NEW TINTS, as: Cream, rose pâle, ciel, perle, lavender, nil, eglantine, bleu marin, myrtle, seal brown, plum, prune, pain brulé, cendre, gros bleu, corbeau, and pervanche, &c., $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.

ALSO,

THE NEW SHADES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FAYE UNI, 22 inch, $1 75, formerly $2 25.
GROS GRAIN, 23 inch, $2, formerly $2 25.
CACHEMIRE DE SOIE, 24 inch, $2 50, formerly $3.
POULT DE SOIE, 24 inch, $3, formerly $3 50.
LYONS BROCADED SILKS in all the FASHIONABLE TINTS for STREET and EVENING WEAR.
26 inches, $2 75, reduced from $3 50.
26 inches, $3 50, reduced from $4 50.

A complete line of WHITE GROS GRAIN, $1 25 to $3 50 per yard, just received per steamer.

COLORED and WHITE SATINS, $1 50, good value for $2 per yard.

The firm guarantee every article advertised by them to be in stock and to be as represented.

☞ SAMPLES OF GOODS SENT FREE OF COST TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LEASE.
OFFICES—Main and other, No. 240 Broadway.
LOFTS—No. 738 Broadway and near Broadway.
STORES—Nos. 1,155, 1,157, 1,159 Broadway.
LOTS—West 32d st., and 8th av., opposite Park.
FLOORS—West 25th st.; West 32d st.
HOUSES—West 25th st.; West 32d st., 8th av., opposite Park; East 83d st.; West 107th st.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av., 8 to 10 A. M.

TO RESTAURANT MEN.

That part of the building south-east corner of Broadway and 9th st., opposite A. T. Stewart's store, and occupied for many years by Emil Heim as a restaurant, will be vacant on the 1st of May. A rare chance to get a well-known restaurant location. Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

FINE STORES TO RENT
on Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; no bills on.
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 Pine st. and No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.

TO LEASE FOR TERMS OF YEARS—THE New-York Hotel, situated on Broadway, Waverley, and Washington places; fine elevator, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

THE PREMISES NOS. 109 AND 111 7TH av., formerly F. & M. Schafer's saloon and brewery, to rent at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE STORE and basement, corner of 5th av. and 22d st. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—ENTIRE BUILDING, with rear entrance, to lease for business purposes. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES TO RENT ON WEST SIDE, 8TH AV. between 33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COMMODIOUS premises No. 49 Maiden lane, 140 feet deep; six stories. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—STORE IN NEW BUILDING NO. 69 6TH av., with an apartment for occupant. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HIGH-STOOP dwelling; medium-size, modern style, and desirable neighborhood, within one mile of Fifth Avenue Hotel; rent must not exceed $2,000 per annum, but sure pay and good care of property guaranteed. Owners willing to offer inducements to such a tenant, please address, with full particulars, HOUSEHOLD, Post Office Box No. 5,325, New-York City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BY THE ADVERtiser, for his own occupancy—a well-built, modern-finished house, from 20 to 25 feet wide, situated between 34th and 50th sts. and 6th and Madison avs., with possession on or before May 1. Address, giving price and particulars, LEWIS, Box 315, Post Office.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR THE SUMmer, a fully furnished medium-sized house, with stable, in a perfectly healthy location and first-class neighborhood, near the depot, about one hour from City Hall. Address L. W. F., Box No. 3,554 Post Office.

WANTED—ON A THREE YEARS' LEASE, AN UNfurnished house, twenty feet, four-story, high stoop, between 4th and 7th avs., above 42d st. Address Post Office Box No. 1,381.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BAUSH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN FRENCH, GERMAN,
AND ENGLISH CARPETS
IN ONE PIECE.
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, AND
BERLIN DERVENTER CARPETS,
VARIOUS SIZES.

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS,
PURCHASED UNDER VERY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES; FREE FROM ALL INTERMEDIATE CHARGES.

A LARGE LINE OF
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS,
RUGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

THEY WILL also OPEN A GREAT VARIETY of the LATEST
NOVELTIES
IN PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, AND
VELVET CARPETS,
BY THE YARD, the GREATER PORTION CONFINED STYLES and VERY CHOICE; PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

A VISIT of INSPECTION will AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
On MONDAY, FEB. 28, WILL MAKE A LARGE ADDITION TO ALL THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS,
Comprising
FANCY CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS.
Very nice quality; price, 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and $1 per yard; from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than last year's prices.

BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
At proportionately low prices.

A large line of
PRINTED CALICOES AND PERCALES.
Choice and new Spring styles, at 5c., 6¼c., and 7½c., upward; extremely cheap.

500 pieces yard-wide
PRINTED PERCALES,
Only 8c. per yard; recent price, 10c. per yard.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS PRINTED CAMBRICS,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
QUITE NEW AND VERY BEAUTIFUL.

A VERY LARGE INVOICE OF
PLAIN POPLINS, SERGES,
CAMAYEAUX PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, &c.,
at 20c., 25c., and 35c. per yard, ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST SPRING'S PRICES.

ALSO,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SILK TIES,
REAL LACE COLLARS,
VERY HANDSOME, AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
DECIDED BARGAINS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 28, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MAKE AND STYLE, AT LOWER PRICES THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR IN YEARS.

Also, a FINE ASSORTMENT of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
SATINS, BROCATELLES, COTELINES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNES,
TAPESTRIES, IMPERIAL TOWELS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 28,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS AND BERLIN MANTLES,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, POLONAISE, &C.

Ladies' elegant silk and camel's hair
DRESSES.

PARIS-TRIMMED HATS
VIROT AND OTHERS.

And they will open a large invoice of plain and striped
LOUISINES,
New Spring colors and choice styles at prices greatly below those of last season.

Two cases camel's hair
NEIGE DE SPITZBERG,
DOUBLE WIDTH, $1 50 PER YARD; GOOD VALUE for $2 50.

5 CASES PLAIN AND PLAID
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH,
FORTY-EIGHT INCHES WIDE, ONLY $1 per yard; value for $1 50.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
LARGELY REPLENISHED.

GUERLAIN'S, LUBIN'S, AND VIOLET CHOICE
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, EXTRACTS,
COLOGNE, COSMETIQUES, HAIR OILS,
POMATUMS, POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE, &c., AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FARMERS OR GRAZIERS WITH CAPITAL—To let on equal shares, a large milk, grazing, and sheep farm; 500 acres; two hours from New-York; $3,000 required toward purchase of one-half the stock, &c. To view the farm and buildings apply to William Walpole, near Katonah, on Harlem Railroad. EDWARD P. FRANCES, No. 248 Canal st.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. — PARTNER wanted with about $3,000 for a business consisting in the selling and renting of French plate glass to the exhibitors; large profits will be resumed in one month; particulars at interview. Address D., No. 343 East 18th st.

$2,500.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man having this amount, cash, may find an opening in a business established in 1852; the senior partner retires on account of age. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ANY PARTY HAVING $3,000 CASH MAY join equally in a pleasant business which has netted $300 per day. Address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTY WITH CAPITAL WANTED IN A valuable and extensive interest connected with steam. Address JOHN M., No. 71 Broadway, Room 92.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.,
FANCY SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED.
"CORRECT SPRING STYLES."
HIGH NOVELTIES FROM THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURES IN SILK LOUISINE AND OTHER NEW FABRICS, TOGETHER WITH OVER
5,000 PIECES
OF CHECKS AND STRIPES BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET AT PRIVATE AND AUCTION SALES DURING THE DULLEST TIMES, AND ARE VERY MUCH LOWER THAN CAN BE SOLD FOR ELSEWHERE.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

200 PIECES 19-INCH HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $1 50; PRICE LAST SEASON, $1 75. HAVING BEEN COMPELLED TO EXTEND THIS WELL-KNOWN BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT, WITH MORE CONFIDENCE THAN EVER WE PRONOUNCE OUR SELECTION OF QUALITIES CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE. LEADING COLORS FROM $1 TO $6 50 PER YARD.

BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN
Bonnet,
Guinet,
Bellon,
AND OUR UNRIVALED
"Cachemire Sublime de Novi."
PURITY OF COLOR, KID GLOVE FINISH, AND WARRANTED TO WEAR.

MOURNING GOODS.
NOW OPEN, GRENADINES, STRIPED AND CHECKED IN RARE NOVELTIES; VELVET AND GRENADINE, STRIPES AND CHECKS, IN TWENTY STYLES. CASHMERES, MERINOS, HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CELEBRATED
WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE.
NEW ASSORTMENTS FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 28, AND DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK,
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
Infants' Long and Short Slips,
Dresses, Robes, Lace Caps,
Toilet Baskets, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE and SUPERIOR STOCK of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERGARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
The above goods are now being offered at most attractive prices, and are well worthy an inspection by the ladies of New-York and vicinity.

UNEQUALED BARGAINS
IN CLOAKS, SILK AND
WORSTED SUITS,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 28,
WE WILL OFFER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
REAL INDIA GOODS,
COMPRISING
CASHMERE, UNRITZUR,
DECCA SQUARES, DELHI, AND CHUDDA
SHAWLS,
BOURNOUSES, PALIUMS, CHOGAS,
AND
OTHER NOVELTIES NEVER BEFORE SHOWN IN THIS MARKET.
Sole agents in the United States for the celebrated
"WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE,"
NEW ASSORTMENTS FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

EXTRAORDINARY
AND
UNUSUAL BARGAINS!

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER DURING THE PRESENT WEEK THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, at
PRICES REDUCED FROM $225 TO $100.
PRICES REDUCED FROM $250 TO $150.
PRICES REDUCED FROM $350 TO $175.

Three cases of FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, in new shades of colors, $16 to $50—about one-half former prices.

Four cases of FRENCH BROCHE SHAWLS, in black and scarlet centres, $14 upward.

Two cases of REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, handsome designs, $1 to $5.

A large line of French, German, and Paisley Shawls, in the most artistic designs for the coming season, at a small advance in the cost.

The firm guarantee every article advertised by them to be in stock, and to be as represented.

BROADWAY & TWENTIETH ST.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Pine st.

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Latest Parisian styles in evening dresses, from $75 upward; suits, material and silk, from $40 to $75; silk and velvet, $85; Misses' de bége suits, $25 and upward.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
SPECIAL SALE
OF
DRY GOODS
BEFORE ENLARGING THE PREMISES.
JOHN TUNLEY & CO.,
No. 761 Broadway,
WILL OFFER, ON
MONDAY, FEB. 28,
970 PIECES
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
ALL NEW STYLES,
at 5c. per yard.
1,260 PIECES
CHINTZ PERCALES,
at 6c. per yard.
580 PIECES
YARD-WIDE PERCALES,
at 9c. per yard.
870 PIECES
FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLIN,
at 9c. per yard.
BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY
SILKS,
ALL GREATLY REDUCED.
Striped and Plaid Summer Silks,
at 65c. per yard.
Double-twilled Colored Cashmeres,
at 75c. per yard, worth $1 50.
MERINOS, CASHMERES, SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS, DE BEIGES, FANCY, PLAID, AND STRIPED
DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED,
at remarkably low prices.
HEAVY BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
2 1-4 yards wide,
at 25c. per yard.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
JOHN TUNLEY & CO.,
NO. 761 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

REMOVAL.
CLEARING SALE
OF
CASHMERES,
ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, BYZANTINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, HENRIETTAS, BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, GRENADINES, &C., &C.,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BLACK SILKS,
$1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.50.
GREAT BARGAINS.
SUITS AND BONNETS,
SHAWLS, CRAPES, &C.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
729 BROADWAY, COR. WAVERLEY PLACE

LARGE ASSORTMENT
FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND
JACQUARD BANDS
AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

KEEP'S PATENT
PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST IN AMERICA.
Made from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen bosoms, three-ply, all linen.
Men's, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.
Boys', six for $4 80; less than six, $1 each.
All sizes, elegant styles, perfect fitting.
Our prices are 25 per cent. less than retail cost of material, viz.:

3 yards Wamsutta muslin, 13 cents	$ 39
1 fine linen bosom, (three-ply, all linen)	60
1 pair fine linen cuffs	25
	$1 24

KEEP'S SHIRTS, elegantly made and perfect fitting, six for $6; less than six, $1 25 each.
Samples of bosoms and muslin, with instructions for self-measurement, mailed free.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st. and No. 500 Broome st.
Retail Store No. 571 Broadway,
New-York.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
BOYS' CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT
NOW OPEN AND WELL STOCKED WITH SUITS FOR BOYS from three to fourteen years of age, KILTS, BLOUSES, AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT STYLES, GOOD QUALITIES, FINE WORKMANSHIP.
PRICES VERY LOW.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.
SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, 106 E. 32d st.
ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, nearly new; also, one clarence, nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLETT'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR
SPRING ASSORTMENT
OF
CARPETINGS
PRIVATE PATTERNS, strictly confined to this house and containing many NOVELTIES in DESIGN and COLORINGS.
French Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Royal Wiltons and Tournays,
Crossley's Velvets and Tapestries,
English and American
Body Brussels,
The choicest assortment ever before offered in this MARKET.
Three-ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil Cloths,
&c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

PLAID LOUISINES
$1 PER YARD, (worth $1 75.)
This SILK will be found unsurpassed in
QUALITY AND DURABILITY.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
Just Received.
Plain and Fancy all Wool and Silk and Wool
DRESS GOODS.
The latest PARISIAN FABRICS introduced this season will be offered on MONDAY, FEB. 28.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

SPRING STYLES,
Fancy Striped and Checked
SILKS,
Plain Colored Faille Silks,
FOR
Evening and Promenade Costumes.
FACONNE SATIN,
CACHEMIRE,
"SURAH," &c., &c.,
together with the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED stock of
BLACK SILK
At the lowest Prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

ECONOMY IN SHOES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

We respectfully invite inspection of our LADIES' CELEBRATED $3, $4, and $5 BUTTONED DRESS and WALKING BOOTS. Also, CHILDREN'S SUPERIOR SCHOOL SHOES at $2, worth $3 50.

Our aim is to supply excellent shoes at prices MUCH BELOW ORDINARY RATES. We exercise unusual care in measuring, and guarantee in all cases an easy and perfect fit.

It is NOW ACKNOWLEDGED that our establishment is the MOST CONVENIENT and RELIABLE in the City for BOTH READY-MADE and CUSTOM BOOTS and SHOES.

EUGENIE'S
SECRET OF BEAUTY,
OR "CREME BLANCHE," FOR THE COMPLEXION, BY F. COUDRAY,
Rue St. Anne No. 52, Paris. ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.
Imported and warranted by
L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, } NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, NO. 364 BOWERY, Corner 4th st.
The celebrated F. COUDRAY'S AURORA, to bleach any color of dark hair to a fine GOLDEN BLONDE, without any injury to the hair, at
L. SHAW, SOLE AGENT, } NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, NO. 364 BOWERY, Corner 4th st.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.
The largest and finest assortment, positively retailed at wholesale prices, at
L. SHAW, } NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S, NO. 364 BOWERY, Corner 4th st.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.
The most modern styles of coiffures on hand, in great variety. Hair-dressing, 50 cents. Combings made up by the newly-invented method, 50 cents per ounce. Hair taken in exchange. Gray Hair and Invisible Fronts a specialty.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—By a Parisian gentleman; City references; thirty lessons, $25; at pupil's, $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINE'S OLD COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, rudimental and higher English studies, $5 each, quarterly; writing, $3 monthly; backward persons, private rooms.

ELEGANT WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 Broadway, removes stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and makes rapid business penmen and good book-keepers in one quarter; privately, $75.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, DRAWING, penmanship taught in a very short time by Prof. M. BELTZUNG, No. 203 East 45th st.

C. IMPERATORI, M. D., PH. D., PROFESSOR of Italian and Latin Languages.—Send for circular. No. 248 East 30th st.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 57 West 38th st.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher, desires a resident or visiting engagement; teaches English, French, and German, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, music, and [illegible]. Address Competent, No. 1,[illegible]

MALE TEACHER WANTED [illegible] language. Application [illegible] of 11 and 3 P. M. at [illegible]

THE HOUSEHOLD.

DECORATIONS FOR THE TABLE.

Decorating the dinner-table with flowers, fruit, and other ornaments, has become so common that it is most desirable for every housekeeper to acquire some degree of proficiency in the art. This part of the business of the house generally falls to the lot of the young ladies of the family, to whom a few hints on the subject may not come amiss. Of course, nothing is so pretty for table decoration as flowers or leaves, and they need not be so very expensive as might be imagined, especially to those living in the country. Even in cities, a very pretty and attractive display of flowers may be made at a very small expense. A rustic basket, arranged with ferns, for the middle of the table, is highly effective; an ordinary-sized basket, with a handle and sides which turn over, is best; a tin filled with wet sand should be placed inside, and ferns and grasses of all sizes arranged tastefully, with some ivy around the handle, will complete a very pretty ornament. If there is a slender glass centre-piece in the house, it will look very pretty in Summer time, arranged with currants and green leaves twined round the stem. Round and low baskets, entirely covered with moss and piled up with fruit, have an excellent effect. Then, in Autumn, nothing is lovelier than a selection of our various tinted leaves, mixed with fruit. Smilax should also never be forgotten by those who can afford it, as it twines so very gracefully about glass or silver. Large blackberries, in a pretty basket, are very nice for an every-day dinner-table in Summer; the basket should be of straw, glass, or silver to make a pretty contrast. When the young housekeeper has tried all or nearly all these devices for making her table look attractive, she will find by practice that many other ways will suggest themselves to her mind, and that the time devoted to the cultivation of this graceful little art will not be thrown away.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

SPLIT PEA SOUP.—Take any bones of roast meat, lay them on a clean meat-board, pound and break them, (a small hatchet carefully wiped clean is very good for this purpose.) Put the bones and any trimming of cold meat into a soup-kettle or a large saucepan, cover well with cold water, set it on the back of the stove, cover it closely. When it first bubbles, skim it well, cover it, and let it simmer slowly four hours. If necessary, to prevent its boiling hard, set a tin plate on a brick under the saucepan. At the end of four hours take the soup from the fire, pour off the liquor through a strainer or colander into a shallow pan, let it become cold, then remove every particle of fat from the surface, and strain the soup through a cloth. An hour before it is wanted, put it on the stove to heat. Allow, for three pints of stock, a large coffee-cup full of split peas, which should be soaked if very old. Pour off those which rise to the top, put the others on the stove to boil for two or three hours, until they are perfectly soft. Then rub them through a colander, and when the stock is boiling, add the peas, and a small piece of butter, and pepper and salt. This soup is good and nourishing, besides being very economical. Excellent broth and soup can be made of bones left from roast meat of any kind, and they should be saved for the purpose.

NANNIE'S MEAT PIE.—CRUST.—One quart of flour; sift through it two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, a piece of butter the size of a large egg, or of lard, well beaten first, and a teaspoonful at least of salt. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one cup of milk or water, and mix with the flour, adding enough water to make the crust stiff enough to roll. Roll half an inch thick, and use no bottom crust. The bits of bone, gristle, and pieces of meat which are not nice for the pie; cover them with cold water, simmer gently for a long time, strain off the gravy so made, thicken it with a small piece of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, previously rubbed together. If you have plenty of gravy, save a part of it to serve in a tureen. Cut the cold meat into small square pieces, lay it in a baking-dish (without an under-crust,) add tiny bits of butter, pepper, and salt, sprinkle a little bit of flour over the top, add a cupful of gravy or hot water. Then cover with crust; bake about three-quarters of an hour. A little onion, finely minced, is an improvement; or a few spoonfuls of canned tomatoes. This crust makes good biscuits.

COLD MEAT AND HAM CROQUETS.—Take cold cold fresh meat of any kind, with a few slices of cold ham, fat and lean, chop together until very fine, add half as much stale bread grated, salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, a teaspoonful of made mustard, one tablespoonful of catsup, a small lump of butter. Knead all well together, make into small flat cakes (the yolk of an egg can be used to bind the ingredients, but it is not necessary.) Brush with the yolk of a beaten egg, on both sides, cover thickly with grated bread crumbs, fry in a little lard or butter, a light brown. It is surprising how many of these croquets can be made from a very little cold meat and ham; and they are excellent.

CORN-MEAL MUFFINS.—Two cups of corn-meal, (yellow meal is best,) one of Graham or white flour, one half cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, all rubbed through a sieve. Then with the hands rub in one half cup of butter, or lard well beaten, a little salt, one egg beaten light. Then stir in with a spoon one and a half cups of either milk or water, in which is dissolved one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in muffin rings. These are nice without the egg, and can be made with sour milk and soda, omitting the cream tartar.

HAM AND EGGS.—Chop finely some cold boiled ham, fat and lean together, say a pound to four eggs; put a piece of butter in the pan, then the ham; let it get well warmed through, then beat the eggs light; stir them in briskly.

TOMATO TOAST.—Prepare the tomatoes as for sauce, and while they are cooking toast some slices of bread very brown, but not burned; butter them both sides and pour the tomato sauce over them.—END.

CHICKEN JELLY.—Boil a pair of chickens until you can pull the meat from the bones; remove all the meat and allow the bones to boil half an hour longer; stand this in a cool place and it will become jellied; the next day cut the meat into small pieces, melt the jelly and throw it in; then add two tablespoons of Worcestershire sauce, two of walnut sauce, one tablespoon of salt, a pinch of powdered mace, cloves, and allspice; slice ten hard-boiled eggs and two lemons, line a large bowl, or form, with these slices, then pour in the mixture and let it stand in a cool place, (but not to freeze.) The water should just cover the chickens when put to boil. This is a very ornamental dish, and keeps for a long while.—SARA.

SCALLOPED ONIONS.—Take eight or ten onions of good size, slice them and boil till tender. Lay them in a baking dish, putting bread crumbs, butter in small bits, pepper and salt between each layer, till the dish is full, putting bread crumbs last, add milk or cream till the dish is full. Bake twenty minutes or half an hour; very nice; if rightly done, you will have a dish fit for any, even the most fastidious. The outside will be a golden yellow, the inside like snow.

OYSTER CABBAGE.—Take cabbage enough for a good-sized dishful, chop considerably coarser than for cold slaugh, and boil till tender. Then turn out in a colander and strain.

CHEESE CAKE.—Half cup of grated English cheese, one cup of grated bread, six or seven eggs beaten well, one cup milk, spoonful corn-starch. Bake from twenty minutes to half an hour.

BREAKFAST BAKED OMELET.—One heaping teaspoonful of corn-starch, one-fourth cup of milk, a lump of butter, a small onion chopped fine, boil all together until the corn-starch gets thick—not lumpy—then open eggs, beat the yolks and whites separately—the whites to a stiff froth; put the corn-starch in a dish with the yolks and a half cup of milk, add a little salt and pepper, some chopped parsley, lastly the whites of the eggs. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Stew and season a quart of tomatoes to your taste, add a tablespoonful of butter, a small onion chopped fine, one coffee cup of grated bread crumbs; after the tomatoes are cooked turn them into a pudding dish, stir in the bread crumbs, reserve some to put over the top, add a little parsley, bake in the oven until brown.

BREAKFAST CAKES, DELICIOUS.—Eight cups flour, one-half cup butter, three-fourths cup sugar, one quart milk, two dessert spoonfuls soda, three heaping teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, two eggs, one teaspoonful salt. Bake in muffin rings or patty pans in the oven fifteen to twenty minutes.

Lemons will keep good for months if sliced when fresh, and packed in glass jars with a thick layer of sugar between the slices.—ANNA.

MILDEWED LINEN—May be restored by soaping it, and while wet covering them with fine chalk scraped to a powder, and well rubbed in.—

DELICIOUS WINE SAUCE.—Two cups white sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one egg well beaten, one teaspoonful corn starch or flour, beat all together, now add a teacupful of boiling water, put in a saucepan on fire till it thickens like cream—do not let it boil. (You had it teaspoonful barley water, which was the mistake.)—M. S. D.

FRENCH LOAF CAKE.—Two cups of white sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda. Put sugar, butter, eggs, (not previously beaten,) soda, and cream tartar all together, beat to a froth; and the flour, after beating well; flavor with lemon extract, and beat very hard, pour into a cake tin, lined with buttered paper, sprinkle a little powdered sugar over the cake before baking. It is well to cover it when first putting in the oven, in order not to brown the top too soon. This is very nice, and [illegible]

FRIED CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda; spice to taste; mix in flour, and fry in lard.—A. P.

COCOA COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar, one of butter, half a grated cocoanut, with flour, roll [illegible]

SOUR-MILK CAKE.—One cup of sour milk, one cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, two cups of flour, one level teaspoonful of soda, half cup of raisins, and spice to taste.—A. P.

CALLIE'S DOUGHNUTS.—One quart of flour, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful cream tartar, three-quarters teaspoonful soda dissolved in a teacup sour milk, one and a half teaspoonfuls salt, two eggs; add a little nutmeg, milk, cinnamon for spice.—The above is a New-England receipt for doughnuts, which has been in our family for years, and which cannot be surpassed.—CORNELIA.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one please tell me how to cook salt fish so it will be soft after being cooked? Mine is very hard, and I have cooked it in different ways. —A. P.

Will some one please give a receipt for hair restorative? Sugar of lead and lac sulphur does my hair no good. Please tell us something that will give the hair a darker appearance.—A. P.

Will Boston Woman please tell me if the receipt for baked Indian pudding, (as given in THE TIMES of Jan. 30,) is as it should be? I should think two tablespoonfuls of meal too little for a quart of milk. —SALLIE.

Will some one please give me a receipt for boiled apple-dumplings, and how to boil them that they will not fall to pieces in cooking; and for icing that will not crack on cake when cut, but remain soft, as we have put on at the baker's.—AUGUSTA.

Will some of your kind contributors tell an old housekeeper, who has taken many turns with her cooks, what will soften her hands, as she now has a permanency—something better than glycerine?—G. M.

Please send receipt for old-fashioned boiled wheat pudding, with suet, eggs, milk, and flour, (without soda,) the length of time it takes to boil; also a rich liquid sauce. Also a receipt for chicken salad, Delmonico's, if possible; the preparation must be rich—olives, sweet cream, juice of lemon, (without vinegar,) eggs, and sweet oil, and whatever ingredients Delmonico uses.—MARY.

Will some of your lady readers please inform me through the "Household Column" what will remove white stains, made by cologne or alcohol, from black walnut furniture? I have tried ammonia, turpentine, and several other things without effect, and would be very much obliged if some one would inform me.—A CONSTANT READER.

Will some one be kind enough to give me a receipt for English muffins? not egg muffins.—M. S. P.

Can any of your correspondents inform me what will restore to its former purity the white of a black and white checked silk?—K. A. S.

Will you request some correspondent to send an explicit receipt for codfish balls, and oblige—SARA.

Will some one please give me a receipt for making bouillon and good pastry for chicken pie?—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

I notice a receipt in housekeeper's column of Feb. 15, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, for meringue kisses. What is meringue? Where is it obtained? Will you please explain said receipt?—MARY.

Please inform a party long suffering from indigestion by reason of nervous debility if the apple cure meets his case? Is it an infallible remedy?—STANLEY.

ANSWERS.

TO PICKLE OYSTERS.—Wash your oysters in cold water with your hands, (to be sure that no pieces of shell cling to them;) throw them one at a time into your kettle; stir, to prevent burning; let them come to a boil, and skim thoroughly; salt to taste; skim the oysters out of the liquor, strain half of it, and return to the kettle with the same quantity of vinegar; add whole black pepper, stick cinnamon, a little mace, and when boiling hot pour over the oysters; they are ready for the table when cold.—H. C. W.

YEAST.—Boil one large handful of hops in two quarts of water from five to ten minutes; have ready four raw potatoes, grated, one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of salt, and strain the water from the hops over them; put into a pail, and cook like custard for a few minutes in a kettle of water; when cool enough put in a yeast cake, or a sufficient quantity of any good yeast, and keep warm until well raised.—H. C. W.

OLD-FASHIONED MOLASSES CANDY.—To one quart of molasses add one teacup of white sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, butter size of a hickory nut; boil till brittle; this can be ascertained by dropping a little in cold water; after removing from the fire add a little saleratus, stirring briskly to whiten; put in shallow pans; when cool enough to handle, stretch and cut in sticks.—CORNELIA.

POTTED CHICKEN.—Boil the chicken in as little water as possible till very tender and well done; season while boiling to suit the taste; then, while hot, separate the white meat from the dark, and chop both very fine; place the white part in a dish, in any design wanted—as a cross; fill up with the dark meat; pour over it enough of the liquid left in the kettle to thoroughly moisten it; then place a small board over it, and press with heavy weights; after a few hours turn it out on a platter, and you will have a dish for the table that will be not only delicious, but an ornament.—AUGUSTA.

STOCK—HOW TO MAKE IT.—Four pounds of beef, or a shin of beef, one gallon of cold water, and two teaspoonfuls of salt; put it on the back of the stove, and slowly come to a boil, and keep boiling until the water is boiled away one-half; strain, and set to cool; when cold, take the grease off the top, and it is ready for use. To make soup: For a family of six, take one-quarter of the stock, to which add one quart of boiling water and any vegetables you desire, salt and pepper, and boil three hours; eat while hot. This stock will keep one week in cold weather.—KNOWLEDGE.

TO REMOVE INK-STAINS FROM A CARPET.—Use "Sapolio;" directions on each package. Have tried it and found it worked satisfactorily, as it removed all trace of the same.

As requested by "M. S. D.," I give you a receipt for making Scotch scones: Take one quart of flour, a small half teaspoonful of soda, a tablespoonful of butter or lard, and mix with enough buttermilk to to make as stiff as biscuit dough; then roll it about one-quarter of an inch thick, and bake on a griddle on top of a stove; when a light-brown color turn. This quantity will make two cakes as large as a good-sized dinner-plate. For potato scones, add two large cold boiled potatoes, grated. Also, a receipt for lemon pie, asked for by "Housekeeper:" One cup of sugar, one half cup of water, one egg beaten, one teaspoonful of corn-starch, one large lemon, peeled and chopped in small pieces; line your plate with pie crust, fill with the mixture, and bake. When done, spread over the top the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar added while beating. Set in the oven until browned.—JEANNIE.

HOME-MADE YEAST.—An invaluable receipt. Three tablespoonfuls of hops, two teacupfuls of yeast, ten potatoes peeled and boiled in a large pipkin of water. The hops to be confined in a thin muslin bag, securely tied. A coffee-cupful of white sugar, two saucerfuls of flour, a proportion of salt. Put in a large tin pan to rise for two or three days; then transfer to a covered stone jar, in a cellar, refrigerator, or any cold place.—RIDGEWOOD.

TO CLEANSE REFRIGERATORS.—Scald with hot suds; rinse with vinegar and water first, and after with soda in clear cold water, and wipe thoroughly dry.—RIDGEWOOD.

BLANC-MANGE.—There are various ways and materials for making blanc-mange. The simplest, and also excellent and never failing, is a package of Cox's gelatine. Dissolve the gelatine in one pint of sweet cold milk about twenty minutes; boil two pints (in cold weather rather more) of milk, flavoring and sweetening it, add the gelatine and extra pint, and barely let it come to a boil all together; vanilla or bitter almond flavoring.—RIDGEWOOD.

LEMON PIE.—Grate the rind and squeeze the juice of one lemon, two eggs, one tablespoonful of corn-starch in one cup of boiling water; dissolve the corn-starch in cold water; one cup white sugar, one teaspoonful of butter dissolved in the corn-starch; a meringue frosting on top.—RIDGEWOOD.

TO BOIL RICE.—First wash the rice by rubbing between the hands in three changes of water; to each cupful of rice add two of water, with salt to season; boil slowly in a covered vessel, never stirring nor adding water; when the water is all boiled away the rice is done; take the cover from the vessel and allow the steam to escape for a moment, then shake the dish and turn out the rice. In serving at the table the curry should be put over the rice as you would gravy over potatoes, not mixed in before going to the table, as some do.

LEMON PIE.—Yolks of four eggs and one whole one, nine tablespoons of granulated sugar, juice of two lemons, and the grated rind of one, three pounded milk crackers soaked in one tumbler of milk, mix and bake. Then beat the whites of the four eggs with four tablespoons of powdered or fine granulated sugar, and spread and put in the oven to brown. This makes two pies.—A. R. C.

RECEIPT FOR CORNING BEEF.—For 100 pounds of beef take seven pounds of salt, two pounds sugar, two ounces saltpetre, two ounces pepper, two ounces soda; dissolve in two and a half gallons water, boil, skim, and pour on hot.

RECEIPT FOR CURING HAMS.—For 100 pounds of meat take ten pounds of salt, four pounds of sugar, or four pints of molasses, four ounces of saltpetre, four ounces pepper, two ounces soda; mix and dissolve the ingredients in four gallons of water, boil and skim, pour on warm. In six weeks they will be cured ready for smoking, but can remain in pickle for any length of time and not get too salt.—G. T. R.

COCOANUT CAKE.—Three cups of flour, two cups of powdered sugar, one cup of milk, half cup of butter, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one grated cocoanut; beat butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs well beaten, sift the cream tartar with the flour, dissolve soda in the milk, stir in last the grated nut, bake in a carefully heated oven, taking care not to open the oven door too often, as a cake will never be as light.—B.

COCOANUT CAKE.—Four cups of flour, three of sugar, one cup of milk, five eggs, beaten separately, (save the whites of three for icing,) one cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, the half of a cocoanut grated and put into the cake, the other half put with the whites of three eggs and half a cup of powdered sugar, with a little orange water or lemon juice for the icing; bake the cake in jelly pans; when done, spread the icing between and on top; put in the oven for a few minutes.

BEAUTIFUL CAKE.—Three cups of sugar, two of butter, six of flour, one of sour milk, (or sweet,) with a little cream, five eggs, nutmeg, and a little fruit of any kind, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar; two loaves.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil a chicken; do not chop very fine; cut up one bunch of celery, the size of a cent; to make the dressing, wash smooth the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, one full teaspoonful of salt, one or two tablespoonfuls of made mustard; stir in slowly four tablespoonfuls of sweet oil, then two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; pour over the chicken and celery.—LILLIAN.

TINCTURE OF CAPSICUM—Put on the fingers will cure a child from biting the nails. A friend of mine cured her child effectually of this bad habit by promising her a dollar when her nails should be long enough to cut.—V. V.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, paraded 200 men in celebration of Washington's Birthday.

At a meeting of the Independent Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, last Friday evening, S. O. Howe was elected Captain.

At a recent election in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, First Sergt. Frank M. Pierce was chosen First Lieutenant.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, Col. Oliver commanding, paraded eight companies of eighteen files front on Washington's Birthday.

The Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment held its annual reunion and banquet at the regimental armory last Friday evening.

Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Charles Oberley commanding, will give a "calico" hop at Bowery Garden, No. 113 Bowery, next Tuesday evening.

The veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, are having a handsome flag embroidered for presentation to the Uniformed Battalion of that command, to be carried at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia.

The Washington Gray Troop Cavalry gave a reception at its armory last Tuesday evening. In spite of other and more prominent attractions on that evening the entertainment was well attended, and passed off in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The eighth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, Volunteers, was held at Kingston, last Tuesday. A dinner was discussed by the veterans in the afternoon, and a programme of speeches and music was performed in the evening.

Resignations have been received at First Division Head-quarters of First Lieut. Dudley S. Steele, Seventh Regiment; Second Lieut. Cyrus H. Shannon, Company K, Eighth Regiment, and First Lieut. William P. Bogart, of the Twenty-second Regiment.

A new company lately enlisted in the town of Westchester has been mustered into the Twenty-seventh Regiment by Col. Underhill, and will be designated Company C. Fifty-three men have already been enrolled. Capt. Daniel Corcoran will assume command.

The non-commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held their second annual ball at Gallatin Hall last Tuesday evening. A large attendance greeted them, and, as is usual with entertainments in this command, everybody was satisfied and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

A rifle match was contested at Port Henry, N. Y., by teams of eight representing the Port Henry Rifle Association and the Plattsburg Rifle Club, of Plattsburg, at 200 and 500 yards distance, resulting in a victory for the former by one point. The victorious team was subsequently entertained at a banquet.

The sixth in the series of popular band concerts by the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will take place at its armory, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, next Saturday evening. Col. Ward states that he expects to parade 600 men and a uniformed veteran corps of at least eighty more. Prof. Conterno will strengthen his band, and the City of Brooklyn will be appropriately represented by this popular command.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, held a battalion drill at its armory last Thursday evening. Gen. E. B. Fowler, who was present, reviewed the regiment, and subsequently delivered a brief complimentary address to the members. Brevet Major W. Baldwin, Captain of Company D, was presented with a regulation sword and belt by the veterans of the regiment on the same evening.

"Howitzer" Battery, Brooklyn—which, by the way, had announced that hereafter it would be known as "Gatling" Battery—will drill at the armory hereafter on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The following appointments and elections have been made: W. B. Simons, First Sergeant; Walter H. Beebe, Quartermaster Sergeant; Sergts., Theodore McIntire and Francis E. Tower; Corporals, E. J. Whitlock, Frank Sperry, and W. W. Hanold.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein, commanding, held a dismounted drill in mounted movements at its armory last Wednesday evening, parading thirty-five men. The troop will practice with their carbines at the State Arsenal next Tuesday evening, on which occasion Capt. Klein will present the "marksman's" badges to those members who are entitled to them. The regular monthly meeting of this troop will take place at the armory next Wednesday evening.

Companies A and G, Twenty-second Regiment, had a rifle contest at the armory last Friday evening. Each company was represented by a team of twelve. The distance covered was 200 yards; position standing. Company A achieved a victory over its opponent upon a score of 424 out of a possible 600 points. Company G scored 395. The best individual score was 41 out of a possible 50 points, which was achieved by Corp. A. G. Scranton, of Company G, and J. P. Kenworthy, of Company A.

Adjt. John Waydell, of the Twenty-second Regiment, was elected Captain of Company A, last Monday night, and has accepted the position. Company A has secured a faithful and intelligent commandant, and Col. Porter will have some difficulty in replacing his Adjutant, although it is said First Lieut. Thomas M. Daly is practicing for the position, and will doubtless be appointed to the office. George T. Patterson, Jr., was elected First Lieutenant of Company A on the same evening.

Col. Andes, commanding the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Albany, was the recipient of a brigade badge, elaborately wrought, and inscribed with his name and the date, from the officers and members of the regiment. Lieut. Col. Severance made the presentation speech, to which Col. Andes ably responded. Lieut. Col. Severance was made happy on the same occasion by the gift of a pair of epaulets from his brother officers. The officers having been equipped, the regiment took up its line of march through the city. The regiment paraded ten commands of twelve files.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, held a full-dress parade last Tuesday, equalizing in eight companies of fourteen files. The command was reviewed by Gen. Frederick Vilmar, at his residence in Washington square, after which it marched to Union square, and gave a marching salute to President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, at the plaza. Returning to the armory, line was formed, and Major Charles E. Orvis, Inspector of Rifle Practice, presented the "marksmen's" badges to those who were entitled to them.

Col. Crofton and the officers of Governor's Island gave a reception and hop last Friday evening, at the hospital, which was largely attended. Among the military gentlemen present were Lieut. James S. King, Capt. Rutherford, Capt. Ward, ex-Lieut. Col. A. H. Rogers, of the Forty-seventh Regiment; Col. Coppinger, United States Army; Major Ropers, United States Army; Col. Rodenbeam, Surgeon Azpel, Lieuts. Wilhelmie, Clappett, Tilton, and others. Many civilians attended the hop. Mrs. Crofton received her guests, assisted by the Misses Dupont, and supper was served in the east ward of the hospital.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. J. J. Wardell commanding, held a reception at its armory in Colyer street, E. D., last Tuesday evening. Company I is isolated from the other companies, and is obliged to supply amusement to its neighbors, to whom the outside world is not readily accessible, consequently its entertainments are always well patronized by the *élite* of the vicinity. This regiment is again endeavoring to secure an appropriation for the loss of its uniforms destroyed during the war. It is hardly probable that it will be successful, as the patriotic fervor which animated our Solons during the war was long since extinguished.

A grand military ball will be held by the Fifth Regiment at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, Monday, March 20. The following non-commissioned officers have been elected in this command: Sergt. Charles F. Blush and Corp. Joseph Metzler, of Company F; Corps. Heinrich Reddenhase and Eide Heuer, Company A. Private John Bauer, of Company K, has been elected Quartermaster Sergeant. The following non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks: Corps. John B. Sayle and Conrad Dietz, of Company K; Corps. Joseph Hoffman and John F. Cordes, of Company A. Drummer Anthony Fay, on trial at the Tombs Police Court for highway robbery, has been expelled from Company A. Privates August Langbein and Robert Gutman, of Company K, have been elected Corporals. Second Lieut. Rudolf Neuenstein has been relieved from the command of Company F.

Never in the history of the Seventy-first Regiment has it enjoyed such brilliant recognition as that which it received at the Rink last Tuesday night. At 8 o'clock a crowd began to assemble at the entrance on Third avenue, and from that time until 9:30 o'clock the lobby was crowded with the gaily dressed throngs. The main floor was reserved for the maneuvres of the regiment during the early part of the evening, and the spectators were crowded twelve deep entirely around the immense structure. Fully one-third of the assemblage were ladies, who were attired in ball-room costume for the dance which followed the military ceremonies. At 9 o'clock "assembly" was sounded, and line was formed with ten companies of sixteen files front. Col. Vose then took command and, after exercising the men in the manual of arms, the line was reformed for review. Brig. Gen. Vilmar, accompanied by his full staff, reviewed the regiment in line, after which the troops passed in review before the party. This ceremony was admirably conducted, the salutes were properly made, the distances and step were fairly maintained, and the men preserved a uniform steadiness during the passage. After the review the regiment was dismissed and a special detail assembled for guard-mounting. This ceremony is a favorite one with the Seventy-first, and has rarely been excelled by any other command. The guard detail had been well drilled for this occasion, and performed its duty with automatic precision, which elicited hearty applause from the spectators. A select programme of promenade music was next performed by the band, and was followed by dancing, which was kept up until daylight. Capt. O. C. Hoffman is worthy of special mention as Chairman of the Press Committee, and the duties of the other committees were also well performed. The left wing of this command, comprising Companies B, E, H, I, and K, will drill at the State Arsenal next Friday evening.

The Twelfth Regiment is under orders to parade by detachments at the armory, in chasseur uniform, for instruction in the "school of the battalion," as follows: Companies A, B, D, F, and K. to-morrow evening; Companies E, G, H, and I, next Thursday evening. Wednesday evening in each week will hereafter be devoted to "Headquarters" business in this command. On the same nights the non-commissioned officers are directed in orders to report to the Adjutant at 8 P. M. Ordnance Sergt. James W. Auten, Jr., has been promoted Sergeant Major, vice Snodgrass, honorably discharged. Sergt. W. C. Droge, of Company F, has been detailed Left General Guide. Hospital Steward William B. Sudlow has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty, and returned to Company K. Private John R. Potter, of Company G, died of pneumonia last Friday morning. The members of that company will attend the funeral at his late residence to-day.

The second musical and literary entertainment given by Company G, Ninth Regiment, last Tuesday evening, was a pleasant affair, and entertained several hundred people. The title of the entertainment was elastic, and included dancing as well as a promenade concert among its features. The amateur orchestra, which rejoiced in the classical name of "Mozart Musical Union," performed the overture in a creditable manner, and a programme of sixteen numbers followed. No entertainment of this character is considered complete without an "infant prodigy," and "Josie" Leon filled the bill successfully, in this particular, by performing the "Carnival di Venice" upon the violin. Dr. James L. Farley, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, lent his services as a dramatic reader for the occasion, and read "The Northern Farmer" and "The Patriot Preacher" to the audience. Sergt. John H. Meyer amused his auditors with a comic song entitled "American Styles," and the other performers acted well their respective parts. Company D had an exhibition drill last Thursday night, on which occasion Capt. Auld was presented with a dress-sword and equipments, and at a banquet which followed toasts were responded to by Col. Hitchcock, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, Lieuts. Herts and Therriot. William A. Thompson has been elected First Lieutenant, and George B. Campbell Second Lieutenant, of Company H.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE RYAN OF WISCONSIN—REASONS FOR REFUSING A LADY'S APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* prints the full text of the decision of Chief Justice Ryan, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, refusing to admit Miss Lavinia Goodell to the bar of that court. The court premised by saying: "This is the first application for admission of a female to the bar of this court. And it is just matter for congratulation that it is made in favor of a lady whose character raises no personal objection; something perhaps not always to be looked for in women who forsake the ways of their sex for the ways of ours." Then, referring to the argument that words in the singular number may be construed plural, and in the plural, singular, and that words of the masculine gender may be applied to females, unless in either case such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intention of the Legislature, he said: "The argument for this motion is simply this, that the application of this permissive rule of construction to a provision applicable in terms to males only has effect, without other sign of legislative intent, to admit females to the bar from which the common law has excluded them ever since courts have administered the common law. This is sufficiently startling. But the argument cannot stop there. Its logic goes far beyond the bar. The same peremptory rule of construction would reach all or nearly all the functions of the State Government, would obliterate almost all distinction of sex in one statutory *corpus juris*, and make females eligible to almost all offices under our statutes, municipal and State, executive, legislative, and judicial, except so far as the Constitution may interpose a virile qualification. Indeed the argument appears to overrule even this exception; for we were referred to a case in Iowa, which unfortunately we do not find in the reports of that State, holding a woman not excluded by the statutory description of 'any white male person.' If we should follow that authority in ignoring the distinction of sex, we do not perceive why it should not emasculate the Constitution itself, and include females in the Constitutional right of male suffrage and male qualification. Such a rule would be one of judicial resolution, not a judicial construction. There is no sign nor symptom in our statute law of any legislative imagination of such a radical change in the economy of the State Government. There are many the other way; an irresistible presumption that the Legislature never contemplated such confusion of functions between the sexes. The application of the permissive rule of construction here would not be in aid of the legislative intention, but in open defiance of it. We cannot stultify the court by holding that the Legislature intended to bring about, *pier ambages*, a sweeping revolution of social order, by adopting a very innocent rule of statutory construction. * * * So we find no statutory authority for the admission of females to the bar of any court of this State. And, with all the respect and sympathy for this lady which all men owe to all good women, we cannot regret that we do not. We cannot but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law. The profession enters largely into the well being of society, and to be honorably filled and safely to society exacts the devotion of life. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race and for the custody of the homes of the world and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of nature, and, when voluntary, treason against it. The cruel chances of life sometimes baffle both sexes, and may leave women free from the peculiar duties of their sex. These may need employment, and should be welcomed to any not derogatory to their sex and its proprieties, or inconsistent with the good order of society. But it is public policy to provide for the sex, not for its superfluous members; and not to tempt women from the proper duties of their sex by opening to them duties peculiar to ours. There are many employments in life not unfit for female character. The profession of the law is surely not one of these. The peculiar qualities of womanhood, its gentle graces, its quick sensibility, its tender susceptibility, its purity, its delicacy, its emotional impulses, its subordination of hard reason to sympathetic feeling, are surely not qualifications for forensic strife. Nature has tempered woman as little for the judicial conflicts of the court-room as for the physical conflicts of the battle-field. Womanhood is modeled for gentler and better things. And it is not the saints of the world who chiefly give employment to our profession. It has essentially and habitually to do with all that is selfish and extortionate, knavish and criminal, coarse and brutal, repulsive and obscene in human life. * * * This is bad enough for men."

A DONATION PARTY CHLOROFORMED.

A Moravia (Cayuga County) paper gives this account: "The most contemptible piece of villainy we have heard of lately was perpetrated in the town of Summerhill on Thursday evening of last week. A donation was being given at the house of Emery Doran, for the benefit of Rev. Charles Lewis, of the Methodist Church. Among several 'tough customers' present, in which that town seems to abound, were a couple of young rascals named Peter Roda and Thomas Wilkinson, who undertook to stupify the whole party with chloroform, by scattering it upon their clothing and about the room. Twelve persons, men, women, and young girls, were more or less affected by the drug, some of them very seriously, being unconscious for several hours, and one lady, we are informed, has not yet recovered, her life being in jeopardy. The affair caused intense excitement among the people of that community, and next morning Roda and Wilkinson were arrested and brought before Justice Sayles, of this village, for examination. Several charges were presented in the warrant of arrest, and after a protracted trial the defendants gave bail to answer to that of assault and battery. The case will probably go before the next Grand Jury."

RESCUE OF THE ERRING.

The Moral Education Association of Salem, Mass., has issued a circular, of which the following is the general purport: This society is organized to combat various social vices; to elevate the moral tone of the community; to suppress obscene literature; to institute suitable reforms in the management of prisons, jails, alms-houses, and other public institutions; to counsel ignorant mothers; to instruct innocent children concerning the laws of life; to save, if possible, young girls from sin, and, if expedient, to establish a home for working women. They desire to befriend all women who need counsel or opportunities for work, to establish a free reading room and instruction room for girls who now walk our streets, and also to provide a place of shelter for little children while their mothers are absent toiling for bread. At present the ladies are obliged to confine themselves to one room, which will serve as the head-quarters of the organization. Once every month the society will hold a public meeting, when addresses will be made, followed by a discussion. As women, teachers, and mothers, the members solicit attendance, membership, and aid in their efforts to secure a purer social state.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$9,000 Va.C'n.2d se.c. 46¼	1500 Lake Shore 64½
5,000 Mo..K.&T.S.F. 62	500 do. 64⅜
5,000 do. 61½	2000 do. 64¼
10,000 do. 62	100 do. 64⅛
10,000 do. xc. 61¾	1000 do. c. 64⅛
5,000 R., W.&O.1.Cn. 93½	900 do. 64
16,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 105⅝	500 do. 64⅛
300 A. & Pac. Tel. s3. 21½	3000 do. 64¼
1800 Erie Railway 17¾	500 do. 64⅛
1000 do. 17⅞	1400 do. s3. 64
1900 do. b3. 18	700 North-western 43⅛
1600 West'n Union 73	200 do. 42⅞
2100 do. 72⅞	100 do. s3. 42⅞
400 do. 72⅝	100 N. W. Pf. c. 64⅛
800 do. 72¾	300 Rock Island 110⅛
2900 do. 72⅝	200 do. c. 110½
3100 do. 72⅜	10 do. 110⅛
15 do. 72⅜	25 do. 110⅛
800 do. 72¾	500 St. Paul 43
200 do. 72⅞	100 do. s10. 42⅞
700 Pacific Mail 72¼	200 do. 42⅞
400 do. 31½	200 St. L. & Kan. C. 6⅞
100 do. 31⅜	600 do. 7
100 do. c. 31⅜	1500 Ohio & Miss. 22⅜
25 do. 31½	100 do. c. 22⅜
400 do. b3. 31⅜	200 do. 22¼
100 do. 31½	600 do. 22⅜
100 St.L.,K.C.&N.Pf. 32¾	300 Kan. & Texas 12⅞
200 do. 32⅞	200 do. 12¾
100 do. b3. 33	200 do. 13
100 Mich. Cen. c. 61	100 do. 13⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 119¼	1,000 U.S.5s.10-40 C.121⅝
20,000 do. 12.119⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.118¼
40,000 do. b. c.119¼	3,000 do. 118⅞
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 12.121½	5,000 do. 12.118⅞
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 12.121½	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 12.118¾
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 123½	10,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.b.c.s3.127

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N.Y.S.B'ty L.R.104¾	850 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 17⅞
1,000 Ala. 5s, '83 33¼	100 do. u. r. c. 17⅞
6,000 Missouri 6s, L. Bds. b. c. b3.103	100 do. 17⅞
10,000 B., H. & Erie G. 22	1000 do. 17⅞
5,000 B., C.R.& M.1st 51	2600 do. c. 17⅞
2,000 N. J. C. Conv. 109	100 do. b3. 18
2,000 C., L. & C. 1st. 84	100 Harlem b.c.141
25,000 M. & St. P. 1st LaC Div. 102¾	125 Mich. Cen. b.c. 61
25,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div. 95	200 do. 61
1,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. Div. 99	200 do. b3. 61⅛
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89¾	200 do. 61¼
1,000 N.W.C.C.G. 92½	300 do. 61
10,000 C.&N.W.C.b.c.104	600 L. S. & M So. b. c. 64⅛
1,000 Erie 3d 104½	1500 do. 64
25,000 Erie 4th 102½	800 do. 63⅞
1,000 M. & E. 2d. 109	5600 do. 63¾
11,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 84¼	500 do. s3. 63⅞
4,000 do. c 84⅛	3100 do. 63⅝
1,000 B. & Erie, n. 106	1900 do. 63½
5,000 Ohio & Mis.2d. 78⅛	4100 do. 63⅝
12,000 do. 78	1900 do. 63¼
3,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.108½	2600 do. 63⅜
6,000 North Mo. 1st. 92½	do. b3. 63⅝
10,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 99⅞	100 do. 63¼
9,000 do. 100	700 do. 63⅜
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 105¼	100 do. 64⅛
1,000 do. 105⅛	400 do. 63⅛
13,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 96½	2400 do. 63⅝
2,000 S. P. Bds. of M. 70¼	100 do. u. r. c. 63⅝
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 88½	50 Un. Pacific. b. c. 68
21,000 C., C. & I 1st 55	50 C. & P. G. b. c. 93¼
3,000 A.& T. H.2d.Pf. 92	100 do. 93⅛
10,000 L. B. & M. 1st. 70	300 do. 93
1,500 Tol. & Wab.2d. 64½	100 C. & N. W. b.c 42⅞
1,000 T. & W. C. C. 45	800 do. 42¾
1,000 do. 45¼	200 do. s3. 43
2,000 C. S. 1st, C. on. 68⅛	200 do. 42¾
4,000 do. 69	200 do. 42⅞
5,000 C. S. 1st, with Int. Cer. 68¾	200 do. 43
5,000 L. & N. Con.'98 91⅞	200 do. c. 43
2,000 N. & D. 1st. 87	300 do. s3. 43⅛
8,000 M. K. & T. C. S. F. b. c. 81¾	400 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3 64
11 Park Bank 126	200 C. & R. I.b. c. b3. 110⅝
82 Phœnix Bank 96	300 do. 110⅝
25 B'k State of N. Y. 106	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3 42⅞
100 Quick. Pref. b. c. 24⅝	100 do. 42¾
100 A. & P. Tel. b. c. 21½	100 do. s3. 42⅝
700 do. 21½	100 do. 42⅝
100 Consol. Coal 47	200 do. 42¾
50 Am. Ex. b. c. s3. 64	100 do. s3. 42¾
20 do. 64½	900 do. b3. 42⅞
100 U. S. Express.b.c. 74½	100 do. 43
100 Adams Ex. b. c.109	1000 do. 43⅛
1700 West. Un. T.b.c. 72½	100 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79¾
2325 do. 72¼	100 do. 79½
1000 do. 72⅜	200 do. 79⅜
2700 do. 72	200 D., L. & W.b.c s3.119¾
2200 do. 72⅞	20 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.103
100 do. u. r. c. 72⅛	100 St.L.I.M.& So.b.c. 25
2420 do. 72	300 do. 25¼
2700 do. 71⅞	100 do. 25¼
600 do. 71⅝	300 do. 25¼
100 do. 71¾	300 do. b60. 25½
400 do. 71⅝	100 St. L., K. C. & N. R. b. c. b3. 7⅛
1000 do. 71¾	100 do. 7
400 do. 71⅞	200 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf. b. c. s3. 32⅞
100 do. 72	200 do. 32⅞
800 do. b3. 71⅞	100 M., K.& T. b.c.b3 13⅛
1000 do. 72⅛	200 do. b3. 13⅛
1500 do. s60. 71⅞	500 do. 13⅛
5 Pacific Mail 72¼	200 do. b10. 13¼
500 do. 31¾	300 do. s3. 13
500 do. b.c. 31⅜	1100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 22¼
400 do. 31¼	200 do. 22
300 do. 31⅛	300 do. s3. 22
900 do. 31	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 30¼
225 do. 31⅛	20 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.115¼
100 do. 31¼	200 do. 115⅛
100 do. b30. 31⅜	100 do. 115⅝
do. 31⅜	50 C. R. of N. J.b. c.107⅝
	20 do. 107¾
	6 Illinois Cen. b.c.100½
	20 do. 100¾
	100 do. 101
	100 Pacific of Mo. b. c. 11¼
	100 do. 12

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c.121⅜	200 Lake Shore s3. 63½
30,000 U. S. 10-40 C.121⅜	100 do. 63⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, '78 101¾	600 do. b3. 63⅝
1,000 H. & St.Jo.8s.c. 84⅛	100 do. 63½
4,000 do. 84¼	1000 do. 63⅜
10,000 do. 84½	3000 do. s3. 63¼
20,000 U. Pac. Sk.Fd. 96⅜	1500 do. 63⅜
15,000 N. J. So. 1st. 24	800 do. 63½
2,000 N. J. C. 1st.c.111¼	3000 do. 63⅜
5000 A. D. & I. Bds. 104½	5000 do. s3. 63⅛
1065 N. Y. C. & Hud.116	2500 do. 63
100 do. 116⅛	600 do. 62⅞
400 do. b3.117	100 do. 63
330 do. 116½	1000 do. s3. 62⅞
100 Western Union 72⅜	1000 do. s3. 62¾
800 do. 72½	1100 do. 62⅝
500 do. 72⅛	100 Mich. Central 61⅛
300 do. 72⅛	100 Union Pacific 67¾
300 do. s3. 72⅜	200 Rock Island b3.110⅜
100 do. b60. 72½	100 North-western 43¼
1300 do. 72⅛	400 do. 43⅛
1000 do. s3. 72	100 St. Paul 43⅛
2200 do. 72	200 do. 43¼
1650 Erie Railway 18	300 do. 43⅛
100 do. 18	200 do. 43⅜
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 30¼	600 do. 43⅛
101 C., B. & Q. 117	200 do. 43
200 St. L. & K. C. 6⅞	400 do. 43
63 do. 6⅞	300 St. Paul Pref. b3. 79¾
100 do. b30. 7	250 do. 79¾
200 St. L. & K. C. Pf. 32½	100 do. 79⅞
100 Kansas & Texas 13	50 Ohio & Miss. 22⅜
20 do. 12⅞	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 5¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Con. Coal of Md. 47¼	1500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 62⅞
800 West. Un. T..b. c. 72	3000 do. 62¾
500 do. s60. 71½	100 do. 62⅞
2300 do. 72	1500 do. s3. 62¾
800 do. 72⅛	100 do. u. r. c. 63⅛
600 do. 72¼	200 do. 62⅞
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 31¼	100 do. c. 62¾
100 do. 31⅛	700 do. 62⅞
600 Erie R. b. c. b3. 18	1100 do. 63
1800 do. 18	100 do. 63⅛
300 do. 18⅛	100 do. 63
100 do. 18	900 do. 62⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.116¼	1100 do. 63
100 Mich. Cen. b. c. 60¾	300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 43
100 do. b3. 60⅞	400 C., M. & St. P.Pf., b. c. s3. 79½
100 do. 60¾	
100 C., C. & I. b. c. 5⅞	300 do. 79½
500 C. & N. W. b. c. 43½	100 Mor. & Es. b. c.105
100 do. 43¼	100 St.L.,I.M.&So.b.c. 25
100 C. & R. I. b. c.110⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Reg. 6s, '81.123⅛	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 116¼
5,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.121⅜	200 do. 116⅛
2,000 D.of C. 3.65s. 72½	100 do. b3.116⅞
7,000 Un. P. 1st. 105¼	300 do. b3.117
1,000 do. 105⅜	300 do. 116¼
10,000 U.P. Sk'g F'd. 96½	87 do. 116⅜
25,000 R.W.&O.1stC. 93½	200 do. b3.116⅛
6,000 St.P. 1st,&M. 95	300 North-west. 43⅛
17,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F 89¾	100 do. 43¼
5,000 C. B. & Q. 8s.114¾	600 do. 43¼
2,000 E.T.V.&G.1st. 89½	200 do. 43⅛
3,000 do. 89¼	100 do. s3. 43¼
1,000 C.P. Gold bds.108½	72 North-west. Pf. 64
5,000 W. Pac. bds. 101⅛	100 do. 63⅞
20,000 D.&H.Reg.'94.113½	100 do. 64⅛
50 Penn. Coal 275	100 Lake Shore 64⅛
200 Western Un. 72¼	1200 do. 63
700 do. 72⅜	500 do. 63⅛
5300 do. 72¼	2200 do. s3. 63⅜
3900 do. 72⅛	1500 do. s3. 63
200 do. s3. 72⅛	2400 do. 63
500 Erie Railway 18	1000 do. 63⅛
300 do. b3. 18⅛	200 do. s3. 63
300 do. 18⅛	20 Pittsburg 93⅛
15 U. S. Express 74	100 N. J. Central 107¼
200 Pacific Mail. b3. 31⅜	50 do. 107
200 do. 31⅜	100 St. Paul 43⅛
200 do. 31¼	200 do. 43¼
700 do. 31⅜	1700 do. 43⅜
100 do. 31½	200 do. 43
100 do. 31⅜	200 St. Paul Pref. 80
100 Rock Island 110⅜	55 Chi. B. & Quin. 117¼
100 do. 110½	100 Ohio & Miss. s3. 22¼
250 Del., Lack. & W. 119¼	100 St. L. & I. M. c. 25¼
100 Kan. & Texas 12½	100 do. 25¼
100 do. 12⅜	500 St. L. & K. C. 6¾
300 do. 12¼	

SATURDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The bank statement shows comparatively slight changes in the different items, except in specie, which has decreased $1,338,700. This decrease more than counterbalanced the small gain in legal tenders and the liquidation in deposits, the excess over lawful requirements being reduced from $14,822,150 last week to $13,634,950.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 26.	Differences.
Loans	$268,011,400	$268,480,000	Inc. $468,600
Specie	22,044,900	20,706,200	Dec. 1,338,700
Legal tenders	48,967,800	49,013,100	Inc. 45,300
Deposits	224,762,200	224,337,400	Dec. 424,800
Circulation	17,183,100	17,022,000	Dec. 161,100

At the Stock Exchange the leading feature during the early hours of business was a vigorous selling movement in Lake Shore and Western Union, which carried down the price of the former to 62⅝, and of the latter to 71⅞. The large sales of these shares had a tendency to depress the general market, and prices declined ¼ to ½ ₩ cent.; but the announcement that the Vance bill had been signed by the Governor of Wisconsin led to a brisk purchasing movement in the Granger shares, which checked the downward tendency of the market, and ultimately led to a recovery of ½ to 1½ ₩ cent. Lake Shore rose to 63¼, Western Union to 73⅜, New-York Central to 117, Pacific Mail to 31¼, North-western common to 43⅜, preferred to 64⅛, St. Paul to 43⅜, preferred to 80, and Erie to 18¼. Kansas and Texas advanced to 13⅛, but in the close dropped to 12¼. Michigan Central closed at 60⅞ after selling up to 61¼. The changes in investment and express shares were slight. The volume of business to-day was large, the sales reaching nearly 203,000 shares, of which 80,000 were in Lake Shore, 58,000 in Western Union, 15,000 in Erie, 11,000 in St. Paul, and 7,000 in Pacific Mail.

The week closed on a very easy condition of the money market, the final rates to call borrowers having been 2½ @3 ₩ cent. on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $650,000, making a total for the week of $3,990,000.

The foreign advices reported the increase in specie by the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ending Thursday at 11,114,000 marks. The Bank of England gained £20,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate for money at the London Stock Exchange is 3¼ ₩ cent. on Government securities. Consols were steady, and United States bonds without material change, except for 1865s (old) and 1867s. The former declined to 105@105⅛, and the latter to 108⅜@108⅛. A steadier feeling prevailed on the Paris Bourse, and Rentes made a further recovery—to 65f.95c. Foreign exchange was dull at $4 85½ for bankers' sixty days sterling bills, and at $4 89½ for demand. Gold was quiet and barely steady, selling at 114 and 113⅞, which were the opening and closing figures. The carrying rates were 2 to 3½ per cent. At San Francisco to-day $40,000 coin and $83,300 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were weak for 1867s in the early dealings, and sales were made at 121⅛ for both coupon and registered. The market at the close was firm under an increased inquiry. Railroad bonds were firm, and a well-distributed business was done at a slight advance in some instances. State bonds continue dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

Gold receipts	$589,535 90
Gold payments	2,389,363 55
Gold balance	44,732,067 68
Currency receipts	700,320 51
Currency payments	650,180 36
Currency balance	37,326,122 56
Customs	414,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,643,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	118⅞	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121⅝
Bills on London	$4 83½	$4 85½
New-York Central	116¼	116⅛
Rock Island	110⅞	110⅞
Pacific Mail	31⅞	31⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅝	43⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	79⅞	79⅝
Lake Shore	64⅛	63⅛
Chicago & North-western	43¼	43⅜
Chicago & North-western Pref.	64¼	64
Western Union	73⅜	72½
Union Pacific	67¾	67¾
Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & Western	119¾	119¼
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107
Panama	131	131
Erie	17⅝	18⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	22¼	22¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	5	5¼
Harlem	141	141
Hannibal & St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	61¼	60⅞
Illinois Central	101	100⅞
Missouri Pacific	12⅜	12

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	117	116¼	3,575
Harlem	141	141	10
Erie	18⅛	17¾	15,300
Lake Shore	64⅜	62⅝	80,300
North-western	43⅜	42⅞	20,600
North-western Preferred	64⅛	63⅞	[illegible]
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅛	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅜	42⅝	8,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	80	79½	2,600
Pittsburg	93⅛	93⅛	20
Delaware, Lack. & Western	119¾	119¼	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107	[illegible]
Michigan Central	61¼	60⅞	[illegible]
Illinois Central	101	100⅝	[illegible]
Union Pacific	67¾	67¾	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	30¼	30¼	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅜	22	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	12	11¼	[illegible]
Iron Mountain	25½	25	[illegible]
Western Union	73	71⅞	58,300
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	21½	21½	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	31⅝	31	7,025
Quicksilver Preferred	24⅝	24⅝	100
Adams Express	109	109	100
Kansas & Texas	13⅛	12	2,000
United States Express	74½	74	[illegible]
St. L., K. C. & W.	7	6⅞	[illegible]
St. L., K. C. & W. Pref.	33	32½	[illegible]
Total Sales			198,952

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	[illegible]	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123⅛	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, new registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $73,000 for interest and $269,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$41,977,000
Gold balances	2,199,544
Currency balances	2,790,074

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$69,624,624
Currency balances	2,792,788
Gold exchanges	3,574,636
Gold balances	706,962

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$365,839,794
Currency balances	16,757,683
Gold exchanges	30,424,833
Gold balances	1,425,067

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	32	N.Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87	119
Alabama 5s, '86	32	N.Y. 6s, G. C'p. '87	119
Alabama 8s, '86	31⅛	N.Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	120
Alabama 8s, '88	31	N.Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92	[illegible]
Arkansas 6s, Funded	45	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	15	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	15	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J.	[illegible]
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O.	[illegible]
A. 7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv.	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	93	N. C. Fund'g Act, '66	[illegible]
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104	N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	[illegible]
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101	N. C. New B., J. & J.	[illegible]
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. New B., A. & O.	[illegible]
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1	[illegible]
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2	[illegible]
Ill. 6s, War Loan	102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3	[illegible]
Kentucky 6s	105⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	44	Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]
La. 6s, new bonds	44	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt	44	S. C. 6s	[illegible]
La. 7s, Penitentiary	44½	S. C. J. & J.	[illegible]
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	44	S. C. A. & O.	[illegible]
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	40	S. C. Fund'g Act, '66	[illegible]
La. 8s, L. Bds. 1910	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan 6s, '83	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan 7s, '90	108	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101	Tenn. 6s, old	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101½	Tenn. 6s, New B., n.s.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101½	Va. 6s, old	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due in '79	102	Va. 6s, New bds. '66	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, due in '80	102	Va. 6s, New bds. '67	[illegible]
Fund. Bs., due in '94-5	103⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. B., due '81 to '91 inc.	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo., due '76	100¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	102¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	102	Va. 6s, Deferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	104¾	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	72½
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	104¾		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	115	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	108	Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	[illegible]
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	20½	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s.	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio ex C.	33	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & Alton In.	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L., J. & C. 1st	102½	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	106⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95.	99	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. of N. J. 1st, new	113½	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. of N. J. 1st, Cons.	111¼	N. Y. Central 6s, '87	104⅛

C. of N. J. Con.	108⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	[illegible]	Manhattan	[illegible]
American Exchange	118	Mechanics'	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drov.	[illegible]	Merchants'	[illegible]
Central National	[illegible]	Mercantile	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Merchants' Exch.	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	North American	[illegible]
First National	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
German American	[illegible]	Republic	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	State of New-York	[illegible]
Imp. & Traders'	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Companies of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the exports of specie from the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Feb. 23—Steam-ship Java, Liverpool—American gold coin	$400,000 00
Feb. 24—Steam-ship Herder, Hamburg—Silver bars	[illegible]
Feb. 24—Steam-ship Herder, Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
Feb. 24—Steam-ship Herder, Paris—Silver bars	[illegible]
Gold bars	[illegible]
American gold coin	[illegible]
Feb. 26—Brig Sea Bird, Puerto Cabello—American gold coin	[illegible]
Feb. 26—City of Richmond, Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
Total	$1,069,849 [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¼ ₩ cent. United States bonds, 1865s, old, 105; 1867s, 108⅜; new 5s, 106⅜. Erie Railway shares, [illegible] 3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—United States bonds, new 5s, 101⅝.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 11,114,000 marks during the week ending Thursday.

PARIS, Feb. 26—3:30 P. M.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—[illegible]

[illegible]

SANTOS, Feb. 25.—The Coffee market yesterday and to-day has been quiet, and prices have been [illegible]

SOME OLD WILLS.

CURIOSITIES FROM THE RECORDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* prints some of the curiosities found in delving among the old records in the Court-house in that city. We quote:

The first will on record is that of John Bredy. Here it is:

"In the name of God Amean, this 14 Aprile A. Dum 1788, I John Bredy of Franklin County and State of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

JOHN BREDY.

Georg Armstrong
John McLaughlin

It is presumed that he never came back, as the will was probated a few months after the date of it. [illegible]

PINE BARK PAPER.

The Detroit *Post* says that Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has received some specimens of paper made from pine bark at Marinette, Wis., by Mr. W. R. Patrick, now engineer of a saw-mill at that place, but formerly a Connecticut paper maker. [illegible]

BENEVOLENT BEQUESTS.

The will of George Phipps, formerly of Framingham, Mass., who died recently, leaving an estate of about half a million dollars, [illegible]

POLITICS IN CHICAGO.

STATE, NATIONAL, AND MUNICIPAL.

A VERY NOTABLE POLITICAL ASSEMBLY—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE OVER THE CITY'S ILLEGAL CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

We begin to feel that the political campaign is upon us. It seems a little unjust that the patriotic citizen anxious to do his full duty to his country and party, (terms which are held to be synonymous during political campaigns,) should have to begin nine months ahead to listen to campaign speeches, attend ward meetings, read interminable arguments in the newspaper, and thus fortify his intellect and strengthen his conscience for the regular tilt with his neighbor over the relative merits of candidates, and for the proper elucidation of the issues involved. But this is the custom of the country. The Presidential campaign has really begun, and, incidental thereto, all the contentions growing out of State, county, and municipal struggles which do so much, in their way, to decide the greater struggle in which they are concluded. The average citizen is more puzzled this season than usual since the situation is unduly complicated by the unaccustomed presence of a Democratic majority in Congress; by the ramifications of the currency problem; by the foolish fears that the ghost of a third term has occasioned; by the reported dissensions in the Cabinet, and by the antagonistic interests of those in favor of reform and economy on the one side, and those on the other side who (to paraphrase Brinsley Sheridan) believe "there is no more conscience in politics than in gallantry." The situation is still further complicated in Chicago by the existence of a "spoils" party, composed principally of the Democrats, but having received enough accessions from the Republicans two years ago to get possession of the City Government. The natural interest of the Presidential campaign is relied upon to rescue Chicago from those vultures who are gnawing away the liver of the body corporate even more rapidly than it can be replaced.

A NOTABLE POLITICAL GATHERING.

The telegraph has brought you the formal proceedings of the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee which has just been held here. But it was the occasion of something more than the fixing of time and place for holding the State Convention. In view of the necessity felt in this State for a more thorough organization of the party representative Republicans were invited from all parts of the State to consult with the committee. The response was very general, and every Congressional district in Illinois was represented by several of the leading Republicans. The result was one of the most notable political gatherings ever held in the State, and it afforded an excellent opportunity for taking the public pulse on the Presidential question. The canvass of this body of men confirmed with striking accuracy the report of THE TIMES special correspondent, who visited Chicago a couple of days before this meeting. It was found that whatever pride Illinois may feel in Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, and however gratifying it would be to the people of this State to have his name presented, the fact is generally admitted that the sixteen years during which Illinois has had the President effectually preclude the pressing of his claims before the convention. Blaine has fallen heir to the reversion of the Washburne interest, and the present indications are that he will receive almost the united support of the Illinois delegation. It is not too much to say that before the recent amnesty debate in Congress, Mr. Blaine, though he had been conspicuously mentioned in connection with the Presidency, had no constituency worth speaking of in the West. The ability with which he conducted that debate, along with the concurrent evidence of the strong Confederate sentiment prevailing among the Democrats, gave Blaine a sudden hold upon the people, especially in the rural districts, which he might never otherwise have acquired. The address which he has since made on the currency issue has given him still greater strength in the cities. Thus Blaine has now the appearance of the "coming man," though an assertion of this kind two months ago in this part of the country would have been received with incredulity. Blaine's strength, as noticed in Illinois, has been largely increased by the resolution adopted in the Wisconsin Convention, which showed him to be almost the unanimous choice of that body. In this the convention undoubtedly reflected the popular sentiment of the State. Minnesota had even preceded Wisconsin in an informal declaration in favor of Blaine; for, though the convention has not been held in that State, a canvass was recently made of the Republican members of the Legislature, and resulted in Blaine's receiving a very much larger vote than all the others. The Chicago *Tribune* of to-day ventures the opinion that Mr. Blaine will receive in the convention the support of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and all the Pacific States. If this prediction be well founded, Mr. Blaine's friends will probably begin to congratulate him at once.

Though Gen. Logan's name has been occasionally and spasmodically mentioned in this State in connection with the Presidency, I have never taken it in earnest any more than Mr. Conkling's candidacy coming from the East. I do not think there is any more chance for one than the other; certain it is that Mr. Conkling's claims are treated with as much indifference and contempt hereabouts as Gen. Logan's are in New-York. There is but one gentleman that might, under certain circumstances, contest Mr. Blaine's new popularity, and this is Secretary Bristow. There is little active sentiment in his behalf, it is true, among the politicians; but probably there is no name more frequently and favorably mentioned among the people. This is, of course, a latent sentiment that would not be aggressive unless it were brought out by some startling event. Mr. Bristow's enforced retirement from the Cabinet might be such an event. The people are intent upon the complete rout and defeat of the revenue ringsters. No movement on the part of the Administration for many years has been watched with so keen an interest; and, though the President has received full credit for assisting in the reform, Secretary Bristow has very generally been accredited with the peculiar nerve and vigor of the prosecution. His enforced retirement at this time would unquestionably be resented by large numbers of Republicans, and might lead to a formidable movement on his behalf relative to the nomination. As an instance of the good feeling for Bristow, I may cite the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted in the recent Republican State gathering here:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Illinois cordially indorse the policy of the Administration in vigorously and impartially prosecuting all persons guilty of complicity in frauds upon the internal revenue of the United States, and we deem worthy of special praise the fidelity with which the Government officers have carried out the instructions of President Grant, "Let no guilty man escape."

As originally prepared, this resolution contained the names of Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson where it now reads "Government officers," and it would have been adopted even if offered in that shape; but it was feared that, if so offered, it might excite criticism, and this would have been damaging to the party. It is held by certain politicians, on the other hand, that if Mr. Bristow were compelled to retire from the Cabinet he would relapse into obscurity, as Gen. Cox, of Ohio, did when he left the Interior Department. As against this it may be urged that the work of reform in which Mr. Bristow is engaged is infinitely more important than that upon which Gen. Cox had entered; that Mr. Bristow is a man of much greater force than Cox, and that there is to be a change in the Presidency in any event within a very few months.

THE STATE TICKET.

The nominations for the State ticket were also actively canvassed at the recent gathering of the clans, and it was discovered that each of the two conspicuous candidates for Governor—Beveridge and Cullom—had created a very strong opposition by early and persistent work on his own behalf. I believe Mr. Buchanan is credited with having once spoken of Breckenridge as one having done less for the country, and for whom the country had done more, than any man of his same age in the history of the United States. With some qualification, the same remark would apply to Gov. Beveridge. He has been in his time in all manner of public places without any striking personal merit or marked claims of any kind. He was Sheriff of Cook County, and then succeeded Gen. Logan as Congressman at Large from this State. On his retirement from Congress he was to be Collector of the Port at Chicago, and had agreed to be content with this, but in some way or other he supplanted Mr. Charles B. Farwell, who was to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and succeed to the Governor's place when Oglesby was elected to the Senate. So Beveridge was the successor. He is now determined to get elected Governor for another full term, either to serve it out or go to the Senate in Gen. Logan's place. But there will be such serious opposition to him that it is extremely doubtful whether he can carry out his project. It is by no means certain, however, that his chief contestant, State Senator Cullom, will have any better success, as he, too, has discovered an opposition about equal to that directed against Beveridge. It is more likely now that neither will be taken, but that the party will be harmonized by uniting on some such man as Milton Hay, of Springfield, a lawyer of good repute, a man of sterling character, and one who has always fought shy of political career. Whatever the issue relative to the nomination may be, yesterday's meeting has rendered it certain that the Republican Party will gather all its old-time strength in this State, and regain next Fall all the ground so unnecessarily lost two years ago. There are evidences of serious and earnest work that have been lacking for many years, and it cannot fail to be productive of abundant results.

THE MUNICIPAL SITUATION.

The Republican Party in Chicago is further incited to energy by the municipal election which is to be held in April, and the necessity now felt by the tax-payers of ridding the City Government of the leeches that have fastened themselves upon it. To this end an admirable system of organization has been devised, consisting of a grand central club with subsidiary clubs in all the wards. These clubs hold frequent and regular meetings, and political discussion commands more attention from the people than at any time during many years past. These new efforts have also received additional strength from the serious financial troubles that have been brought on by a loose, reckless, and probably unlawful use of the borrowing power. There is now a floating indebtedness of $5,000,000 in addition to the regular bonded debt, which, in itself, is in excess of the constitutional limit. The constitutional provision is as follows:

"No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness, as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same."

This prohibition has been directly applied to the City of Chicago by the recent adoption of a general law for the government of cities, which, among other powers vested in the Council, makes the following provision:

Fifth—To borrow money on the credit of the Corporation for corporate purposes, and issue bonds therefor, in such amounts and form and on such conditions as it shall prescribe, but shall not become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate to exceed five per cent. on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; and, before or at the time of incurring any indebtedness, shall provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years after contracting the same.

This floating debt of $5,000,000 consists of certificates of indebtedness—the evidence of money owed—issued in accordance with an ordinance of the old special charter, which authorized the anticipation of tax collections in this manner, and provided that the certificates should run until June 1 next succeeding their issue. But, owing to the large amount of contested and unpaid taxes, a considerable portion of these certificates every year were not paid, but renewed. In this way the floating debt has reached the enormous figure stated above. But all these certificates fall due next June, and several prominent lawyers have agreed that they cannot be renewed under the double prohibition of the Constitution and the new charter provision, and that they are themselves illegal, having been issued since the charter was adopted, and in violation thereof. The same ruling, if it holds good, will prevent the issuing of any new certificates to anticipate the tax collections of this year. There is no doubt but injunctions will be got out restraining the City officials from further issuing these certificates, either for the purpose of renewing those now outstanding, or for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the City till the collection of the present year's tax, which cannot be enforced under our loose revenue system till next August. If this construction of the law shall be sustained by the courts, as now seems probable, the City will be in the double dilemma of being in default on notes past due, for the payment of which there will be no funds, and also without the means to defray the current expenses of the City Government. This will be a serious embarrassment, and it will require the best talent and most faithful devotion to the public interests to pull through it. Hence, the extraordinary interest manifested by the tax-payers and good citizens relative to political organization.

Regarding the ultimate payment of the $5,000,000 of certificates which are now believed to be illegal, and a large portion of which are held in New-York and New-England, it is proper to say that there is no disposition to repudiate their payment, nor the least likelihood of so degrading a result. Their payment is pretty fully secured by the uncollected taxes, amounting to some $8,000,000, which ought to be collected entire in time. At the same time, if the City Government be prohibited from renewing them, they will be, in point of fact, protested notes, and their negotiable value will depend entirely upon the public faith in the honesty of the Chicago people primarily, and secondarily in the honesty of Chicago officials, and the application of the back taxes as rapidly as they shall be collected to the redemption of the certificates. It is a condition of things calculated to bring a blush to the cheeks of Chicago people; but, if we pull through it honorably, we shall be relieved in the future of the dangerous facility for increasing the debt beyond its lawful limit, and we shall return to the economical policy of "pay as you go."

A BABY SHOW IN UTICA.

One incident of a fair in Utica last week was a baby show. The *Observer* thus describes it: "Nineteen entries! Nineteen expectant mothers! German babies, Irish babies, Welsh babies, Yankee babies—babies of all nations; babies of all sorts and sizes; babies of different shades of complexion. Happy babies, all of them, and happy mothers, too. The babies all behaved very well, indeed. There was some little grimacing, and some little crying; they dug their fists into their eyes, and were jounced on their mothers' knees. But as a whole they faced the audience as bravely as the audience faced them. It was a pretty sight. A better collection of infantile specimens was never seen in Central New-York,—in fact, no other such collection ever was brought together. The little one with the auburn hair and the fair cheeks attracted much attention. The stage show lasted about fifteen minutes, and then the mothers and their babies retired. A space was cleared in front of the stage, chairs were placed in a row, and the whole assemblage passed in review before the babies. Col. Hone admired the auburn-haired youngster very much, and had determined to kiss it, but the infant beat a hasty retreat in its mother's arms. Franklin Daniel, son of Horatio S. and Jennie Van Valkenburg, nine months old and weighing thirty-seven and a half pounds avoirdupois, was much admired. Commissioner Lux made himself the centre of attraction by taking the dumpling in his arms and parading the stage. One little baby on the stage was aunt to another also on exhibition. When the exhibition ended one of the mothers went to Secretary Weiskotten and addressed him: 'Where are the judges? O, won't I be in their wool if they give the prize to that fat thing! Oh! oh!' There is no doubt that she would have made it rather warm for them if she had known who they were. The other mothers were content to wrap their little bundles up warmly and start for home. The Board of Managers held a meeting after the baby show had ended. They were astounded. They had not imagined that such a concourse of people or such a number of babies would visit them this afternoon. They resolved to award more prizes than they had agreed to. They voted that every baby should have a prize. The first prize, consisting of a solid silver cup, was awarded to Clara Mary Faass, aged seven months, daughter of Jacob and Libby Faass. The second prize, a solid silver spoon, was awarded to William Henry Jones, aged eleven months, son of Roscoe W. and Mary L. Jones. The third prize, consisting of a solid silver dessert spoon, was awarded to Edith Carter Bowen, daughter of Henry S. and Augusta Bowen. In addition to these the board awarded to Franklin D. Van Valkenberg, aged nine months, son of Horatio S. and Jennie Van Valkenberg, and to Mabel Margaret Gould, aged four months, daughter of William H. and Nellie R. Gould, of Yorkville, a solid silver napkin ring, each, for being the largest and best developed babies on exhibition, the former weighing thirty-seven and one-half and the latter twenty-six pounds. Farther—Each of the other babies on exhibition was awarded a solid silver teaspoon as a memento of the occasion."

THE FINE ARTS.

OPENING OF THE KURTZ GALLERY.

THE KOHN COLLECTION—WORKS OF LELOIR, BRILLOUIN, ROMAKO, PALIZZI, GUDIN, KNAUS, VAN MARCKE, AND OTHERS.

The Kurtz Gallery, in Madison square, will be reopened on Tuesday next for the exhibition of an unusually fine collection of modern paintings, comprising specimens by Leloir, Gudin, Brillouin, Knaus, Berne-Bellecour, Coomans, Daubigny, Emil Levy, Lesrel, Chavet, Adrian Moreau, Michetti, Mouchet, Palizzi, Romako, Pasotti, and Van Marcke, with sketches by Fortuny, Vibert, Zamacois, and others. The collection is the property of Mr. Adolf Kohn, a well-known connoisseur and art patron, who recently purchased all the works exhibited direct from the artists' studios in Paris, many of them being painted to his order. Among the notable pictures of the collection is "The Slave," by Leloir, a large work, and an important one in every respect. It represents a Nubian, coarse of feature, but evidently of the higher class, overcome by the fumes of tobacco and the effects of wine, asleep on a divan. At his feet, with her back turned toward him, her countenance expressing both sorrow and disgust, is the slave, a beautiful fair-haired girl, in a black dress of some coarse material, which contrasts strongly with the brilliant habiliments of her master. The lute with which she has been soothing her possessor's slumbers has almost fallen from her hand, and she is indulging in a reverie on the sad fate reserved for her. The two figures are drawn and posed with remarkable skill, the coloring is pure and brilliant, the expressions strong and truthful, and the finish of the whole carried to the highest point of perfection. The fine modeling of the hands and feet of the two figures deserves more than a passing notice, for it is just such comparatively unimportant points that artists, and some great ones too, are very apt to neglect. Many of Leloir's works have been seen here, but none, we think, at all equal to this in any respect. There are in it the charm of thought, and an entire freedom from conventionality of treatment. Brillouin is best known, perhaps, by his military scenes, with stalwart soldiers, handsome pages, and smart *vivandières*. Here he gives a specimen of his power in another line. His work is entitled "The New Almanac," and represents a book peddler, who has arrived at a country hotel with his sachel of books and portfolio of prints. The company have gathered round him, and one ponderous old gentleman has taken up the new almanac, and is evidently amazed at its contents. The thin shrewd face of the peddler, with his free and easy manner, affords a strong contrast to the fat and solemn countenances of his customers and their constrained and expectant attitudes. This is one of Brillouin's latest works, and in color, drawing, and strength of expression, shows him at his best. From Brumeri there is "The Golden Wedding," an Italian scene of the Middle Ages, a well composed and expressive work, in which youth and age, noble and peasant, are brought together with striking effect. Consummate self-conceit has never been more forcibly expressed than in the face and figure of the handsome young man who is neglecting the young lady beside him while he endeavors to fascinate the peasant girl who has approached him to ask for alms. The coloring is brilliant and the drawing good. Ball has a strong work representing soldiers drinking, one of them having risen from his seat to treat his comrades to a song; Spiridon, a fashionable picnic party disturbed by a bull; A. Moreau, two charming woodland scenes, in which both figures and landscape are painted with unusual power; Lesrel, "A Man at Arms;" E. André, "A Military Council in the time of the First Consulate;" Henkes, "The Picture Book," and Langlin, a Spanish courting scene and "The Marriage Contract."

Attention must also be directed to Emil Levy's "Return from the Festival," four little peasant girls, their heads adorned with flowers, coming hand in hand, singing down the village street. The innocence of childhood has never been more happily expressed. Khatelin has a very charming work, entitled "The Twins," representing a young mother taking a farewell for the night of her sleeping treasures. Unusual care has evidently been lavished on this picture, and the skill with which the necessary relief has been obtained to throw back the deeply-recessed bed and the sleeping children shows a command of artistic resources of no common order. "The Confidence," by Franz Verhaas is somewhat in the same style, and represents two young girls reading a letter, a very ordinary subject, but treated with considerable ingenuity and power. The painting of the accessories in this work is a triumph of skillful execution. There are also two portraits by Knaus—Dr. and Mrs. Eigen—showing wonderful power of modeling and expression. "La Sentinelle," by Romako, who was engaged to paint the memorial picture of the death of Regnault, and a Venetian scene by the same artist, exhibit his peculiar style and method of coloring, which appear to have found favor in France, though it is probable that some time must elapse before his works are sought after here. By Spiridon there are two finely-posed and brilliantly-colored figures leaving the Villa Medici, which he entitles "Gallantry in the Seventeenth Century," with smaller works by Chavet, Caraud, Ballavaine, and others.

Among the landscapes and miscellaneous works are "The Rising Fog," by Gudin, with a brilliant effect of warm golden light; a very strong "Moonlight," by Gegerfeld; a "Venice," by Mouchot, rich in color and masterly in treatment; a hunting scene by Lewis J. Brown, painted with unusual care, and very different from the sketchy works which are supposed to represent him, and "Sheep in a Snow Storm," by Schenck, a small work exhibiting great power. Contrasted with this is Palizzi's "Opening the Fold," a strong, richly-colored picture, with dark, gloomy-looking trees in the foreground, through which is seen a glimpse of country smiling in the morning light. Palizzi bears a deservedly great reputation, and by some is thought to stand higher than Troyon. Van Marcke is adequately represented by a scene in Normandy, a peasant seated in one of the clumsy country carts, to which is harnessed a team of slow-moving oxen. It is painted with unusual breadth of touch, even for Van Marcke, and is altogether a masterly work, the landscape being not the least attractive portion of it.

Among the crayons, pen and ink drawings, and water colors, are some specimens by Fortuny, Millet, Joris, Lambert, Simonetti, Michetti, Vibert, and others of lesser note.

HISTORICAL WORKS, &C.

Two large pictures by Mrs. Imogene Morrell, "Washington Welcoming the Provision Trains," and the "First Battle of the Puritans," have been on view during the week in the library of the Academy of Design, and are intended, we understand, with the State Committee's approval, we suppose, to be placed in the Centennial Exhibition. Mrs. Morrell, we are informed, has studied her art in Germany, though certainly we do not see in the pictures exhibited any indication of foreign method or treatment. They remind us much more of the efforts of some of our earlier artists to portray incidents of American history. In the larger picture Washington, mounted on a white horse and surrounded by his staff, is welcoming the arrival of a long-expected provision train, which is seen winding slowly over the hills. On the right is a group of countrymen and boys, on the left the camp, and in the distance the Hudson. The smaller picture is intended to illustrate a scene in Longfellow's poem, *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, in which Standish receives the congratulations of Hobomok. These, it may be thought, are subjects the attempt to portray which evinces an ambitious mind on the part of the artist, and judicious friends would have advised somewhat simpler themes for a first essay. That Mrs. Morrell has been successful in her endeavor to represent the two historical incidents referred to, we cannot admit. It may be true that no very glaring faults can be pointed out in grouping, drawing, coloring, or perspective; that Washington, on his prancing white charger, with erect form, calm and manly face, buckskin breeches, blue coat, cocked hat, and extended right arm, looks very much as we have been accustomed to see him look in pictures any time these fifty years, but that is by no means enough. A subject of this class is nothing if it is not, to some degree at least, original in conception, if, in fact, the artist cannot breathe into it something of the spirit of the time in which the scene is laid. Washington on foot, surrounded by half a dozen hungry and half-mutinous soldiers, or Washington on a lone hilltop, watching with half-exultant, half-anxious face, the arrival of the expected train, would have formed, if properly treated, a far more interesting picture than that Mrs. Robinson has given us, in which we see nothing that is not strictly conventional. The landscape, too, is weakly painted, and the officer on the black horse appears to be patting the animal's head, which is not, we think, what the artist intended. The smaller picture is inferior to the other. Standish looks more like a carpet knight, with his handsome face and glossy habiliments, than the rough-and-ready soldier that he was. The Indians in the foreground, too, are clumsy figures and awkwardly disposed, and remind the spectator far too strongly of those in a certain other historical picture, purchased at a large price by a grateful nation for the adornment of the Capitol.

The Sanford collection of oil-paintings is on exhibition at No. 845 Broadway. It comprises eighty-three specimens, among which are a remarkably fine landscape and cattle piece by Constant Troyon, a strong and vividly realistic work, and a storm and wreck by Andreas Achenbach, in which an angry sea, a gloomy sky, and a bright light striking a hill-top, are brought together with telling effect. There are also some fair specimens by Merle, Frere, Zamacois, Verboeckhoven, Wappers, Hamon, Stevens, Salentin, Castan, and others. A miniature of Gen. Washington, by Trumbull, painted from life, formerly in the possession of Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, is interesting, though it certainly gives the great man a more coarse and stolid expression and rustic air than we are accustomed to associate with him.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot refrain from expressing approval, even at this late hour, of the remarks made in THE TIMES in the last notice of the Water-color Exhibition. You say truly, the time has indeed come when artists can no longer make a name (perhaps not a living) by painting bits of landscape or marines. They must seek other subjects, too long neglected. What artists have we that paint scenes from our own home life? We can count them on the fingers of one hand. Our prairies, lumber camps, mines, stock ranges, rivers, afford scenes and characters which are peculiar to the country, and that the artist who turns his attention to their portrayal will make name and fortune I firmly believe. The few who have done so have been successful. Why may not others? ARTIST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Roger Lyon Jones, of Liverpool, died recently leaving bequests ranging from $25,000 to $150,000 each to fifty-four medical and religious charitable institutions of that city.

Rev. G. W. Coan, Presbyterian Missionary to Persia, is now in Philadelphia delivering addresses. Mr. Coan first went as missionary to the Nestorians of Persia twenty-seven years ago, and his narratives of missionary life among the Persian population are very interesting.

It is announced at Berlin that the Foreign Office is addressing the other chief European Courts with a view to a general agreement to stop the issue of all decorations and orders in connection with international exhibitions and other like shows, great complaints having been made of the cheapening of these honors.

An ascent of Mont Blanc was successfully effected on the 20th of January by M. Gabriel Lappé, a French painter, and Mr. James Eales, an English geologist. The curious feature of the exploit was that at an elevation of 13,000 feet they found a temperature higher than that which prevailed in the lower regions.

The Queen of Holland is engaged in writing a book on the beauties of the South Coast of France. She has great literary ability. Many articles have appeared during the last ten years in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* from her pen. Her Majesty's last contribution to the French review was an article entitled "An Essay on the Stuarts."

A "general congress of the women of Germany" has been held at Gotha. Addresses were delivered calling on German women to unite and struggle for their rights, especial reference being made to the practice of medicine. On the motion of a gentleman present, a resolution was carried condemning the present style of women's dress.

The discovery has just been made at Rome, near the Panthéon, in some excavations, of two large shafts of columns in red granite, of a total length of eighteen feet, and of a flight of steps in white marble, in a perfect state of preservation. Those fragments, very interesting from an archæological point of view, belonged to the Baths of Nero.

Mr. Edward Nelson, who served in his youth under Lord Nelson, has recently died at Brompton, near Chatham, in England. He entered the Royal Navy at the end of the last century, and served for some time under his illustrious namesake. He was a midshipman at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, where he received a gun-shot wound in the left leg while in charge of a landing party. This wound necessitated amputation of the leg. Young Mr. Nelson was pensioned, and he received his pension for more than seventy years.

A professional census of the French Senate gives the following results: One Bishop, two ex-working men, three diplomatists, three barristers of the Council of State or Cour de Cassation, four medical men, six engineers, seven superior naval officers, nine university professors, fourteen judicial dignitaries, seventeen manufacturers, twenty members of the Institute, without reckoning the Bishop of Orleans, twenty-six officers, (four of them being Colonels, twenty-one Generals, and a Marshal.) The remaining 188 are mostly barristers, men of letters, fundholders, or landowners, and commercial men.

The attention of the Italian Government has been called to the condition of the celebrated Baptistery of Ravenna, a monument of the highest importance as regards the history of art. The mosaics of the fifth century which it contains are rapidly perishing, and the building itself is threatened with ruin in consequence of the damage it received in past times and the gradually increasing injury it is continually suffering from the damp, caused by the very low level on which it stands. A plan has now been approved by the Minister of Public Works for raising the structure by means of screws, and building a new foundation under it. If this is carried out it will be the first application of the principle to an ancient edifice.

The number of letters and cards posted in the United Kingdom in 1874 was 1,046,000,000, while Germany had 591,204,474, and France 366,506,169. The disproportion becomes more appreciable if we compare the proportion of letters to the population. While the epistles of the Britons numbered 32.8 to every member of the population, those of Germany only amounted to 14.4, and those of France to 10.2. In the case of England there are many causes for her position as the completest letter-writer. Not only has she commercial correspondents in "happy havens under every sky," but her own sons are scattered to the four winds. To her colonial empire will be sent not only business letters, but thousands of missives to settlers from those they have left behind in the old home. In Italy only 3.8 letters to each person are written.

"An Indian" who writes to the London *Times* noting the triumphal visit of the Prince of Wales says: "The value of the whole of the presents received by the Prince will not much exceed forty thousand pounds, and the value of the presents given by the Prince will nearly amount to forty thousand pounds. It may, however, be necessary under this head to apply to Parliament for a supplementary grant of £20,000, thereby raising the sum of the appropriation on account of the Prince's personal expenses from £60,000 to £80,000. The value of the English goods ordered by the Princes of India to furnish their palaces for the reception of his Royal Highness amounts, on a careful calculation, in London alone, to fully £250,000; and the taste which the Prince's visit will create among the higher orders of the natives of India for English fancy goods will, it is thought, permanently increase the export of the productions of English skilled labor—of the 'Sidonia wares' of London, Birmingham, and Staffordshire—to India. It is, in the opinion of those best informed on India, impossible to exaggerate the beneficial political influence of the Prince's visit. He has completely won the admiration, respect, and loyalty of all classes. The key to it is given in a remarkable observation of the Rajah of Vizianagram—'His Royal Highness is to the Viceroy as the Divinity to His symbol.' And this strong tie, which the Prince of Wales' visit has created, of personal loyalty to himself, if wisely cultivated, will do more almost than anything else gradually to convert the feudatory Princes and Chiefs into real pillars of the British Empire in India."

STORIES ABOUT DOGS.

DOGS IN SHAKESPEARE.—At a dinner, now long ago, Lord Nugent (the greatest Shakespearean scholar of his day,) affirmed that there was not in the whole series of the plays a single passage commending, directly or indirectly, the moral qualities of the dog. Thinking this to be impossible, I accepted the wager which Lord Nugent offered me on the subject, with the concession of a year to make my research. Even with the aid of several friends, I failed to find any such passage; and at the end of the year I paid the guinea I had lost. At a dinner at the Bishop of Exeter's, some time afterward, when I related the anecdote, Mr. Croker, with his wonted ingenuity, struck upon a passage which came nearest to the point; but it was an ingenious inference only, and would not have won me my wager.—*Sir Henry Holland's Recollections.*

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF DOGS.—A dog feels anger precisely as we do, and after provocation is sometimes vindictive and sometimes placable, according to his individual character. He is susceptible of hatred of the bitterest kind. He is so excruciatingly jealous that his life becomes a burden in the presence of a favored rival. His envy continually leads him to eat what he does not want, lest another animal should take it, and illustrate the fable of the dog in the manger. Gluttony holds out to him temptations under which even his honesty sometimes succumbs; but, on the other hand, from drunkenness he is nobly emancipated. A dog mentioned by Rev. Thomas Jackson, ("Our Dumb Companions,") having been once made so drunk with malt liquor that he was unable to walk up stairs, ever after declined to taste the pernicious beverage, and growled and snarled at the sight of a pewter pot.

RETRIEVING EXTRAORDINARY.—An Aylesbury drake was added to my stock a few evenings ago, but the morning after he was not to be found, high or low. "Strayed away, or stolen," was the unanimous conclusion come to. During the day, Rose, my setter, was observed sniffing about the place, apparently very uneasy in her mind, and the same evening toward dusk, to the great surprise of the cook, the drake, without a feather being turned on him, was brought into the kitchen and laid at her feet by Rose, who seemed quite delighted with the exploit. Now, it is very extraordinary that the setter should know the strange bird from the others, exactly the same in color; and she evidently feels that he requires looking after, for she always keeps an eye on him, when she gets a chance, and has taken him more than once in to the cook—a very significant reminder, I should say. She never takes in any of the other fowls.

A BARBER'S ASSISTANT.—Mr. J. Griffin, hair-dresser of St. Andrew's Hall Plain, has succeeded in training a really noble-looking dog (of the Retriever breed) to be of eminent service to him in his business. On entering Mr. Griffin's *sanctum sanctorum*, if the object be a further reduction of the hair or a pleasant shampooing, the visitor will observe a handsome Retriever reposing in dignified ease on a mat evidently carefully arranged for his comfort. The proprietor touches a bell; the dog eyes his master for a moment with a look of intelligence, then with a few active bounds ascends the stairs to "regions above." Presently the machinery connected with hair-brushing is set in motion. The visitor's curiosity being aroused, he is courteously invited by the proprietor to observe the dog at his work. For our own part, we must confess we were both astonished and amused. The animal was "hard at it" in a large wooden wheel, which he turned rapidly with his feet. On our appearance, as though anxious to display his ability and proud of his acquirements, he redoubled his efforts and the wheel revolved at a great rate. The dog continued his work after we had left him until the signal was again given him by a touch of the bell, when he at once reappeared in the lower apartment, taking his position on the mat, evidently prepared to "wait for further orders."

A DOG'S REMORSE.—Being accustomed to walk out before breakfast with two skye terriers, it was my custom to wash their feet in a tub kept for the purpose in the garden, whenever the weather was wet. One morning, when I took up the dog to carry him to the tub, he bit me so severely that I was obliged to let him go. No sooner was the dog at liberty than he ran down to the kitchen and hid himself. For three days he refused food, declined to go out with any of the family, and appeared very dejected, with a distressed and unusual expression of countenance. On the third morning, however, upon returning with the other dog, I found him sitting by the tub, and upon coming toward him he immediately jumped into it and sat down in the water. After pretending to wash his legs, he jumped out as happy as possible, and from that moment recovered his usual spirits. There appears in this instance to have been a clear process of reasoning, accompanied by acute feeling, going on in the dog's mind from the moment he bit me until he hit upon a plan of showing his regret and making reparation for his fault. It evidently occurred to him that I attached great importance to this foot-bath, and if he could convince me that his contrition was sincere, and that he was willing to submit to the process without a murmur, I should be satisfied. The dog in this case reasoned with perfect accuracy, and from his premises deduced a legitimate conclusion which the result justified.—*Spectator.*

A WELL-TRAINED DOG.—"Yes, Sir, this is Tompkins' saloon. Possibly the most aristocratic place of the kind in town. But one objection to Tompkins', and that is its situation, right in the greatest thoroughfare in our populous burgh. That is my dog. Julius and I are constant companions. Now, Tompkins' place is so extra select that dogs are not allowed to go inside. Once, it is said, a strange dog eat a free lunch there." Here my informant waved his hand to a poodle, who crossed over to the other side of the street, and seating himself on a curbstone, gazed at us. "Wonderful dog. He knows Tompkins' dislike to animals. Now, pray observe him. Just as soon as he sees us enter, he will make the circuit of the block, and then bolt for the back door of Tompkins'. People—for they are great busy-bodies in this town—might infer that, since Julius was outside on the street, I was inside taking some quite necessary refreshment, but I can afford to look down upon public opinion." Desirous of testing Julius' sagacity, though his master was quite unknown to me, I put my hand on the latch which opened the door to Tompkins' aristocratic establishment. Instantly the dog disappeared around the corner. "If," said my quondam friend, "you was to invite me to keep on drinking here all night, that dog never would budge from the back door. He would wait for me until to-morrow morning." As I was as fully assured of Julius' sagacity as of his master's capabilities, I did not insist on making a more detailed experiment.

ANIMAL AFFECTION.—"I have reared a fine mastiff. He is now three and a half years old. While he was a puppy, he and a kitten evinced a strong liking for each other. The kitten, when able to leave her mother, fixed her residence in the dog's kennel, and never seemed happy when away from her large friend. She ate her breakfast out of the dog's bowl, and slept in his kennel with his paws around her. She used to catch mice and young rats and carry them to him, and seemed pleased when he accepted friendship's offering. One morning I observed the cat preparing a bed with straw in the corner of the kennel—an ordinary wooden one, 4 by 2½ feet. As she was going to have kittens, I thought she intended making the kennel her nursery, and Cato (the dog) her head nurse. Such proved to be the case. She brought forth five kittens, and there they lay for some time. The mother frequently went away for hours, leaving the dog to look after her family. I many times stooped down to examine them, and Cato stood by my side very proud of his charge. The poor cat came to an untimely end eighteen months ago, but the only surviving kitten of the five named above is as fond of the dog as her mother was. She brings mice, young rats, and rabbits, and lays them down before Cato, and looks beseechingly till he takes them. She constantly plays with him and gets on her hind legs to look fondly into his face, while he puts his paws around her as he used to do to her mother. She must have inherited this affection from her mother, as she was too young to have imitated her mother's actions at the time of her death."—*Nature.*

BULL-DOG COURAGE.—An evidence of the courage and pugnacity of the English bull-dog was shown in a remarkable manner a few days since, in England. A dog of this description, who had never been accustomed to see trains until lately, has taken a great aversion to them, and has made a point of chasing them whenever he has had an opportunity of doing so, but, of course, without being enabled to catch them. On the morning in question, being out with his owner's brother, in the vicinity of the Somerset and Dorset Railway, between the Midford and Wellow station, the early train from Bath was heard to be rapidly approaching. The dog, as usual, was off directly. The gentleman, knowing they were in advance of the train and fearing the dog would be killed, called loudly to him to come back; but quite in vain. He then ran to see what would be the consequence of the brute's folly, and was just in time to see the dog boldly charge the cow-lifter of the engine and disappear. The gentleman then closed his eyes for one moment, not wishing to see the dog's remains torn to pieces, and on opening them the next moment, much to his surprise, he distinctly saw the dog under the rapidly passing carriages, evidently waiting an opportunity to make a dash between the wheels, but their, to him, unusual velocity rather bothered him; he therefore remained until the last carriage had passed over him, and then emerged, wagging his tail as though he had done something to be talked about, and having only sustained a few cuts about the head, and losing all the hair from one side of his tail.

DOGS DISLIKING TO BE RIDICULED.—I once had a Skye terrier which, like all of his kind, was very intelligent. When in good humor he had several tricks, which I know to have been self-taught, and the sole object of which was evidently to excite laughter. For instance, when lying upon one side and violently grinning, he would hold one leg in his mouth. Under such circumstances nothing pleased him so much as having his joke duly appreciated, while if no notice was taken of him he would become sulky. On the other hand, nything that could happen displeased him so much as being laughed at when he did not intend to be ridiculous. Mr. Darwin says: "Several observers have stated that monkeys certainly dislike being laughed at" (p. 71.) There can be little or no doubt that this is true of monkeys; but I never knew of a really good case among dogs save this one, and here the signs of dislike were unequivocal. To give one instance. He used to be very fond of catching flies upon the window panes, and if ridiculed when unsuccessful, was evidently much annoyed. On one occasion, in order to see what he would do, I purposely laughed immoderately every time he failed. It so happened that he did so several times in succession—partly, I believe, in consequence of my laughing—and eventually he became so distressed that he positively pretended to catch the fly, going through all the appropriate actions with his lips and tongue, and afterward rubbing the ground with his neck as if to kill the victim; he then looked up at me with a triumphant air of success. So well was the whole process simulated, that I should have been quite deceived had I not seen that the fly was still upon the window. Accordingly, I drew his attention to this fact, as well as to the absence of anything upon the floor; and when he saw that his hypocrisy had been detected he slunk away under some furniture, evidently very much ashamed of himself.

A DOG'S CONFIDENCE.—Robert Hey, Prebendary of Litchfield, Vicar of Belper, Derbyshire, sends the following description of the conduct of a bull-terrier at Clay Cross to the *Animal World:* "She was rejoicing over a litter of pups, attending to them with a motherly care, caressing them, and showing for them much anxiety. The owner of this interesting family, accompanied by a few friends, came to look at them. The fierceness of the mother was at once developed, and manifested by impetuous growlings, snarls, and barkings. She would evidently die in defense of her offspring. But the master said, 'I can take every one of those pups away from the mother, and she will not hurt me.' He drew near and approached his hand toward one of the pups. The mother flew at it and seized it in her mouth. He did not attempt to withdraw it until she released it. He proceeded to lay hold of one of the pups. She seized his hand again and held it fast, but without biting it. By degrees he withdrew one of the little creatures. The same process was repeated until every pup was removed and the mother was bereft of all her offspring. She was the picture of misery. She looked up piteously in her master's face and howled with an exceeding bitter cry. The appeal could not be resisted. He replaced the little ones in their nest, and rejoiced to witness the caresses and gratification of the mother. But his surprise and that of his friends was great when he saw her take them up one by one in her mouth and bring and lay them down at his feet. He waited to see what she meant, and was soon convinced that she wished to express her entire confidence in her master. She laid her dear ones at his feet, one by one, with the assurance that he would take care of them with affection equal to, if not greater, than her own. She then returned to her nest, now empty, lifted up her head into the air and gave vent to several piteous cries until her little ones were once more restored to her. It is impossible to misunderstand her impulse. She had at first misdoubted her master, but now she trusted him. She brought them of her own accord and placed them at his disposal, with full confidence in his love.

A BOY THAT DESERVES A MEDAL.—He was a very small boy, all in tatters, and his clothes were dripping. In his arms he held a miserable little dog, and both boy and dog were shivering in the cold January weather. This is about what he told me: "You see, Mister, Bill Bostwick and me was a playing by the river, betting cents on the chunks of ice, a seeing which one would go first over the dam, when this 'ere little dog came trotting past. Says Bill to me—says he, 'Let's have this 'ere dog for a passenger.' So we took him and put him on a real big hunk of ice, and Bill, who is an everlasting mean kind of a boy, was for shoving him off into the water just so, but I wouldn't. I had a bit of twine in my pocket, and I hitched it to a jagged bit of the ice, so as it couldn't get off. Oh, we had lots of fun at first with that 'ere pup as a passenger. But Bill is an awful ornary boy, Mister, so when it was his turn to play tow-horse with the chunk of ice and the dog for a passenger, he just let the cord slide on purpose, so he did. Then I pitched into that ere Bill Bostick and guv him fits. But you see there was the ice, and the pup as was passenger, sliding down that ere river like thunder. I felt sure the passenger was going to be drowned; as I happened to know that pup's mother I felt kind of sorry, so I went again for Bill Bostwick, and went for him good. Just then the cake of ice, with the poor pup a yelping and kelyieing on it, was just over the dam. I dursn't look, Mister. That ere night, tho' I must have slept good, that pup's howling I kind of dreamed about. Well, arter breakfast, I ventured to look out on the river, and there was the pup still a yelping, just like Moses in the bullrushers. The ice had kind of sot during last night as it was cold, but wasn't yet real hard. I just skinned across that dam on the logs—sakes! but it was slippery, and I tumbled in over my head twiste, and was just able to get that pup off, as was passenger, by the scruff of his neck. Now, Mister, I am going to keep that ere dog until he is growed up, and just as sure as ever Bill Bostick whistles to him, I am going to teach him to bite Bill, and if he is too small to do it, I ain't too little to lick two boys like Bill. I say, Mister, if you know of any society as gives medals to boys as saves dogs' lives, send 'em to me, as my name is George Washington Ostergood, of Perry, Iowa." If there should exist, we thought, such a thing as a society awarding medals to heroic urchins for saving an animal's life, we feel certain, poor, ragged George would have been entitled to one of them.—*Perry Chronicle.*

A NEIGHBORHOOD FEUD.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN IOWA—TWO MEN KILLED.

A bloody affray occurred at Greenfield Township, Warren County, Iowa, eleven miles from Des Moines, Saturday night, which telegrams to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* describe as follows:

"In this neighborhood are three farmers, all wealthy, and considered law-abiding citizens. Their names were David Howry, Reuben Westfall, and George Drillard. A few years ago Howry charged Westfall with visiting his corn-crib at night, and so reported to the neighbors. This caused trouble between them, though, after a time, it died away. They afterward got into a controversy about a partition fence, which was taken into court, and Howry was beaten. From that time forward the breach widened between the two, and frequent quarrels were the result. Both had sons, who took up the paternal feud, and at school and elsewhere broils and fights followed. The animosity spread among the neighbors, who joined one side or the other, until bedlam reigned thereabouts. For several days past, a series of revival meetings have been held in a church there, which, from the frequent rows occurring therein, is known as Tear-down Church. Saturday evening, Mr. Howry and two sons, John and George, young men, and James Groom, a young man who took sides with Howry, attended the meeting at the church. There were also there the Westfall party, consisting of Benjamin and Levi Westfall, Frank Battles, Fromort, Thomas and Jack Drillard, sympathizers with the Westfalls, and James Flannagan, a laborer for Drillard. They remained passably quiet during the service, and at its close all started homeward on the same road. When a few rods from the church Howry senior got into an altercation with one of the other party, and soon words came to blows, and instantly there was a general mêlée, in which revolvers, slung-shots, knuckles, knives, and brickbats were used. Six or seven revolvers were emptied of their contents, when it was a hand-to-hand fight, bloody and terrible. The Howry party were unarmed, and thus had no chance with such fearful advantages against them. The fight lasted about twenty minutes, with the following result: George Howry, stabbed twice in left side, penetrating the lung and killed instantly. John Howry, stabbed near spinal column and in the left lung, and shot in left side, after which he ran about forty feet and fell, expiring in an hour. David Howry, shot through the jaw and left ear, and head badly cut with knuckles. He will probably recover. James Groom stabbed four times in one arm, in the right lung and back, and shot in the right side, and several flesh wounds from knuckles. He was alive to-day, but cannot recover.

People from the church came to the scene and attempted to part them, but, frenzied to madness, they fought like devils. After the battle the victorious party scattered in various directions, but Sunday morning all met at Drillard's, where they were arrested and taken to Indianola and lodged in jail, under a strong guard. There were rumors afloat to-day that the vigilance committee of that county, a large and well-organized body, had been notified to meet for business, and it may be there will be a second chapter."

SEVERELY BURNED.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Thursday says: "William McDowell is a lad fourteen years of age, who, with his mother and sister, started in January to walk from Columbus, Ohio, to some point in Kansas, where, through the aid of relatives, they hoped to better their condition. Their journeyings being made on foot they were accustomed to camping out over night. On Tuesday they had reached the neighborhood of East St. Louis, after a tramp of over four hundred miles, and choosing a spot for their night's rest, built a fire, cooked their supper, and then laid themselves down to sleep. The night being cold, they had gathered close to the fire, and in some way, while the boy was wrapped fast in slumber, his pantaloons took fire. Before he was aroused and could extinguish the fire, his legs below the knees were frightfully charred. Yesterday he made his way to the city, and was directed to the Dispensary, where Dr. Love prescribed for him, and secured accommodation for the family in the Soup-house until they might be able to proceed on their journey."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

A new Jewish Synagogue will be dedicated at Wilmington, N. C., March 1.

A Reformed Episcopal Church has been organized on Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, is to sail for England in March on a lecturing tour.

Mrs. E. M. Moore has taught in the First Baptist Sunday-school, Philadelphia, fifty-three years.

The Mission Church of the American Board at Osaka, Japan, has just received six persons to membership.

Rev. Mr. Coggeshall, of Pawtucket, R. I., has left the Protestant Episcopal Church to join the Roman Catholic.

The French Minister of Education has issued an order permitting monks and nuns to teach in the communal schools.

Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey, has for many years taught a Bible-class in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newark.

Rev. M. J. Cramer, United States Minister to Denmark, has been elected a life-member of the German Oriental Society.

The venerable Bishop Green, (Protestant Episcopal,) of Mississippi, has asked for an Assistant Bishop in the diocese.

A gentleman has offered, in case of the union of the Presbyterian bodies in England, to give $100,000 toward church extension.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier sailed from London Feb. 24, to take charge of the Unitarian Church in Boston, from which he accepted a call.

Rev. Henry S. Jacobs will preach his inaugural sermon as minister of the Jewish congregation Bnai Jeshurun, of this City, March 4.

A Presbyterian Church of Huguenots, from France, has been organized at Stryker, Ohio, where there are about one hundred Huguenot families.

Rev. Dr. Ruperti, Pastor of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, of this City, has resigned and will return to Germany, the climate being unfavorable to his health.

Revival meetings have been running all Winter in the Arlington Street Unitarian Church, Boston, and similar services are being held by the Universalists of that city.

The American Board has appropriated $1,000 to open a mission 200 miles inland from the Zulu mission stations in Africa. Rev. M. W. Pinkerton will establish the new post.

The Lutherans in this country publish fifty Lutheran papers in five languages: twenty-two in German, fifteen in English, eight in Norwegian, five in Swedish, and one in Danish.

A convention of preachers and laymen of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Elinjay March 22 to consider the relations of the colored members to the conference.

The Episcopalians have organized "a synod of the Church of England in British Columbia." It was decided for the present not to take any action looking to union with the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land.

The English *Baptist Hand-Book* for 1876 reports 2,620 Baptist churches in England, 3,354 chapels, 1,867 Pastors in charge, 263,720 members, and 372,242 Sunday-school scholars. The number of ministers shows a decrease the past year of 49.

The Waldensian Church, which has been in existence for centuries in the mountain regions of Italy, has now 16 parishes in the valleys, 40 settled congregations, 10 mission stations, 40 occasional preaching places, 30 ministers, and 2,140 communicants.

Rev. Dr. Antliff, Secretary of the British Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, is making an official tour around the world. He has spent much time in the countries of Australasia, travelling about eight thousand miles in them. He is expected to arrive in London in May.

Nashville, Tenn., has become the centre of important denominational educational institutions. Among these may be counted the Vanderbilt University, which has cost thus far $700,000; the Fisk University, $175,000; the Central College of the M. E. Church, South, $50,000; the Baptist Theological Institute, $150,000; the State University of Tennessee is to cost $500,000.

The Universalist Register for 1876 reports Universalist societies in 31 States and Territories. In the United States and Canada there are 23 State conventions, 73 associations, 867 parishes, [illegible] families, 623 churches, having 31,671 members, [illegible] Sunday-schools, having 57,889 members; 747 church edifices, with a total church property above indebtedness of $7,561,602; and 689 ministers, including licentiates and the superannuated.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Western Massachusetts is wonderfully united in revival interest this Winter; no town and hardly a church but shares in the revival zeal and results. These are uncommonly substantial, the fruit of the ordinary church machinery rather than of imported effort. In our city field all the churches are unwontedly active, the Methodists and Baptists especially so, the Congregationalists earnestly, after their more reserved method, and the Adventists with moderation and growing results."

The practice of holding "missions," a kind of revival effort, is becoming more general in the Protestant Episcopal Church. "The method of conducting these missions is a slight change from the regular church work. The preaching is pungent, personal, and earnest; the singing congregational, and the hymns and tunes familiar ones. The prayers are short, frequent, and common. An opportunity is given for direct personal intercourse between inquirers and the minister. So far the work has been very successful. The services generally occupy a week. Preaching is held every night, and crowded congregations attest the general interest."

A committee appointed by the Anglo-Continental Society, headed by the Bishop of Winchester, has presented an address to Dr. Döllinger, in which is said: "We, the undersigned Bishops, clergy, and communicants, in communion with the Church of England, while we abstain from entering upon the high and holy doctrines upon which, by the providence of Almighty God, so happy an agreement was reached at the conference held at Bonn, in August last, between members of the Old Catholic, the Orthodox Oriental, and the Anglican Churches, desire to express our profound gratitude to Almighty God for putting it into the hearts of those His servants, of different sections of His divided flock, to meet together in unity and brotherly love, for the furtherance of His glory and the welfare of His kingdom."

The *Christian Advocate* says: "The forthcoming General Conference, which opens in Baltimore May 1, 1876, promises to be one of extraordinary importance. The quadrennial reports from every department of our widely-extended and rapidly-increasing church work, and the recommendations of methods for enlarging the work, and making it more powerfully effective at home and abroad; the presence and addresses of a larger number than usual of distinguished fraternal representatives from other religious bodies, and of eminent missionaries long connected with the various departments of our own foreign work, and the discussion by the many able and influential delegates, lay and clerical, from the various annual conferences, of the many great questions which will be considered, will all combine to engage the attention of our people throughout the entire Church."

Prof. Cohen Stuart, who represented the Reformed Church of Holland at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in this City in 1874, is so much pleased with the country that he is to visit America again the present year. Dr. Stuart writes that he has collected about $1,800 for the Holland Church of New-York City, and Mrs. Stuart adds the additional information that of this sum 1,000 guilders (about $400) is a gift from the King of Holland, and that on the last Sunday in January, on her husband's suggestion, they were to "take up at Amsterdam in the Dutch Reformed Churches a collection for the same purpose." The *Religious Intelligencer* adds "that it is understood that Dr. Stuart would be willing to remain permanently in this country if congenial work were offered to him. It surely would be a great acquisition to our church if in some way either in the West or the East his fine scholarship could be made available in the Master's service."

A missionary of the Presbyterian Board, writing of the Nez Perce Indians, gives an account of one of their churches on the Lapwai River. The pulpit of this church is supplied by five natives who are studying for the ministry. A few years' labor has had a wonderful effect on these Indians. When the missionaries went among the Indians of the Kamiah Valley they "were, with one or two exceptions, living in lodges, or roving from place to place. Now they are a community of farmers, raising food for their families and for sale, while thirty or forty comfortable little frame or log houses dot the valley, the greater number built by the Indians themselves. Last Summer we counted from the road, within a distance of less than three miles, seven frame-houses, lately finished or in process of erection. Three of these were built by a white man, the others by an Indian carpenter." The change "dates from a great awakening among the people less than five years ago. Then the Kamiahs were heathen, or godless. One year ago last Christmas we communed with over two hundred and fifty native members of the church here. (Kamiah.) The church itself was densely packed with Indian worshipers."

FINANCIAL.

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Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 18, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West.
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hasselton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. H. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

BUFFALO CITY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 PARK BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, Feb. 23, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, City Hall, until THURSDAY, the second day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of park bonds, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chap. 375, passed May 17, 1875, and a resolution of the Common Council adopted Feb. 14, 1876.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Gallatin National Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal will be redeemable at the same place at the expiration of forty-eight years from the first day of January, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City of Buffalo. LEWIS M. EVANS, Controller.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—The undersigned, Commissioners for funding the debt of the City of Mobile, request persons holding the bonds of said city who are desirous of funding them, to either send them to us at Mobile or leave them with W. H. HAYS, Esq., No. 6 Broad st., New-York, who will receive the bonds for settlement.
R. H. SMITH.
THOMAS ST. JOHN,
W. J. LEDYARD.

THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE SENT FREE.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears. Also, full and complete instructions how to operate in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. Send for it." BUCKWALTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
P. O. Box 4,317. No. 10 Wall st., New-York City.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
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First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
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Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
St. Louis and South-eastern.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will please call on E. BEADLESTON, at the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, corner of 3d av. and 7th st., to arrange to have the interest paid.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1905, OF THE WEST END PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The only means of transportation inside the Centennial Exhibition grounds. I am authorized to offer a limited number of the above at 90 and accrued interest.
JOHN S. EWEN, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.
Inclose stamp.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.
LAND MORTGAGE BONDS
Due March 1, 1876, bought by
H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mariposa Land and Mining Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nos. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

The TRUSTEES of this company have LEVIED AN ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at their office on or before March 24.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 96 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 9, 1876. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid and sewer, or to take care of children and sew. Call for two days at No. 327 East 12th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good City references. Call at No. 430 West 46th st., near 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American girl; will assist with washing; City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 590 2d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class cook; understands English and French kitchen, and has the very best of references. Call at Morison's Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address particularly.

COOK, AND HELP IN THE LAUNDRY.—By a steady, quiet, faithful woman, with good reference; is an excellent cook and baker; neat and economical. Call, or address, Cook, at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable middle-aged American woman; City or country; good testimonials produced, and City reference. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 571 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference No. 78 9th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PERSON, THOROUGHLY competent in all branches of her business, would like a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home; best City references. Address French Dress-maker, No. 203 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker; a thorough cutter, fitter, and stylish trimmer will engage by the day or by the week on reasonable terms; garments of all styles cut and basted at home; highest references. Call at No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to work for some nice families by the day; cuts, fits, and trim stylishly; has been forewoman in an establishment; dresses made over equal to new; also work taken home. Address L. E. N., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and seamstress will go out for $1 50 per day or $8 per week; can cut, fit and sew on different machines. Address Competent, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would engage for $8 a week; cuts and trims in all the styles; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more customers by the day. Address C. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker who has a W. & W. machine wishes to go in families by the day or month; would go out of City. Apply at No. 311 East 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, (widow,) to take charge in a widower's family; understands keeping a home neat, bright, and attractive; is a superior cook; makes excellent bread, pastry, &c., or would assist generally in pleasant family, in City or country. Address R. S. V. P., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HOME WANTED IN THE City in a small family for a kind middle-aged American lady of ability and refinement; good housekeeper; understands all family sewing; no objections to the care of children; reference; wages no object. Call or address A. L., No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF culture, being a thorough housekeeper, or any position not menial; highest references; country preferred. Address M. L., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING Scotch girl, with good references, as general servant; a good cook and laundress, and a neat, obliging servant who stays in her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY to do general house-work in a small private family. Address No. 4 Union Court, University place, corner of 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A good plain cook, washer or ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call for three days at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do house-work in a small family; a home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 3 Sheriff st., near Grand st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, disengaged on March 1, as lady's maid in a first-class family; understands hair-dressing and sewing; good home preferred; best reference. Address D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid and seamstress; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 253 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Address No. 143 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant German person; speaks French; operates different machines; would like to travel to Europe for summer. Address A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A middle-aged woman in a family as first-class seamstress and dress-maker, by the day, week, or month. Address M. K., No. 43 Greenwich av.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced German Protestant girl in an American private family up-town, as thorough parlor or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; best City references given. Address only, for two days, German Advertiser, No. 225 East 26th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT laundress to obtain some family washing; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing; also all kinds of laces; can give fourteen years' reference for the same. Call or address for two days, No. 217 East 26th st., 1st floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WILL take home fine washing and ironing for gentlemen and ladies, or will go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th av., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or families' washing or would go out by the day. Call or address, for two days, No. 409 East 18th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gent's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, ABOUT TWENTY-two years of age, wants a situation with a responsible party; writes a good hand; would go to any part of the world. Address Lock Box No. 20, Elizabeth, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single; is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address K. T., Harnett's livery stable, No. 15 East 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply to W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 30 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN; is able and willing; has excellent recommendations from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

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Richardson's BILLOW-CASE LINENS, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
A full assortment of Richardson's SHIRTING and FAMILY LINENS.
One case extra fine French Bosom Linens.
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Fancy-colored Lunch Cloths in Turkey Red, Buff, Pink, Blue, &c., &c., with and without colored borders.
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COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; strictly temperate; is a first-class and stylish driver; has four years' references from his late employer for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business in every particular; married; has no children; two years' best City reference from last employer; no objection to a steady place in the country. Call on or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; City or country; will be disengaged on the 1st; present employer can be seen; can drive four if required. Address H. H., No. 4 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY man, English, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; can milk; would take charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address D. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

FARMER OR DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged nineteen, on a farm or as driver in the City. Call or address No. 1,206 3d av.

GARDENER—DAIRY, COOK, &c.—BY A respectable Protestant man and wife in the country; man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; or would superintend a farm; wife would take charge of a dairy, cook, or do up-stairs work; first-class reference of twenty years' standing. Call at Burton's old theatre, opposite the new City Court-house, No. 39 Chambers st. F. H.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHOUT family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c. Address T. W., care of Walter Reid, florist, No. 63 West 34th st. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 9 o'clock.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF LONG and practical experience in fruits and flowers, and the control of first-class places; has thorough knowledge of stock and machinery. Address Gardener and Florist, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables, and the laying out of grounds, and is a good worker. Apply to N. W., No. 67 Nassau st., J. Flemming, seed merchant.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT MARried man; is a good, practical vegetable grower; understands the care of flowers; can take full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. F. S., No. 91 West Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH married gardener, who understands every branch of his business, and who has excellent references. Call or address Morison's Servants' Exchange, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this address.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands his business; greenhouses, graperies, &c.; five years' reference from last place. Address Gardener, at greenhouse, 100th st., corner Boulevard.

GARDENER.—BY A FRENCH MARRIED MAN, (one child;) understands the business in all its branches; best references given. Address C. D., at A. McConnell's, No. 733 6th av.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY AGED SIXTEEN AS useful boy in a gentleman's family; understands driving; very willing. Call at No. 220 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call on or address A. P., No. 210 West 30th st., rear, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man as waiter in a private family; is willing; City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WAITER speaking a little English, having best references; in a private family. Address Lavenchy, Box No. 272 UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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FAMILIES, PHYSICIANS, OR CLUBS OF gentlemen can make permanent and reasonable arrangements for board and attendance with a competent and industrious housekeeper, intending to start a select boarding-house. Such parties may choose the house most suitable to themselves; may furnish their own rooms partly or entirely, and either pay in a just proportion to their accommodations, or, allowing fairly for board and attendance, may occupy or control the house exclusively. Address Mrs. A. H., No. 110 East 27th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, PERMANENTLY located, wish to rent some fine large rooms to a party of gentlemen, (friends,) giving them breakfast or full board with private table. The house is desirably located, convenient to stages and cars. A desirable party may be sure of finding the comforts and quiet of home. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A SMALL STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate a gentleman and his wife, with delightful rooms and excellent board for rest of Winter and Summer, near Central Park, between 5th and 6th avs. Address M. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

PRIVATE FAMILY RENT WITH BOARD second floor, finely furnished, en suite or singly; family or gentleman; 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address H., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING large handsome rooms in a good location, may find them in the house of a professional gentleman. Breakfast would be furnished, served in their own room if desired. Address COMFORT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

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NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful location; two handsome square and two hall rooms, with excellent board, at very moderate prices.

NO. 115 EAST 14TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, one suite of rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water; also one large square room for two gentlemen; table first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—WELL-furnished sunny front room and bedroom, second floor; price very low; good table; references; hall rooms, $7 to $9.

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AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, &c., handsomely furnished, with private table and attendance; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

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NO. 86 IRVING PLACE, CORNER HOUSE, facing Gramercy Park.—Elegantly-furnished parlor floor of four rooms to let, with or without board; terms moderate.

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NO. 327 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE HANDsome room on second floor to gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board or housekeeping; Cutting's Hill; family private.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room and hall room on third floor; two large nice rooms floor above dining-room, parlor floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite of rooms, with or without board; reasonable terms.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING room and two or three large sleeping rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

21ST ST., NO. 46 EAST.—TWO LARGE THIRD story rooms to let, with board; sunny exposure; also a large fourth story front room; references.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor front, and one large single room, with board, No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Third-story front alcove room, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, with board, for gentleman, in a family of refinement.

FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 234 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE; also, other rooms; house and table first-class; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired. References.

NO. 23 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two hall rooms, with board, at reduced prices.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 214 WEST.—PLEASant, sunny rooms on the second floor, with board; also, table boarders.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL ST.—Two gentlemen can have good board at moderate prices.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second-story front room, southern exposure; also, large and hall rooms.

A LADY HAVING A SPARE ROOM WOULD take a young lady to board; references exchanged. Address No. 305 West 26th st., in store.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has third-story rooms to rent, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and three sons; would require a parlor, and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished; also rooms for sons; best of reference required; permanent if suited. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Box No. 490, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, child, (nine years old,) and maid; first-class accommodations required. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN BOARD AND room; location between 10th and 21st sts.; terms not to exceed $16 per week. Address Q. P. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of apartments from April 1, and two suites from May 1; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 531 5th av., between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., week days.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also, one single room, near Union Club, without meals; house first-class and very private. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

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THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Owners of a handsomely-furnished house offer second or third floor suite of rooms. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, opposite Hotel Brunswick; single or in suites; references exchanged.

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HALL ROOM TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN, without board; references. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, BELOW 42d st., at moderate terms. Address T. H. O., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

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WEST RUTHERFURD PARK HOUSE.—This elegant family hotel is now open under its new management, and will receive guests until May at reduced rates; is nearer Wall st., in point of time, than the uptown hotels. Call for circulars and particulars. C. B. ANDREWS & CO., Room 16, No. 229 Broadway.

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Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG appearing.

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Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

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Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
(Incorporated 1865.)
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION by the ablest Professors in the country.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS now open daily.

MARDI GRAS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29,
GRAND FRENCH MASKED BALL
of the
CERCLE DES CHEFS DE CUISINE FRANCAIS,
AT IRVING HALL.

Tickets to be had at Hotel Brunswick; Duparquet & Huot's, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster st.; H. Mouquin's, No. 141 Fulton; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; boxes may be secured at J. G. Torrilhon's No. 344 6th av.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
KATE FISHER and HORSE WONDER.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday matinée, SCHAMYL and FRENCH SPY.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, and Saturday matinée, ROOKWOOD and SCHAMYL.
Matinées: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
A. H. Sheldon, Nellie Sandford, H. Steward,
L. R. Willard, Emily Maynard, Mrs. Berrell,
in MOLL PITCHER.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* séance in the *light* THIS EVENING, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

The New-York *Herald*, Jan. 25, says: "Might truly be called a *marvelous* séance. It is inexplicable."

N. B.: Carriages may be ordered at 9:30 P. M.

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT ARMS.—LYCEUM Theatre, MARCH 9. To consist of fencing with foil, sabre, rapier, bayonet, knife, and lance play and le sabat, &c., by the principal masters and amateur experts of this and other cities. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; to be had at Col. MONSTORY'S Fencing, Sparring, and Safety Shooting Gallery, No. 619 6th av.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS	March 1.
ETNA	March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS	March 11.
CLARIBEL	March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN	Sat., March 4	WESER	Sat., March 18
AMERICA	Sat., March 11	MOSEL	Sat., March 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO	March 1	NAVARINO	Mar. 25
HINDOO	March 11	COLOMBO	April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2

MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,

BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.

NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE

"ORIGINAL HILARITY," (NYM CRINKLE.)

BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.

SEE THIS RING?

FACT! FACT!!

"I ASSURE YOU!"

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
MR. A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Begins at 8. Over at 11.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB 28,
100th Performance of
ROSE MICHEL,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

Last Nights
of
ROSE MICHEL.
This week
100th to 107th
performance
of
ROSE MICHEL.
The greatest success
of
the year.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, in accordance with their custom upon the hundredth performance of plays at this theatre, will, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, (the hundredth performance of ROSE MICHEL,) present to every lady entering the theatre a souvenir of the event. On this occasion the souvenir will be an elegant volume of eighty pages, bound in satin, and containing a history of the remarkable successes of this theatre, together with accurate illustrations of all the scenes of these great plays, and the casts of all the plays given in the house.

Seats for remaining nights of ROSE MICHEL may now be secured.

In active preparation, a comedy drama in four acts, written by Victorien Sardou, and entitled
FERREOL.

This drama, which has been upon the boards of the "GYMNASE," Paris, for more than one hundred nights, has been purchased by Messrs. Shook & Palmer directly from the author, and is their exclusive property for the United States of America.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER..........Managers
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND AT THE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Brilliant production of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in her famous character of TOPSY.
ALL THE GREAT BROOKLYN THEATER COMPANY IN THE CAST.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES.

All the original plantation music of the play rendered by SLAVIN'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA JUBILEE SINGERS.

The whole forming the most complete and realistic picture of Southern life ever presented.

Seats secured in advance. Popular prices.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY of NEW-YORK,
combined with
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THIRD CONCERT
of this season
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
at
STEINWAY HALL.

WALPURGIS NIGHT..........F. Mendelssohn
ARIA FROM EZIO (Nasce al bosco)..........G. F. Haendel
And, for the first time in America,
CHRISTUS (first part)..........F. Liszt
For Soli, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.

Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor
Miss Mary Werneke..........Contralto
Mr. Alexander-Bischoff..........Tenor
Mr. A. E. Stoddard..........Baritone
Mr. S. P. Warren..........Organ

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; tickets for sale at 114 and 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Emancipation Day," by author of "Mulligan Guards," Braham, 35 cents. "Pond Lilies Mazurka," Dorn, 50 cents. "Keep a Little Corner in Your Heart for me;" Chamberlain, 35 cents. "Skidmore Guard" Galop, 30 cents. "Down among the Sugar Cane," Blake, 40 cents. "Slavery Days," Braham, 40 cents. "Daisy's Dream" Meditation for piano, Meininger, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.—Herr S. LIEBLING'S grand concert. The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to assist: Mlle. Eugenie Pappenheim, the celebrated prima donna; Mr. Fred Steins, the favorite basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist. Mr. Max Liebling, accompanist. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
The opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Given for the benefit of SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED. Box office open from 9 until 4 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, 11:30,
MARTIN LUTHER.
Tickets for eleven lectures, $5; single, 75 cents.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE
TUESDAY, FEB. 29,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
The private collection of
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
Comprising the gallery of
Mr. J. T. SANFORD,

Forming in its entirety one of the most artistic and valuable collections of high class works of art that has been offered at public sale in many years.

The following distinguished artists are represented by very fine and important examples, viz:

FOREIGN.

Achenbach, A.
Achenbach, O.
Akkersdyke.
Baumgartner, P.
Bertrand, J.
Bombled, C.
Beyschlag, R.
Burgers, H. J.
Boddington, H. J.
Caroselli, C.
Castan, E.
Cerier, T.
De Heuvel, T. H.
Daubigny, K.
De Garay, M.
De Gergerfelt, W.
De Keyser, N.
De Loutherbourg, P. J.
Escosura, L.
Epps, R.
Frere, E.
Gerard, T.
Hamon, J. L.
Hiddemann, E.
Herzog, H.
Hulk, A.
Herring, J. F., Sr.
Hunt, W.
Hassell.
Indoni, F.
Kruseman, A.
Lambinet, E.
Gilbert, J.
Leyendecker, P.
Lassalle.
La Rochenoire.
Langerock.
Le Fevre,
Merle, H.
Maris, W.
Metzelaas, C.
Meyerheim, H.
Pietrasanta, A.
Pascutti, A.
Preyer, J. W.
Zamacois, E.
Rhomberg, H.
Rumpf, P.
Reinberg, C.
Richet, L.
Bethel, O.
Stevens, A.
Saunier, N.
Seignac, P.
Salentin, H.
Serrure, A.
Raupp, C.
Spanck, J.
Shayer, H. & C.
Troyon, C.
Toeschi, A.
Vernon, P.
Verboeckhoven, E.
Van Schendel, P.
Van Grootvelt, T. H.
Wappers, Baron G.
Walker, J. A.
Winterhalter, F. X.

AMERICAN.

Baker, G. W.
Cole, Thos.
Casilear, J. W.
Doughty, T.
Dana, W. P. W.
Mount, W. S.
Trumbull, J.
Murray, E.
Oddie, W. M.
Shattuck, A. D.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, vialeste and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

FREE MEDICAL LECTURES.

Mrs. ANNIE FRANKLIN, M. D., of Boston, Mass., to ladies Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 3 P. M. No. 269 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Commences March 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT FARmer and wife, without children, to manage and do the work on a farm forty miles from the City; the man must understand thoroughly all branches of farming and gardening, and the woman must be a good cook and buttermaker, and in Summer assist with washing and ironing for the family; they must know how, be willing to, and expect to work, and of this bring good City references. Address Post Office Box No. 2,593.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial.
C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A young Protestant woman to take charge of a child and do sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—In an up-town family; a cook and laundress; also a waitress and chamber-maid; best City references required. For name and address apply to Mr. Styles, No. 743 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR PROTESTANT woman as cook. The right person can find a home and good compensation by addressing S. R. K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR ENGlish cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; must be well recommended. Apply after 9 A. M., to No. 107 East 78th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT NO. 24 North Washington square to-day, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
80TH TO 87TH PERFORMANCE OF

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

PIQUE.
HOUSES CROWDED
PIQUE.

Sumptuous Scenery; Extraordinary Cast! Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, D. H. Haskins, James Lewis, William Davidge, John Drew, Frank Hardenberg, Maurice Barrymore, C. H. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham,
In their great living characters.

FIFTEENTH PIQUE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, EXTRA SUBURBAN MATINEE of PIQUE. Seats now ready.
FRIDAY, MARCH 17, PIQUE CENTENNIAL. *** Performance day and evening. *** Box plan open March 7.
*** BOX-SHEET OPEN FOR TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIAL PIQUE MATINEES.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the EXTRA MATINEE which has been found absolutely necessary in order to accommodate the THRONG OF LADIES from suburban distances who desire to see PIQUE will be OMITTED on ASH WEDNESDAY, (March 1,) but will be resumed

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

seats for which may now be secured. These WEDNESDAY MATINEES of PIQUE will then be continued EVERY WEEK afterward until further announcement.

Mr. DALY has also to announce that a special series of FESTIVAL MATINEES will be given during the
CENTENNIAL WEEK OF PIQUE,
to occur as follows:

*** MONDAY, MARCH 13, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

*** WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

*** FRIDAY, MARCH 17, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
99TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE.

*** SATURDAY, MARCH 18, AT 1:30,
101ST PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE.

It will thus be seen that TEN PERFORMANCES of PIQUE will be given during that week, and that on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, will occur the
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE.

THE BOX SHEET for the CENTENNIAL WEEK will be thrown open TUESDAY MORNING, March 7. Orders may be forwarded by MAIL, TELEGRAM, or MESSENGER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on and after MONDAY, March 13, during
THE CENTENNIAL WEEK OF PIQUE,
as a suggestive souvenir of the predominant dramatic success of the season,
SILVER CHANGE WILL BE GIVEN
instead of fractional currency, at the box office, and on the one hundredth night of PIQUE (March 17)
GOLD CHANGE WILL BE GIVEN
at the box office, thus practically resuming specie payments
AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE
during the
TEN CENTENNIAL PERFORMANCES OF PIQUE.
*** Box sheet open MONDAY, March 7.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Second and last week of the serio-comic play, entitled
UNCLE ANTHONY.

An entire change of olio for the week commencing Feb. 28. A new comic and original sketch, by Mr. G. H. Macdermott, entitled
FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD.
JACK SHEPPARD..........Miss MILLIE COOK
ADOLPH..........Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT

And first time in this theatre of Mr. JOHN WILD, in his unequalled impersonation of Mr. SKIMMERHORN, in the amusing negro sketch,
GOING FOR THE CUP.

Mr. Wild will be assisted by Mr. Frank Converse and Mr. Tooley. Also a new sketch, by Mr. John Wild, entitled
THE LAWYER'S CLERK.

The Murrays in new sketches. Mr. G. H. Macdermott sings a new selection of comic songs.

Last week of the celebrated Southern Jubilee Singers. The entire company in new acts, sketches, &c., &c. Messrs. Jennings, Howard, Murphy, Kelly, Prossen, Miss Franklin, Miss Wesner, Miss Gorenflo, and fifty others. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
The Fountain Head of Emotional Novelties.
Evenings, 8; Matinées: Tues., Thurs., and Sat'y, 2.

Sixty Artists. | Voluptuous but artistic dances, So Frenchy, but exceeding nice. Fair women and musical seances, Not naughty, but a little spice. | Twenty Acts.

Masaniello; the Great Fredericks; Miss Eunice Moore; Woman's Suffrage; Carlyle and Son; L. and P. Parker, Hemmed in; Fattie Stewart; Arnold Bros; Virginia Stickney.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

The most successful and complete music-school in America. The weekly entertainments and the celebrated library (free to pupils) offer means of instruction and recreation not found in any other music-school in the country.

CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAY, Feb. 29.
FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.
DR. E. H. CHAPIN,
On JOHN HAMPDEN, OR THE PROGRESS OF POPULAR LIBERTY. F. F. MULLER, Organist.
Tickets at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET,
THE PHOUR TRAMPS, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CÆSAR.
A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MARCH 6.
The new Jewish play,
BEN ISRAEL.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
BY WILLIAM B. DE GARMO.
For sale at
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S, NO. 547 BROADWAY.

FROBISHER'S BLOOD AND BREATH'
For Lungs and Limbs.
25 cents. GOODYEAR'S, No. 697 Broadway.

CABINET OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL INstitute on free exhibition daily at No. 737 Broadway. Analysis of character made by an experienced examiner from 9 till 6 o'clock.

LAST WEEK.—EXHIBITION OF TWO MAGNIficent Historical Paintings at the Academy of Design, day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
PRIVATE LESSONS AND CLASSES IN DANCING,
NO. 55 WEST 33D ST.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
HIGH-CLASS WINES,

Including Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sauternes, Burgundies, Sherries, and Ports, being part of the stock of a well-known importer, who is declining business. The Rhine Wines include Castle Johannisberg, Niersteiner, Laubenheimer, Rudesheimer, Berg, Liebfraumilch, Rauenthaler, Pfaffenberg, Moselle, Blümchen, Assmannshauser, Geisenheimer, Rauenthaler, Claus, Johannisberg, Hallgartener, &c.
CLARETS—Margaux, St. Emilion, Pouillac, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Medoc, &c.
SAUTERNES—Barsac, Graves.
BURGUNDIES—Pommard, Romanee, Chambertin.
SHERRIES—Amontillado, Pale, Golden, Brown, Oloroso, Pajarete, &c.
PORTS—Very old Oporto.
To be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK,
AT NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
ON TUESDAY, 29TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

All the above are guaranteed GENUINE, and exactly as represented by importer, who simply wishes to close out his entire stock before May 1. The sale will be peremptory, and any goods not found as represented may be returned within five days of the purchase. Catalogues can be obtained on Monday at the sales-room, when the goods can be examined.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, office and Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MONDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., AT THE SHOW ROOMS OF MME. LAURE, NO. 95 5TH AV., CORNER 17TH ST., a very fine and elegant stock of French imported ball, reception, and promenade dresses of the latest and most fashionable styles and fabrics; rich Parisian bonnets, fichus and Marie Antoinette capes and chemisettes, trimmed with real lace; embroidered collars and cuffs, real lace handkerchiefs, kid gloves, Parisian jewelry, dressing cases, fancy toilet articles, &c.; sold in consequence of Mme. Laure's return to Europe.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TAbles with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

LAST YEAR'S EXPLORATIONS.

ADDRESS BY CHIEF JUSTICE DALY BEFORE THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—LABORS OF SCIENTISTS IN THE PREHISTORIC FIELD.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society took place last evening in the beautiful new hall of the Chickering Piano Company. The lower part of the hall was thoroughly filled and the fine gallery was about half occupied by an audience of whom nearly one-half were ladies. The platform was furnished with various great maps and charts, there being a small one of Australia over the organist's head, and another of corresponding size of Asia by the side of the door through which the committee filed upon the stage. At the back of the platform were several maps overlying each other, the top one being a small one of the United States; the next, a much larger one, a map of the Arctic regions, and the third a gigantic and interesting map of Central Africa. The organist played a lively air and the audience stared at these charts, which to the more distant spectators must have offered some puzzling peculiarities of outline by their overlapping each other. Punctually at 8 o'clock the distinguished gentlemen of the evening made their appearance, headed by Chief Justice Daly and Col. Frederick Conkling, who was to preside. The other occupants of seats upon the stage were Prof. Dwight, of Columbia Law School; T. Sterry Hunt, Judge Henry E. Davies, Judge Peabody, Dr. Schaff, Dr. Calhoun, of Syria; Prof. Hitchcock, of the Theological Seminary; I. T. Gardner, W. H. Morrell, Elial F. Hall, William Remsen, Rev. Dr. William Adams, Rev. Father Bjerring, the Greek *papa*, and R. L. Stuart. Col. Conkling made a brief address in opening the business of the evening, and then the names of the following gentlemen were proposed for membership and carried: Messrs. A. J. Constable, William B. Ross, William G. Lathrop, Jr., G. Hanschel, J. C. Rodriguez, Gen. C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis; J. P. Robinson, of Carthage, Mo.; Simeon J. Drake, J. Cayet, William F. Nesbitt, R. H. Boune, William Rockafeller, J. A. Bostwick, J. A. Church, H. P. Foster, F. P. Foster, Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy; R. F. Stevens, H. W. Sibley, A. F. Hastings, J. Nelson Tappan, Roswell B. Ward; and as corresponding members, David Murry, Tokio, Japan; Major Fred Hotchkiss, Staunton, Va. and Dr. Robert Blackie, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Col. Conkling then announced that the honored President, Chief Justice Daly, would deliver his annual address, and that after its conclusion there would be a display of stereoscopic views which would be found interesting. The President now came forward to the rostrum, and was received with considerable cheering. He commenced by eulogizing the past twenty-five years as being remarkable for their activity of geographical research, even in a century made famous by such activity. Showing how in the past history of the science periods of progress had been followed by periods of langour, and even stagnation, he sketched rapidly the revival of interest in this our own planet. He illustrated this by the Royal Geographical Society of London, which, formed in 1830, could scarcely be said to have developed any marked utility until the election of Sir Roderick Murchison in 1843. That great man, though hitherto known only as an ardent geologist, had thrown all the greatness of his powers into the position he had been called to occupy, and in his first annual address had surveyed with elaborate and exhaustive research the status of geographical knowledge, and, with unerring perspicuity, had pointed out that the places to which investigation should be directed were Central Africa, Australia, and the North and South Poles. Within the past twenty-five years not only has the ardor of the explorer been repeatedly bent against these very unknown lands, but a measure of success has awaited their efforts as gratifying as unexpected. In other quarters also research has not been idle, and the wilds of Asia have been visited by faithful explorers who have done much to penetrate their mysteries. In our own country the explorations of the great Western region between the Mississippi and the Pacific have made illustrious the names of Fremont, Emory, Simpson, Marcy, Stansbury, Sitgreaves, Gunnison, Beckwith, Whipple, Williamson, Parke, Warren, Ives, Reynolds, Macomb, Mullen, and Wheeler, among officers, and Whitney, King, Gardner, Hayden, Powell, and Thompson among civilians.

During the past year the geographical surveys and explorations of the United States consisted of the Wheeler expedition, Black Hills survey, Hayden's survey, and the exploration of the Colorado. In the first named of these Lieut. Wheeler surveyed certain areas in Southern and South-western Colorado, and north-western New-Mexico west of the one hundredth meridian. The most interesting part of this expedition was that which referred to the evidences of a former population, numerous and of a high degree of civilization, in this region, over which the savages—Apaches, Utes, and Navajos—now wander. Prof. Cope found that what is called the eocene plateau of North-western Mexico, where now there are no people, was once occupied by a population of peculiar character. The conical hill tops in many places were crowned with stone structures, which upon examination proved to be human dwellings, within and about which fragments of pottery abounded. One of these hills appeared quite inaccessible, but by climbing around the eastern face of the precipice it was discovered that it was ascended by a staircase of stones, a number of which were in position. What was most extraordinary was that there were indications that the inhabitants had water at these great elevations, and no evidence that cisterns had ever been employed. Pottery was found scattered along this region of the Gallinos in such abundance as to indicate that the population had formerly been equal to that of the Eastern and Middle States, the number of buildings to the square mile being greater than that of the rural parts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. No traces of metals were found, but on adjacent rocks were Indian inscriptions and carvings.

Judge Daly then briefly noticed the remaining United States surveys, and the labors of various scientists in the prehistoric field. In British America the Abbé Petitan had furnished a large amount of information concerning the Great Bear and Slave Lakes and the rivers which they drain. In Central and South America Lieut. Collins had surveyed the Atralo River. Prof. Gabb had continued his exploration of Costa Rica, M. Marquier had made researches in Terra del Fuego, and Mr. Preston had discovered a boiling lake in the island of Dominica. He was much fuller in his details of what had been done in the boreal regions. The important event of the year was the British expedition under Capt. Nares, formerly of the Challenger. It consisted of two vessels, the Albert and the Discovery, which left England last June, taking the route through Smith Sound followed by Kane, Hayes, and Hall, and uniformly recommended by the American Geographical Society as the best. Before the departure of the adventurers there had been a crowded meeting at the Royal Geographical Rooms, and Admiral Richards had taken the opportunity of paying a high compliment to our people. "No nation," said he, "had shown a greater interest in Arctic exploration than the Americans. When all further hopes were abandoned by the British in the direction of the North Pole a restless and enterprising spirit was among them, and they persevered for years, till they accomplished results which must be admitted by all to have been unsurpassed." And more than this, there was a general and hearty adoption of the ideas of Kane and Hayes, not only as to Smith Sound, but even in the details of Arctic exploration. The Swedes had also sent out an Arctic vessel last Summer, under Prof. Nordenskiold, to pass around Nova Zembla, and go as far as the mouth of the Obi and the Yenisei, which it was supposed would be rich in mammoth and other paleontological bones. They ascertained the mouth of these two rivers to be free from ice, and that these streams, though shallow, were sufficiently deep for the establishment of trade between Europe and Siberia. They found handsome stone dwellings, with turf-covered roofs, which contained numerous apartments, bake-houses, bathing places, store-rooms for provisions and fuel, but there was no furniture, and all metal work, even to nails, had been carefully removed. They learned that the place had been abandoned for centuries. The rivers swarmed with fish of large size and fine flavor. The grass grew most luxuriantly, there were magnificent forests, the soil was a deep black loam of great fertility, and the woods were full of splendid wild grapes, and yet they were well within the limits of the polar circle. Summing up the voyage of this vessel, named the Proven, the commander wrote: "We have, during the Summer, sailed over known and unknown seas, more than 6,000 English miles; have visited regions where expeditions for more than 300 years have vainly attempted to go, and have made rich collections in every department of natural science." Judge Daly then spoke briefly of the Pandora, and then of the recent revival of the Symmes Hole theory, and then spoke eloquently of the Dutch scheme of draining the Zuyder Zee, after which he progressed onward to a consideration of what had been done in Asia. He spoke of the British Palestine expedition, of the Russian exploring party that left Tashkend, with the Oxus or Gihon as an objective point, and of Montgomery's very able investigation of some of the features of the Himalaya glacier system. This culminates in Bakhistan, where the largest Biacho is thirty-four miles long; the thickness of the ice being 400 feet, and the phenomena of motion identical with those so ably described in Prof. Tyndall's *Alpine Journeyings*. Besides these, the President mentioned at some length various travels in Thibet and certain portions of China difficult of access.

Then came Africa, which had been reserved as a *bonne bouche* for the last, and which was evidently more popular with the audience than even the Arctic regions. He stated that the chief geographical events of the year in this quarter had been the exploration of the Victoria Nyanza by Stanley, and the journey across the continent by Lieut. Cameron, from Lake Tanganyika to Benuela, on the Western coast, about 11° 56' south latitude. He detailed all that was known of Cameron's feat, showing that though he had been compelled to abandon the route down the Congo, his first idea, yet that he had marched 3,000 miles on foot, 1,200 of which was through absolutely unknown territory. Had Cameron been provided with resources like Stanley he did not doubt but that he would have stuck to his original plan, and thoroughly explored the land of the Congo, which was like to be a bigger river than had been supposed. He did not follow the outlet of Tanganyika, the Lakuga, but went directly to the Lualaba, which he was not permitted to descend, for the Chief forbade him, and he had not means enough to buy his consent. So he made a new way for himself and found an independent Lake Morhrya, where were lacustrine villages. The Judge then took up seriatim what had been done in West Africa, in North-west Africa, where a Scotch engineer, Donald McKenzie, proposed to flood the Sahara by cutting through a sand-bar at the mouth of the River Belta, not far from the Canaries; in South Africa, East Africa, North Africa, where Col. Playfair had found in the mountains natives evidently of European descent and of Roman civilization, using many Latin words. The houses were of stone, there were great cedar forests, and the women were exquisitely beautiful, and did not conceal their faces, as do other Mohammedan ladies. In North-east Africa a full narrative was given of Col. Gordon's military expedition, with a few words about Herr Marno and Dr. Schweinfurth. A few brief notes on Australia and Papua closed one of the most remarkable efforts to which the society has ever had the privilege of listening. It was a noble compendium of the year's efforts in every direction, and the facts gained a new charm under the eloquence of the speaker. He was immensely applauded when he concluded, the hand-clappings lasting for many minutes.

PIRACY ON THE NORTH RIVER.

DEPREDATIONS OF RIVER THIEVES ABOUT THE COMMUNIPAW DOCKS—VESSELS BOARDED, THEIR OFFICERS BEATEN, AND THE CABINS SACKED.

Almost daily during the last fortnight the owners of boats stationed off the Communipaw docks have complained to the Jersey City Police authorities of the depredations of river thieves. Since New-York claims jurisdiction over the river extending to low-water mark on the Jersey shore, and the claim has generally been conceded, Inspector Murphy has referred the complainants to the New-York authorities for redress. Scarcely a boat has sought moorage at the point indicated that has not been visited by this class of desperadoes. Two or three outrages committed by them were brought to the notice of the Jersey City Police yesterday, and by them referred to the New-York Police. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning a party of seven armed men made their way on board the schooner Alethea, and forced an entrance into the cabin. The noise they made aroused the Captain and mate, and they resisted the intruders. During the mêlée, both the officers were severely injured. Having disabled them, the pirates ransacked the cabin and pocketed a gold watch and other valuables and $50 in money. They then compelled Capt. Dailey and Allen, the mate, to strip themselves, and taking their clothing, locked the cabin door and left. At about the same hour a party of men entered the cabin of the schooner Julia A. Chamberlain, commanded by Capt. Boyce, and having bound him, took possession of every portable article in the cabin. A gang of ten or twelve of the desperadoes also boarded the schooner Highland, commanded by Capt. Woods. They broke through the door of the cabin and, without any seeming provocation or excuse, assaulted both the Captain and a boy sleeping in his bunk, beating both unmercifully. Besides this they smashed the furniture that they did not care to carry away with them. Intimidating the two in the cabin by presenting pistols at their heads, the thieves proceeded to get together whatever was worth taking. Their plunder was, however, of little value. Before leaving one of the men fired a shot at Captain Woods. The ball grazed one of his lips, but inflicted no serious injury. The thieves are also said to have boarded a number of other schooners, but the police do not know the particulars. It is said that twenty of these desperadoes were counted on one vessel at one time, and it is thought they divided into parties and attacked several boats simultaneously.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

A YOUNG GIRL DIES IN BROOKLYN, THE VICTIM OF MALPRACTICE—THE CASE SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

It has been ascertained that the Police of Brooklyn are in possession of facts which warrant them in believing that a young girl has, within the past week, died in Brooklyn, a victim of malpractice. Concerning the details of the case the Police are silent, alleging that to make public the facts now would defeat the ends of justice. When questioned late last night, Superintendent Campbell said it was only within a few hours that the case had assumed a form that would entitle it to be called a Brooklyn case at all. He admitted that the victim, a young girl, was dead and buried, but positively denied, when asked if a record of her death could be found in the Health Department, that she was buried in Brooklyn. These admissions, taken in connection with the known fact that an arrest has already been made, increase to a still greater degree the mystery with which the Police seem disposed to surround the case. The arrest referred to was made on Thursday night, in a Pacific street boarding-house. The arrested person is a young man who, it is believed, has some knowledge of the case and of the movements of certain persons who are now eluding the vigilance of the Police. The man is held as a witness, and the Police authorities refuse to permit any one to see or speak with him. It is inferred from the statement of Superintendent Campbell to the effect that the woman is not buried in Brooklyn, that she was a resident of that city, but met her death either in New-York or New-Jersey. The Police evidently know where the woman died, but refuse to communicate information. Indeed, beyond the admission that they have under investigation a very serious case of malpractice and that the victim is dead, they refuse to say anything. The name of the man arrested as a witness is Erich Fritch, and he resides at No. 120 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

PREFERENCES FOR PRESIDENT.

The Philadelphia *Press* has been examining its Republican exchanges, to find their preferences for President, and sums up the results thus:

"An analysis of these newspaper straws shows that Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, who until lately was scarcely mentioned as a probable contestant, has sprung suddenly to the front, and now leads his competitors with the support of seventeen journals, while Blaine, who had all along been thought to be the strongest man, quietly drops into the second place, running neck-and neck with Hartranft and Bristow, each with fifteen backers. Gov. Hayes, who developed so much strength in the recent Gubernatorial contest in Ohio, compelling William Allen unwillingly to sit down, follows next, with ten; while Minister Washburne is the ideal candidate of four journalistic adherents. President Grant, Secretary Fish, Judge Breese, and Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Senator Morton, are each nominated and indorsed by three enthusiastic admirers.

On the Democratic side sixteen journals, the *Press* adds, look to Hendricks. Thurman, who comes next, has but eight, closely followed by Tilden and Bayard with seven each. Three Ohio mourners of the politically defunct ex-Gov. Allen, of that State, are endeavoring to infuse sufficient vitality into his remains to enable him to "rise up" at St. Louis about the time of the assembling of the convention, but the emphatic setting down received by him in October last seems to have put a damper upon him. Pendleton's recent journey through the South to Florida, which the telegraph every now and then told us was attended by the most "enthusiastic demonstrations," has not been so fruitful of results as we were led to anticipate from these rose-colored dispatches, as but two journals in that section comprise his entire support. The Pittsburg *Post's* candidate, Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is backed up by the Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Democrat*, which modestly tacks on to the Black ticket the name of Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, as the price of its support. Gen. Hancock, with his three newspaper votes, runs better, figuratively speaking, than Gen. Sherman. Ex-Gov. Hoffman, of New-York, is not forgotten by the Shreveport (La.) *Times*.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

A recent issue of the Vernon (Ind.) *Banner* contains the following: "On Saturday, the 6th inst., about 10 o'clock A. M., a singular phenomenon occurred on the farm of William Stout, in the lower part of Graham Township, Jefferson County. On the side of a hill or ravine passing through the land of Mr. Stout a loud report, like that of a cannon, was heard, and an examination showed that the hillside for a considerable distance had been blown out, leaving a clear perpendicular bank at least twelve feet high where there had formerly been a gently-sloping ravine. The dirt was hurled in all directions from seventy-five to one hundred feet; good-sized trees were carried off for some distance by the force of the explosion. There was no powder about the place, and the cause of the singular phenomenon cannot be explained by any in the vicinity. The scene of the occurrence is now being visited daily by scores of sight-seers, and it has created no little excitement in the vicinity."

THE VISITORS TO CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—James Gordon Bennett and party arrived here from Ottawa this evening per special train, and are stopping at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, accompanied the party from Prescott Junction, the train making an average speed of fifty miles per hour.

ARSON ON LONG ISLAND.

THE RECENT MANHASSET FIRES.

JOHN ALBERTSON AND HIS TWO SONS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF COMMITTING THE CRIMES—CONFESSIONS BY THE SONS—THE FATHER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE—A REMARKABLE CASE OF DEPRAVITY.

The preliminary examination of the Manhasset arson cases was held before Police Justice Lawrence, in the Court-house at Flushing, Long Island, yesterday forenoon, and the evidence that was adduced seems to place it beyond a doubt that these three negroes, an account of whose arrest was given in yesterday's TIMES, are the guilty persons. John Albertson, the father, who cut his throat on learning that his sons had exposed him, was so low that he could not appear in court, though the Doctor thinks he will recover. The two sons, Edward Everett, and William P., appeared, and each made confessions. The case was continued till Friday, March 10, to await the father's convalescence, but it is probable that before that day arrives the Grand Jury, which convenes on March 6, will have brought in an indictment. In this event there will be no further examination until the case comes on for trial. The story of the arson is very remarkable. It is apparently the story of monomania. There was no other motive apparent that would be adequate to prompt the series of crimes. The father, who is the responsible criminal, was supposed to be on friendly terms with the persons whose barns were fired. He was not known as a desperately wicked man, and the only thing that has been advanced is that he fired the buildings just for the fun of the thing. The details of the case are as follows:

Flower Hill is the name of a hamlet of some eight or nine houses, which cluster about a school-house in District No. 4, North Hempstead. The houses are the homes of as many wealthy families, whose establishments are more extensive and more completely furnished than those generally found on Long Island. On Wednesday night, Feb. 16, at about 8 o'clock, the barn of Mr. Edmund Willetts, one of these families, was discovered to be in flames, which had evidently proceeded from a corn stack in its rear. There being no fire engines of any kind, the fire had an unimpeded course, and did not stop until it had consumed the barn, carriage-house, and stack-sheds, with their contents, including nine cattle of fine breed and increasing value. The loss was estimated at $7,500. The fire bore evidence of incendiarism, and there was no other way of accounting for its origin. The next night at about the same time, the corn stack of Mr. James Onderdonk was found burning. Mr. Onderdonk's hired man fortunately discovered the fire before it had gained much headway, and with the help of the neighbors extinguished it before any considerable loss had been sustained. The community was at once aroused. It was now a fixed fact that an incendiary was at work, and each of the farmers was in terror lest his turn should come next. An indignation meeting was called for Friday night, the night after the Onderdonk fire, and it was voted to offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the incendiary. The meeting had not adjourned when somebody looking out of the window saw that the corn-stack in the rear of H. D. Howells' barn was in a blaze, and gave the alarm. The farmers left the school-house, and by strenuous exertion put out the fire before it had touched the barn. The excitement was then intense. The farmers loaded their guns and kept nightly watch over their premises. Meanwhile, the agent of the Niagara Insurance Company, of New-York, learning the circumstances of the burning of the Willetts property, on which he had taken risks, communicated them to the National Board of Underwriters. The board at once took action, and offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary. The people, stimulated both by the reward and a desire to preserve their own property, went to work to find out the criminal. Every little circumstance was considered and several clues were followed without profitable result. Talking the case over among themselves, it was mentioned as a significant fact that John Albertson and his boys were generally among the first at the fires. John Albertson was a negro living in a shanty about a quarter of a mile from the school house, his house being separated from the main road by a swamp. Albertson was well known in the hamlet. He had worked for all of the farmers and was considered an excellent farm hand. He was ranked about on a par with other Long Island negroes as regards honesty. He might occasionally purloin a fat turkey or a tender spring chicken to keep his family alive, but after all he had a tolerably good name. The farmers inclined to hold him innocent, and to charge the fires on tramps, but presently there came word that a daughter of Albertson had found a bunch of thatched straw and some matches beneath his house. On the strength of this information the entire family, with the exception of Albertson, was examined. The wife and daughters denied that the husband and father had had anything to do with the fires, and were allowed to go free. The two boys, Edward Everett and William P., aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years, also denied any knowledge of the facts, other than that they knew that the fires took place. But it was thought best to hold them for a day or two. Edward was sent to College Point and William was confined in Flushing Court-house. This was on Monday. The next morning Justice Lawrence called William, the younger boy, before him and questioned him very closely. The boy at length made a confession. He said that he accompanied his father to Onderdonk's and lighted one end of the corn-stack, while his father lighted the other end. The father and son then went home and waked up Edward, the elder brother, and told him that there was a fire at Onderdonk's. The two then went over to the fire and rendered what assistance they could in extinguishing it. William also said that his brother Edward told him that his father and himself had fired Mr. Howell's stack. He was asked why he set fire to Onderdonk's stack, and replied that Mr. Onderdonk owed him money for running errands. On the strength of this confession, Officers Smith, Schmidt, and Rowe arrested John Albertson, the father, and brought him to Flushing on Tuesday night. They did not tell him that he had been exposed by his son, but first gave him a private examination. He stoutly denied having anything to do with setting either of the fires. He was as innocent, he said, as his examiners. It was not till Wednesday night that he was made aware of the confession of William. William is subject to fits. He has them very frequently, and on Wednesday it occurred to the janitor to put him into the cell with his father in order that the old gentleman might take care of him during the night. It is supposed that during the night William told his father that he had confessed, and that the father immediately gave up in despair. It is said that he expected to be hanged, supposing that to be the penalty fixed by law in cases of arson. At any rate, at 6:30 o'clock on Thursday, the janitor was summoned by the cries of William to the cell where the father and son were confined, and looking in he saw the father stretched upon his bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and bleeding profusely. Dr. Maynard was hastily summoned, and at first declared that the man could not live. Closer examination, however, disclosed the fact that, although some of the large vessels of the neck had been cut, the carotid artery, the jugular vein, and the windpipe were uninjured. The physician sewed the parts together, applied the necessary bandages, and prescribed the requisite treatment. It was a narrow chance, as it was more than likely that the man would die. But he lived on through Thursday and Friday, and was yesterday pronounced sure of recovery, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, in this City. It appears, according to the statements of the janitor, that Albertson borrowed the knife with which he attempted his life from a tramp who was standing in the corridor of the lock-up waiting for the rations which were to be served him before his discharge. The tramp handed the knife to Albertson through an opening in the cell door, and the negro drew its sharp point across his neck with all the force he could summon. Had the entire blade been sharp the act would have been fatal.

Edward Albertson, the elder son, was all this time at College Point, persisting in denials of the charge against himself and brother. On Friday, one of the officers went to him and told him that his brother had confessed and said, "Edward, I am sick of hearing your story. I want you to tell the truth." Edward at once made a confession, substantially agreeing with his testimony in court yesterday. He said: On Wednesday night, Feb. 16, father told me to take some matches and go with him to Mr. Willetts'; I obeyed him, and we went on together; when we got to Willetts' father said: "I'm agoing to set this stack on fire, and don't you dare to tell;" I saw my father set the stack on fire, and then we came away; when we had got back to the house and had been sitting awhile, father looked out of the door and said "There's a fire, let's go to it;" father and I and my oldest sister then went to the fire, and I helped carry water to put the fire out; two nights after, father took me to Howells'; we passed the school-house (where the indignation-meeting was being held) and looked in through the window; we saw people inside and heard talking; after lighting the fire we returned home, and again we went to the fire along with the people of the neighborhood; I did not go with my father when he set fire to the Onderdonk stack, but father waked me up on his return and told me that it was burning, and the next morning William told me that father lighted the Onderdonk fire. As tending to show the recklessness, or perhaps better, the effrontery of the Albertsons, Edward testified that the fires were kindled at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and that there was a bright light burning at Willetts' when his stack was fired. He also said that in neither case did the father and his companion run away from the stacks after having lighted them, but leisurely walked home.

The facts given above constitute the bulk of the testimony taken before Justice Lawrence yesterday, under conduct of District Attorney Downing. They were deemed sufficient evidence for the holding of the boys to await the examination of the father, which, Dr. Maynard says, can safely take place on March 10. Mrs. Dr. Vandeventer, in the employ of whose husband the boy Edward worked, was in court during the examination, and objected to having the examination go further until she could procure counsel for the accused. She said that the confessions of the boys had been wrung from them by rough treatment. She believed that justice should be done them though they were black. She was asked if she had any witnesses. She said that she had. "And what is the nature of their testimony?" inquired the District Attorney. She refused to state at first, but upon being urged, said: "We expect to prove an alibi." After the examination had closed, she rushed up to the boys and is said to have kissed Edward, and to have said to him: "Edward, I want you to deny this. Deny it and we will get you off." The Justice interrupted her conversation with Edward, saying that if she had any remarks to make she must make them in a public way. She replied: "I've got all I want. Now, Edward, be a good boy, and we will raise some money and set you free." The District Attorney accused Mrs. Vandeventer with indulging in "sickly sentimentalism." Among the persons in the court-room was Henry T. Hewlitt, whose hay-stack was fired last September, immediately after he had turned Albertson out of a house he had rented to him. He said yesterday that he had no doubt that Albertson set fire to his haystack, and, having enjoyed that fire and escaped detection, had acquired a relish for incendiarism.

With a view of ascertaining what the father would say after the public confessions of his two sons, and whether or not he would persist in his denial, a TIMES reporter visited him in his cell at the conclusion of the examination. The Constable preceded, and, opening the door, spoke to a dusky bundle lying upon a cot in the corner of the cell. "John," said he, "here is a New-York gentleman to see you. Can't you talk to him a little?" The dusky bundle began to exhibit signs of life, and presently there emerged a man's hand and arm, which in turn pushed away a dingy-looking "patch" quilt. There was then disclosed the head of a negro. "Can't you say a word to this gentleman, John?" continued the Constable. The negro opened his eyes and closed them again, shook his head slightly, and groaned. That was all the answer he could make.

A ROMANCE ENDING IN A SCANDAL.

AN UNFAITHFUL LOVER ASSAULTED BY HIS ENRAGED INAMORATA—BOTH PERSONS WEALTHY AND RESPECTABLY CONNECTED.

On Thursday afternoon, just before the close of business, Miss Emma Lehmann, a handsome young heiress of Hoboken, entered the First National Bank, corner of Newark and Hudson streets, in a state of unusual excitement, and walking behind the counter seized Robert Idell, one of the book-keepers, by the collar, and undertook to throw a handful of red pepper in his eyes. A fellow clerk struck her arm to one side while she was in the act, and the pepper was spilled over Idell's clothing. Miss Lehmann then seized one of the heavy books lying on the desk and struck Idell heavily on the head with it. A scene that beggars description ensued. Idell struggled to release himself from the woman's grip, but the more he struggled the tighter she held him, and the more violently did she shake him. A crowd gathered around the doors of the bank and pressed their way in. Idell was finally released from her grasp, and Miss Lehmann was carried in a state of nervous exhaustion, the result of the reaction, to her home. The affair created intense excitement in Hoboken, and was the main topic of conversation yesterday. Persons cognizant of the facts are extremly reticent about the matter; but the statement as to Miss Lehmann's provocation, which is most generally credited, is this: Eighteen months ago, Idell, who is the son of a wealthy livery stable-keeper, and Miss Lehmann, became engaged to be married, and the wedding was to have taken place in the approaching May. Miss Lehmann's parents made the strongest possible opposition to the match, but the young people were not to be deterred, and last Summer they visited the White Mountains and other places of Summer resort together. Two weeks ago the opposition of the parents became so pronounced that Miss Lehmann, convinced that she could not live comfortably in her own home, left, and sought the house in which Idell lives with his parents. It is said that while she was still at his house, Idell visited Mr. Lehmann and asked him whether he intended, in the case of his daughter's marriage, to settle any part of his estate upon her. Upon being assured, unceremoniously, that he did not, Idell returned at once to his home, and, under pretense of having the jewel more firmly set, induced Miss Lehmann to surrender to him the engagement ring he had given her. Having secured it, he told her that he did not intend to marry her, and his father afterward advised her, in a manner that commanded compliance, to find a home somewhere else. Miss Lehmann returned to her parents' house, where she has since remained. And it is said that Idell had given her further provocation for her assault of Thursday by circulating stories reflecting upon her good name. The lady has always been held in high esteem among her neighbors, and no one has believed the aspersions upon her character circulated by her ex-lover. The President of the bank in which Idell worked is said to have demanded his resignation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IN EAST STREET, THIS CITY—LOSS, $20,000.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story brick building Nos. 37, 38, and 39 East street, occupied by Marsh, White & Co. as a grain storehouse and feed mill, and before the flames could be extinguished a heavy loss was sustained. The fire was discovered by an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct, who saw smoke issuing from the windows on the top floor of the building. An alarm was at once given and a battalion of the Fire Department promptly responded. The flames had, however, gained considerable headway, and spread so rapidly that a serious conflagration was feared. Chief Miller sent out a second alarm, which brought the steamers from the adjoining district and the fire-boat Havemeyer to the scene. After two hours of unremitting labor the firemen succeeded in mastering the flames, and they were finally extinguished before they had extended beyond the building in which they had originated. In this building were stored over twenty-five thousand bushels of corn and oats, and the loss by fire and water is estimated at $15,000. The building is owned by Charles A. Coe, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000. Adjoining the burned building are situated Lawrence's stores, in which are stored nearly half a million dollars worth of grain, soda-ash, and other property which is somewhat damaged by water, but to what extent cannot at present be determined. The cause of the fire is unknown; but it is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion.

OTHER FIRES.

A building in Berwick, Me., owned by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and occupied by H. B. Davis & Co., bobbin manufacturers; Mark W. Footman, manufacturer of power-loom harness, and O. B. Morse, manufacturer of cotton ties, was damaged by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The losses are as follows: Davis & Co. $5,000, insurance $2,000; Footman $2,000, uninsured; on the building $5,000, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire, said to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive, has been raging in the woods and fields along the line of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad, in the town of Bridgehampton, since Friday morning. At last accounts it had burned over a large extent of territory, causing the destruction of fences, cord-wood, and standing timber. Many of the residents in the neighborhood had dropped all other business, and were engaged in fighting the flames.

A fire broke out in Fredericton, N. B., Friday night, in the stables in rear of Grieves' Hotel, and spread to the stores of Hugh Neales, Davis' shoe store, Elliott, tinsmith, T. McCarthy, and three or four others facing on Regent street, all of which were partially destroyed. Several back buildings, used as packing stores, in the rear of the premises of Lemont & Sons and Whelply & Co., were also burned down.

A fire in the drug store of Thomas W. Eddy, at Providence, yesterday morning, caused a loss of $2,000; insured.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW ARMORY.

The Chairman of the General Committee on the New Armory acknowledges the receipt of subscriptions to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund, of $1,000 from Brown Brothers & Co., and of $1,000 from George Kemp, Esq. Subscription committees are being organized among business men in aid of the Seventh Regiment Armory project. The committee of bankers and brokers is as follows: Vermilye & Co.; August Belmont & Co.; Hatch & Foote; Work, Strong & Co.; M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.; Fanshawe & Milliken; Fisk & Hatch, and Glendinning, Davis & Amory; and the Committee for the Metal and Iron Trade: Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Hendricks Brothers; Pierson & Co.; Lucius Hart & Co.; and Paulding, Kemble & Co.

A DEADLY CONFLICT.

Shortly before midnight last night a terrible duel was fought between two canal-boatmen, John Heaney and Francis Ford, in front of a saloon on Washington and Essex streets, Jersey City. The men had eaten supper in a restaurant on Newark avenue. They afterward went to the saloon on Washington street and drank freely. They became involved in a dispute as to who should pay the bill. During the dispute Heaney whipped out a knife and stabbed his companion in the back and arm. Ford, in self-defence, drew a knife also, and stabbed Heaney in the right temple and the side. They continued to plunge the knives into each other till they fell from exhaustion to the ground, where the duel continued. They were finally separated by some passing citizens and removed to the Jersey City Hospital. Both men are cut in several places, and the physicians think that there is no possibility of the recovery of either.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,487.

The annual report of the Chamberlain to the Supreme Court shows that the trust funds deposited in his office amount to $1,568,534 64.

The Post Office deposits for the past week amounted to $57,000, viz.: Feb. 21, $10,700; Feb. 23, $9,900; Feb. 24, $8,800; Feb. 25, $13,500; Feb. 26, $14,100.

The Boston steamers, via Stonington, from foot of Jay street, will, on and after Feb. 28th, leave at 5 P. M. instead of at 4:30, as in the past few months.

The apartments of Henry Schukebier, at No. 631 Third avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $193.

Patrick Gorey, aged seventy, of East Forty-third street, while intoxicated, fell on the sidewalk at Forty-eighth street and Lexington avenue and fractured his left thigh.

Charles Odell, aged twenty-eight, of No. 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, fell down stairs in the *Evening Post* building yesterday, and was seriously injured.

William Conway, aged thirty, of Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, while engaged in painting at No. 34 Broadway yesterday afternoon, fell from a ladder and sustained serious injuries.

John McAdams, aged sixteen, of No. 157 Madison street, while at work on the third floor of the furniture factory, No. 179 Canal street, yesterday, fell through the hatchway to the ground floor and sustained serious injuries.

There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 599 deaths, 562 births, and 148 marriages, showing an increase of 32 deaths and 64 births, and a decrease of 4 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

The students of Columbia College have organized a rifle club, and have issued a challenge to the clerks of the Continental Life Insurance Company, to contest a match at Creedmoor, Jr., corner of Broadway and Warren street, next Saturday.

John J. Sullivan, who occupied apartments on the second floor of No. 103 West Forty-first street, went out on Friday evening and concealed the key to his rooms under the doormat. On his return he found that thieves had found the key and entering the rooms had stolen jewelry valued at $95, with which they had escaped.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance into the liquor store of Ambrose O'Neil, No. 133 Mott street, by forcing open a side door leading from the hallway of the building. They tore off the door of an old safe in the office, and stole therefrom $230 in greenbacks, with which they made their escape.

Messrs. Frederick I. Evans, C. E. Chase, J. S. Gates, George Perlee, J. B. Laing, George B. Ferris, N. E. Yale, B. F. Van Valkenburg, and several other prominent representatives of the produce trade, leave here this evening as delegates to the National Butter and Egg Convention at Davenport, Iowa, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of March.

Isaac A. Wilson was arrested last evening by Patrolman Gleason, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, at the Grand Central Depot, on a warrant issued by the District Attorney of Westchester County, in which he stands charged with embezzlement. Wilson was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to White Plains for trial.

The union praise and prayer meetings in the Ninth Ward on Sunday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, have proved a great success. The Sankey collection of hymns is used, and all are expected to take a part in the service. The next meeting will be this afternoon at Dr. Burchard's Church, Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday amounted to 52,840 letters and seventy-eight bags of papers. The City of Richmond, for Europe, via Queenstown, took out 30,481 letters and thirty bags of papers; the Salier, for Europe, via Hamburg, 22,305 letters, and forty-eight bags of papers, and the Ethiopia, for Scotland direct, fifty-four letters.

The physicians who attended William S. Parsons, the boy who was supposed to have been "frightened to death," as published in THE TIMES last Friday, state that the patient had suffered for a considerable period from hypertrophy of the heart, and that his death was the result of an acute attack of rheumatic fever with pericarditis.

During the past week the business transacted by the Board of Excise was as follows: Feb. 21, seven applications, $390; 23d, eight applications, $405; 24th, eight applications, $465; 25th, nine applications, $507, and 26th, six applications, $360, making thirty-eight applications and $2,127 received, which, together with 7,268 applications previously reported, makes a total of 7,306 applications and $469,357 received.

Robert W. Bloom, who formerly boarded at Nos. 2 and 3 Livingston place, went out of town about six weeks ago and left in the wardrobe in the room he formerly occupied two overcoats belonging to himself and one belonging to a friend, valued in all at $156. Mr. Bloom returned on Friday, and then discovered that the three coats had disappeared. Silas Hall, a colored man who was formerly employed in the house, is suspected of having stolen the coats.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, held at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., on the 25th inst., it was unanimously agreed to organize the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, with a share capital of $2,000,000. This company is to take over the road from the Trustees who purchased it for account of the bondholders. Every bondholder has the right to join the new company, and to receive $250 in stock for each bond.

Mr. William Sexton, the well-known billiard player, left this country yesterday, in the steamer City of Richmond, to play a match game with Mr. Maurice Vignaux for the Collender Cup and a money prize. Mr. Sexton is the first American player who has ever gone abroad to try to win back an American prize from a foreign player who has taken it away. He was accompanied on his voyage by Messrs. O'Connor, White, and King, and carried with him a good-sized bundle of favorite and well-tried cues.

Acting on the complaint of Joseph Samuels, of No. 28 Forsyth street, an ex-policeman, who claimed to have lost $9 in gambling, Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, raided on the faro bank of "Pop" Brown, at No. 231 Grand street, and arrested Edward Brown, of No. 301 East Broadway, son of the proprietor, and Daniel Dugy, of No. 141 Madison street, the dealer, seizing in addition all the furniture and gambling implements. On the prisoners being arraigned at the Tombs, Samuels refused to make any complaint, and they were discharged.

A silken banner, of beautiful design and finish, was found in clearing out Tweed's old office in Duane street. On one side is painted the coat-of-arms of the City of New-York on a blue ground, above and below which is the following inscription: "Presented by the Tammany General Committee to the district making the finest display, October 28, 1870." On the reverse side, which is of scarlet silk, is a full-length portrait painted in oil of ex-Gov. Hoffman, then a candidate for Governor. The banner was never presented, owing to some political dispute.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 412 arrests last week.

John Hahn, aged thirty-two, of No. 18 North Henry street, fell through a hatchway in a chair factory, corner of Leonard and Devoe streets, from the fourth floor to the ground, and was dangerously injured.

A letter written in a disguised hand was received by Superintendent Campbell yesterday, warning him to be on the watch for an attempted rescue of Rubenstein, the convicted murderer of Sarah Alexander, by about 2,000 of his friends on Sunday night. The letter, the Police think, is written by a practical joker.

During an experiment designed to prove the expediency of operating street cars with compressed air for a motor, which took place in the yard of a machine shop at the corner of Main and Water streets yesterday, a cylindrical tank, constructed of paper and filled with compressed air, exploded. Fortunately no person was injured.

Michael Dennon, of Nineteenth street, near Fourth avenue, and Hugh Leonard, of Sixth avenue, near Sixteenth street, both laborers, were buried under a falling embankment at Bay Ridge yesterday. Leonard was killed, and Dennon so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful. Both men were in the employ of the Bay Ridge Railroad Company.

Rev. Fred Bell has written a letter containing an affidavit made by George W. Johnson, of Shenandoah, Penn., setting forth that on April 21, 1875, (the day upon which Mrs. Morris charges that Mr. Bell was guilty of improper conduct,) he was in Bell's company from an early hour in the morning until late at night. Mr. Bell challenges his accusers to give him an opportunity to prove his innocence before a legal tribunal.

John F. Bauer, a wealthy baker, of No. 115 Smith street, who recently committed suicide by taking poison, during a fit of temporary insanity, had his life insured for $10,000 in the Germania Life Insurance Company. The company refuse to pay the policy until they have had the dead man's stomach analyzed by Prof. Eaton. As the widow withholds her consent Coroner Simms refuses to let the company have Bauer's stomach.

LONG ISLAND.

A precocious bull-dog, a day or two ago, killed two Chinese sheep belonging to Mr. Cassius M. Reed, proprietor of the Hoffman House, New-York, who owns a farm near Far Rockaway Village. The sheep were valued at $200. The dog is owned by a man in Rochester, where it is matched for a fight to take place on April 5 for $500 a side.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Efforts are being made to secure the establishment of a post office at Ashford. At present the mail matter for persons living there goes to Dobb's Ferry, where it is made up in one parcel and sent to one of the store keepers by any chance opportunity, and distributed gratuitously.

Messrs. Saxton Smith, Abraham R. Strong, and J. W. Carpenter, the Commissioners appointed to appraise the damages for the land taken for the Peekskill reservoir, have awarded the heirs of the late Gen. Pierre Van Courtlandt, the sum of $3,000 for twenty acres of land taken for the reservoir. The entire cost of the commission was less than $95.

NEW-JERSEY.

The jury in the case of John Masterson, who was found under the trestle works in Jersey City, dying from a number of wounds on his head, a few days ago, last evening returned a verdict declaring that the wounds had been inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

A case of malpractice was brought to the notice of the Essex County, N. J., authorities yesterday. The young lady who was the victim of the alleged malpractice died on Monday last, and was twenty-five years of age. The body was interred, under permit of a Newark physician. Friday evening the friends of the dead girl visited Coroner Vreeland and communicated to him their suspicions that the young woman had not died from natural causes. Yesterday morning the body was removed to the morgue, where a post mortem revealed the fact that death had resulted from an abortion.

In the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, James Hand, the convicted ex-Tax Collector of Paterson, was called up, with a number of other prisoners, for sentence. Judge Dixon told him that the evidence of his guilt was conclusive, and that he was the originator and prime mover in the conspiracy with which he had been charged. The Judge also referred to the intercession of Hand's wife, mother and child in his behalf, but the Court could not yield to their entreaties to save him from imprisonment. The Judge concluded his address by sentencing Hand to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for eighteen months, and thence till the costs of prosecution shall have been paid.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Jud e James Birney, Mrs. James Birney, Miss Birney, L. O'Brien, Mrs. A. C. Hertz, Master Charles Hertz, Master Albert Hertz, George Hindley, Daniel H. Hunt, W. Leggett, J. S. Merriam, E. H. Kruger, Michael Murphy, William Emberson, W. Wilson Stewart, Mrs. W. Wilson Stewart, Joah Johnson, Mrs. Joah Johnson, Mrs. Lazarus and six children, Auguste Noel, Mme. Auguste Noel, Miss Noel, Tyler B. King, Capt. G. S. Sewell, John D. Dix, A. H. Read, Mr. McMahon, J. Lloyd Pierce, A. Franklin, S. W. Rosenfels, Henry Webb, Col. McCook, Mrs. McCook, H. L. Hilton Green, J. M. H. Todhunter, Thomas James, R. Hinrichson, William Peck, Mrs. William Peck, Rev. Joseph Rolando, William Sexton, J. D. O'Connor, Mrs. Hicks, B. J. King, J. R. Lionberger, I. H. Lionberger, Newton Crane, Mrs. Newton Crane and infant, Mrs. Tipping, Miss M. Frost, F. A. Esk Ferrari, Benjamin Collins, Miss E. Crow, Mrs. Miller, Master Louis Miller, Clarence Rivers.

In steam-ship Salier, for Bremen.—Arthur Lots, Edmund Grieninger, H. B. Fitch, wife, and two children, T. Cohn, Mrs. Marg. Nutzel and two children, Johann Goldreiner, William Poser, wife, and child, H. W. Baymann, F. E. Schmitt and two children, Miss Amalie Lichnock, T. B. McLean and wife, Herbert Hills, Georg Meyer, Henry Meyer, Henry Gessner, Rudolph Hippmann, Christian Hope, wife, and child, B. Laforest, Theodore Wolfram.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—A. Wolf, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. W. L. Tyler, L. Elmore, Mrs. Elmore, Robert C. Johnson, B. R. Eppes, Mrs. Eppes, Master B. Eppes, Mrs. H. R. Percival, Thomas Rutherford, A. C. Strugnell, Thomas L. Cutler, Matthew Cox, G. T. James, C. H. Hall, H. Osterberg, M. E. Colcord, John H. Pritchard, A. J. Rowson, William Johnson, D. Hirsch, F. Walsh, H. Skey.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.—George Cunningham, David Paton, William Paton, John Sommerville, Josiah King and lady, George Campbell and lady, Miss Margaret Anderson.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. Sisson, C. T. Dunham, wife and maid; Miss Dunham, Miss W. W. Henderson, E. F. Henderson, W. D. Roman, F. J. Doe and wife, W. Brower, C. C. Doe, Dr. C. S. Patrick, C. O'Neil, W. E. Whitney, Miss Clara Quintard, Miss T. M. Bailey, S. D. Clapp and wife, J. B. Y. Warner, G. W. Herdert, S. O. Plant, L. Wedrodton, M. Harberson, W. Smith and wife, W. S. Plummer, T. S. Duell, P. V. Nolan, Mrs. Mooren, Miss Gibson, Mr. Hester and wife, T. A. Bostwick and wife, D. Tibbitts, Col. William Hester, Mrs. A. Whitney, Miss Belle Woodbury, Master Wilkinson, H. F. Child, T. O. Wilkinson and wife, M. Thomson and wife, Miss E. Thomson, C. Thomson, D. Tibbitts, Jr., C. F. Lawrence, N. A. Chandler, J. T. Sibley, F. Sibley, Dr. R. A. Smith, F. F. Lagroge, Mrs. A. Copes, Miss Lyster, C. S. Barrs and wife, Mrs. C. Doscher, Miss S. Doscher, Mrs. S. Borgen, Miss S. Borgen, E. Elliott, E. Taber, I. Hby, George Canfield.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Miss I. T. Babbitt, Bernard McGuigan, William Bly, Mrs. Maria Bly, J. F. Young, A. B. Denny, F. B. Faitoute, James A. Hearn, R. I. Getty, O. H. Schreiner and wife, Miss Ella Schreiner, Miss M. Phillips, Joseph Woodward, Horace A. Harper, E. S. Derby, G. S. Sears, Mrs. H. H. Humphrey, Miss Louisa Hearn and maid, Jonathan Keene, Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Miss M. L. Wilson, E. M. Parrott, Mrs. E. Gray, J. J. Dickerson, O. P. Burt, C. L. Labadie, Mrs. J. D. Brown, W. F. Down, H. Gilney, A. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacorleu, Mr. and Mrs. Gamaut, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hare, H. Bedington, H. G. Slevier, L. B. Hall, Geo. Tolley, J. A. James.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Coggeshall, Miss White, K. C. Keer, Thomas Bray, Louis Bray, W. H. Holden, B. Laforest, Carlos Peles, Charles Sherman, H. D. Briggs, C. A. Wright, A. J. Blanchard, J. W. Newman, W. Nichols, Dr. Charles Jordan, John Roe, Wm. Roe, A. H. Brainard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:37 | Sun sets.....5:50 | Moon sets...8:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:22 | Gov. Island.10:11 | Hell Gate..11:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Salier, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Albert, (Br.,) Verrill, Liverpool, Eng., Busk & Jevons; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. V. Roome, Jr.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Benefactor, Jones, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; New-York, Quick, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.

Barks Hoganas, (Swed.,) Ohlsson, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; T. F. Whiton, Carver, Anjier, for orders, Carver & Barnes.

Brigs Mary Allerton, Burgess, Port de Paix, Hayti, B. J. Wenberg; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Litson, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Peniston & Co.; D. C. Chapman, Knight, Gibraltar and Cadiz, John Zittlosen; Victoria, (Swed.,) Coilberg, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Nellie J. Dinsmore, Parker, Matanzas, Cuba, Jed. Frye & Co.; Freddie Walter, Spaulding, Jeremie, Hayti, Isaac B. Staples; Alice McAllen, Brigham, Baltimore, Md., W. Chesebrough; Santa Rosa, Hetrick, Kingston, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Harbinger, Dodge, St. Augustine, Fla., Warren Ray; William M. Jones, Davis, New-Orleans, La., N. H. Brigham; Ella Louisa, Harrison, St. Augustine, Fla., Van Brunt & Co.; Miranda, Mitchell, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Agent, Smith, New-Haven, George F. Plymorn.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship John Bramall, (Br.,) Newington, Ancona Jan. 15th; Trieste 19th; Messina 26th; Palermo 31st, with mdse. to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Joshua S. Tucker & Co. Has had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage, and been 7 ds. west of lat. 36, lon. 65.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 10th, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Leander, (of London,) Knight, Amoy 93 ds., with teas to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Jan. 15, lat. 25 S., lon. 3 E., spoke bark Morro Castle, from Hong Kong, for New-York.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Crocker, Para 23 ds., with rubber, skins, &c., to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Jordan L. Mott, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Mayagues 16 ds., with oranges to John R. Stow.

Schr. Old Chad, (of Boothbay,) Wylie, St. Andrews 28 ds., with cocoanuts to William Jex & Co.

Schr. Emma J. Edwards, Higbee, Kennebec River, with ice for Newark.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Benjamin, Aylward, Eastport, with fish to Master.

Schr. Addie Fuller, Henderson, Bath, with ice for Wilmington, Del.

Schr. Dolphin, Williams, Boston.

Schr. A. H. Hickman, Small, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles F. Miller, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Lavinia Delaney, Murray, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. E. & L. Baker, Baker, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Mosser, Rhodes, Virginia.

Schr. Adelaide J. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Bryant, Baltimore.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr. W. B. Hopkins, Lamsey, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Salier, for Bremen; Baltic, City of Richmond, and Olbers, for Liverpool; George Washington, for Halifax; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; New-York and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia; ship Brothers Apap, for Bristol; bark Bulgay, for Penarth; brig Dos Hermanos, for Vera Cruz; schr. Marcia Reynolds, for Puerto Cabello.

DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamer Franconia, Portland, for New-York, towing in the schr. Wm. S. Farwell, from Spence Head, for New-York, with a cargo of bridge stone. The Franconia reports that she found the schr. at anchor near Shovelful Lightship, Nantucket Shoals, with her mainsail gone, and iced up so as to be unmanageable, with signal for assistance. Put an extra crew on board, got her anchors, and took her in tow.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 26.—The fishing schr. Celia, of this port, missteered during the gale of Wednesday last, and ran ashore on an island off this harbor, where she still lies in a critical condition. She is owned in this city; of 243.9 tons, and valued at $4,500. The crew are safe. The United States steamer Speedwell has gone to her assistance.

THE CITY OF SYDNEY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Sydney, from New-York via Panama, arr. here to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 24.—Sld. bark Abraham Skalls, (Norw.,) Giegersen, New-York; brigs Citizen, (Br.,) Thurber, St. John, N. B., and Eagle, (Br.,) Swan, Boston; schrs. J. and G. McFarland, McFarland, do.; Ruth T. Carlisle, Smith, New-York; Aldipe, Dennison, do., and Julia Grace, (Br.,) Dickson, St. Stephens, N. B.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 26.—The packet running between here and Mahone Bay, struck on Hobson's Nose yesterday and sunk immediately, the crew barely escaping with their lives.

The schooner Solon, Rockland for Boston, put into Portland 25th inst. badly iced.

The schooner Sabine, Margaret's Bay, N. S., for Boston, put into Yarmouth, N. S., 25th inst., with loss of sails.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—Sld. brig Republic, (Br.,) Davidson, Wilmington.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Arr. schr. Ruth Darling, Sawyer, New-York.

24th.—Brig Harry Smith, Weeks, Liverpool; schr. Grace Davis, Dunn, New-York.

24th.—Sld. schr. Laura Lewis, Snow, Galveston.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Arr. ship United States, Luut, San Francisco.

MATANZAS, Feb. 24.—Sld. barks Nevosink, Jarvis, New-York; and F. L. Genovar, Simmons, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Feb. 24.—Sld. schr. C. A. Higgins, McIntosh, N. of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sld. Flora, Capt. Townsend; Napoleon III., Acorn, Ganger Rolf, Capt. Larsen; Nile, Regina, Capt. Murphy; Lizzie Burrill, Grace, Alice Bradshaw.

Arr. out on the 15th inst.: Temeraria, Zephyr, the latter at Stavanger wind-bound.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Marianna V., Laura and Virginia, Mary Freeland.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., D. M. Dickie, Arlington, Bremerhaven.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Tarifa, Albina, Lincoln, Garelock, W. A. Campbell, Patent, Delfino P., Arethusa, the latter at Dublin.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Ariadne, Ingolf, and Olthona.

HAVRE, Feb. 26.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire sld. for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning.

SILK MANUFACTURE,

AS ILLUSTRATED BY

Hamot's Hand-Spun

BLACK SILKS.

In our three former notices under the above heading we have considered the careful cultivation of the mulberry-tree, then the skillful raising and training of the silk-worm, formation of the cocoon, unwinding and reeling of the silk, and the scientific process of dyeing. We now come to the warping and weaving the silk into a fabric. The first process after receiving back the silk from the dyer is to twist and wind it on spools, and to lay out as evenly as possible the threads destined for warp, which is accomplished by passing them between the teeth of a fine steel comb, according to the quality of silk desired; a medium grade will contain ten thousand distinct warp threads in its width. Much care is therefore necessary to have these adjusted with the greatest regularity, in order to prevent rowy passages. After the proper placing of the warp upon the hand-loom, the weaver proceeds to arrange the weft, which is contained in a small boat-shaped instrument named a shuttle; this accomplished, the process of weaving commences by means of a treadle with which the weaver depresses each alternate thread or one-half of the warp, which leaves a triangular space called the shed, through which he drives the shuttle containing the weft over and under the warp threads, from side to side of the piece, thus securing a regular and alternate interlacement of the threads, and so on from the beginning until the whole length of the warp threads becomes a woven piece of silk. As may be seen from the foregoing, each manipulation, from the selection of the raw material through all the various processes down to the woven piece, exacts the most intelligent attention to every detail. Eminent among those who have obtained reputation by following minutely every step in silk manufacture may be mentioned the maker of Hamot's Hand-spun Black Silks, which for their beauty of color and intrinsic merit are esteemed equal to any fabric produced. The maker, in order to assure the genuine quality of this textile, has adopted the reliable means of marking in gold each approved piece, "HAND-SPUN ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

SPECIAL RETAIL NOTICE.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS WE WILL FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS OFFER A PART OF OUR STOCK AT A SMALL ADVANCE ABOVE COST. THIS PRESENTS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, OPERA-GLASSES, FANS, AND RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS BELOW THEIR MARKET VALUE.

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